IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History
of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations
and Their League

Francis Jennings, Editor

William N. Fenton, Joint Editor

Mary A. Druke, Associate Editor

David R. Miller, Research Assistant

Introduction written
by Mary A. Druke

Published for the D'Arcy McNickle Center

for the History of the American Indian

at the Newberry Library

rp
research publications
Woodbridge, CT Reading, England
1984

No further reproduction or publication of material contained herein may be made without written permission of the appropriate archive, publisher, author, or other person or agency holding copyright.

This work was made possible through the assistance of a research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

Sources of Manuscripts

Albany County Clerk's Office, Albany, N.Y.

Albany Institute of History and Art, McKinney Library, Albany, N.Y

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Ma.

American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

Les Archives Nationales, Paris, France. Copies obtained from microfilm at the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Archives of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa. Copies obtained from microfilm published by Research Publications, Woodbridge, Ct.

British Library, London, England. Copies of Amherst, Bouquet and Haldimand Papers obtained from microfilm published by World Publications, Ltd., London, England.

Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, Buffalo, N.Y.

Burgerbibliotheck, Berne, Switzerland. Burgerbibliotheck should be informed when material in its collections is published.

Burke Library, Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y. Samuel Kirkland Papers.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Division, Pittsburgh, Pa. George Morgan Letterbooks.

Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Permission to reproduce or publish material must be obtained from the Clements Library.

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Pa.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. SEE Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Land Records.

Connecticut Historical Society, Manuscripts Collection, Hartford,

Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Ct. Material may not be reproduced or published without permission of the Connecticut State Library.

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. SEE Public Archives of Canada.

Detroit Public Library, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit, Mich.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y. Livingston Family Papers, Indian Affairs are on indefinite loan from the National Archives and Records Service.

George Arents Library for Special Collections, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Museum, Cayuga, Ontario, Canada.

Hamilton College Library. SEE Burke Library.

Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pa. Quaker Collection.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Huntington Free Library and Reading Room, Bronx, N.Y. Depository for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

Huntington Library, San Marino, Ca.

Indiana Historical Society Library, Indianapolis, In.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Library Company of Philadelphia. Collections are housed at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Library of Congress, Manuscripts, Washington, D.C.

Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md. Copies obtained from microfilm published by Scholarly Resources, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Massachusetts Archives, Secretary of State, Division of Archives, Boston, Ma.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Ma.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.

National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. Diplomatic Branch, Legislative and Natural Resources Branch.

Neville Public Museum, Green Bay, Wi.

New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N.H.

New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

New York, State of. SEE State of New York.

New York Historical Association, Cooperstown, N.Y.

New-York Historical Society, New York, N.Y. Material published courtesy of The New-York Historical Society.

New York Public Library, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, New York, N.Y.

New York State Archives, Albany, N.Y., State Education Department, Albany, N.Y.

New York State Library, Albany, N.Y. No further reproduction of documents is allowed without written permission from the New York State Library.

Newberry Library, Chicago, Il.

Niagara County Clerk's Office, Lockport, N.Y.

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.

North Carolina State Archives. SEE North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History.

Ontario County Historical Society Museum, Canadaigua, N.Y.

Penfield Library, State University of New York, Oswego, N.Y.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. Division of Archives and Manuscripts Division of Land Records.

Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal Archives Division, Manuscripts Division, Map Collection. Records in the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada, Ottawa, Ontario are under the auspices of the Public Archives of Canada.

Public Record Office, Kew, England.

Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, Scotland. The Dalhousie Papers at the Scottish Record Office may not be cited, reproduced, or published without written permission of the Earl of Dalhousie, Brechin Castle, Angus, Scotland.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wi. Archives Division.

State of New York, Department of State, Albany, N.Y. Indian Treaties.

State of North Carolina. SEE North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

State University of New York at Oswego. SEE Penfield Library.

Syracuse University. SEE George Arents Library for Special Collections.

Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Ok.

Union of Ontario Indians, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

University of Tulsa Library, Tulsa, Ok.

Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt.

Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

Printed Material

An Abridgement of the Indian Affairs Contained in Four Volumes, Transacted in the Colony of New York, from the year 1678 to the year 1751, by Peter Wraxall. Ed. Charles Howard McIlwain (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1915).

An Account of Conferences, and Treaties Made, Between Major-General Sir William Johnson, Bart, and the Chief Sachems and Warriours of the Indian Nations in North America at Fort Johnson, in the Colony of New York, in the Years 1755 and 1756. . . (London: A. Millar, 1756).

Account of Journey to Attend Treaty at Sandusky, by Jacob Lindley. Extract. SEE Friends Miscellany.

American Archives: Consisting of a Collection of Authentick Records, State Papers, Debates, and Letters and Other Notices of Publick Affairs, the Whole Forming a Documentary History of the Origin and Progress of the North American Colonies. Ed. Peter Force. 9 vols. (Prepared and published under authority of an act of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1837-1853).

American Historical Record, and Repertory of Notes and Queries Concerning the History and Antiquities of America and Biography of Americans. Ed. Benson J. Lossing. Vol. 2, No. 13. January 1873. (Philadelphia: Chase and Town, Publishers, 1873).

American State Papers. Indian Affairs. 2 vols. (Washington: Duff Green, 1832-1834).

The British Invasion from the North, the Campaigns of Generals Carleton and Burgoyne from Canada, 1776-1777, with the Journal of Lieut. William Digby of the 53rd, or Shopshire Regiment of Foot, by James Phinney Baxter. (Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1887).

The Cadwallader Colden Papers. SEE The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden.

Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series. America and West Indies. Ed. W. Noel Sainsbury et al., (London: H.M. Stationary Office, 1860-).

Collections of the Maine Historical Society. 10 vols. [Proceedings of treaty at Deerfield, 27 Aug-1 Sept 1735. Vol. 4, pt. 6, pp. 123-144 (1856).] (Portland: Maine Historical Society, 1831-1906).

Collections on the History of Albany, New York, from its Discovery to the Present Time, with Notices of its Public Institutions, and biographical Sketches of Citizens Deceased. Ed. Joel Munsell. (Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1871).

Congressional Series Set. SEE Serial Set of Congressional Documents.

The Correspondence of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, with Allied Documents Relating to His Administration of the Government of Upper Canada. Ed. E.A. Cruikshank. 5 vols. (Toronto: Ontario Historical Society, 1923-1930).

Court Minutes of Rensselaerswyck 1648-1652. Trans. and ed. A.J.F. van Laer. (Albany, N.Y.: The University of the State of New York, 1922).

Découvertes et établissements des Francais dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amerique Septentrionale (1614-1754): Memoires et documents originaux recueillis et publiés par Pierre Margry. Ed. Pierre Margry. (Paris: D. Jouaust, 1876-1886).

Der Inhalt Von Den Vershiedener Conferentzen, Welche Mit Den Indianern Gehalten Worden Zu Eston, In Dem Monath July und August 1757. (Germanton, Grdruckt: Christopher Saur, 1757). A copy of this printed source is in The Huntington Library, San Marino, Ca.

Doc.Hist.N.Y. SEE *Documentary History of the State of New York.*

Documentary History of the State of New York. Ed. Edmund B. O'Callaghan. 4 vols. (Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1849-1851). Folio edition, plus quarto edition, each with different pagination.

Documents of the American Revolution, 1770-1783 (Colonial Office Series). Ed. K.G. Davies. 21 vols. (Dublin, Ireland Irish Academic University Press...)

Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York; Procured in Holland, England and France by John P. Brodhead. Ed. Edmund B. O'Callaghan. 15 vols. (Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1853-1887).

Early Records of the City and County of Albany; and Colony of Rensselaerswyck (1656-1675). Trans. and ed. J. Pearson. (Albany: J. Munsell, 1869).

Early Western Travels 1748-1846. Ed. Reuben Gold Thwaites. (Cleveland: A.H. Clark, 1904-1907).

Extracts from the Journal of the Commissioners of the United States, United States Commissioners Appointed to hold a treaty at Sandusky 1793. Photostatic copy, Newberry Library, Chicago, Il., Graff Collection 5086.

Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures. (Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1757).

Friends Miscellany. [Account of Journey to Attend Treaty at Sandusky, by Jacob Lindley. Extract.] (Philadelphia: Society of Friends, 1832).

George Croghan's Journal of His Trip to Detroit in 1767. Ed. Howard H. Peckham. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1939).

Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books: A Journal Kept in Canada and Upon Burgoyne's Campaign in 1776 and 1777. By James M. Hadden. Ed. Horatio Rodgers. (Albany: J. Munsell's Sons, 1884).

Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale, par M. de Bacqueville de la Potherie. M. de Bacqueville de la Potherie. (Paris: Jean-Luc Nion and Fracois Didot, 1722).

Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France: avec le journal historique d'un voyage fait par ordre du Roi dans l'Amerique Septentionale par le P. de Charlevoix. P. de Charlevoix. (Paris: Nyon, 1744).

History of Hartwick Seminary. By Schmitthenner. Unpublished(?) work in the New York Metropolitan Synod archives of the Lutheran Church in America in Metropolitan New York. [Contains photostat of a deed pertaining to land obtained from Indians.]

History of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. By Mann Butler. (Louisville, Kentucky: Wilcox, Dickerman, and Co., 1834).

History of the Indians of the Five Nations of Canada. By Cadwallader Colden. (London: Printed for J. Whiston, et. al., 1750).

A History of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County Pennsylvania from Its First Beginnings to the Present Time; Including Chapters of Newly Discovered early Wyoming Valley History, Together with Many Biographical Sketches and Much Geneaological Material. By Oscar J. Harvey. 2 vols. (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Raeder, 1909).

Indian Historian. [Tawagonshi: Beginning of the Treaty Era. Vol. 1, Number 3, pp. 22-26. Summer 1968.] (San Francisco, Ca., 1968).

Indian Treaties Ratified at the Call Sessions of 1837-38 and 1839. Oneidas at Green Bay. (Washington, 1839). A copy of this printed material is in Special Collections at the Newberry Library, Chicago, Il.

Jefferson Papers. SEE *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*.

Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travel and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries, in New France, 1610-1791; the Original French, Latin, and Italian Texts, with English Translations and Notes. Ed. Reuben G. Thwaites. 73 vols. (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers, 1896-1901).

Jésuites. Abbreviation for *Un Collège de Jésuites aux XVIIe and XVIIIe Siècles: Le Collège Henri IV de la Fleche le Mans*. By Rochemonteix. 4 vols. [Lettre à un Pere Missionaire de Chine. Jean de Lamberville, Paris, 23 Jan 1695. Trans. and présented from vol. 3, pp. 628-630 of *Jésuites* by Reuben G. Thwaites, ed. in vol. 64, pp. 238-259 of *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*.] 4 vols. (Leguicheux, 1889).

Journal of Isaac Norris During Trip to Albany in 1745, and an Accout of Treaty Held There in October 1745. By Isaac Norris. Ed. and published by J.P. Norris. (Philadelphia: Privately printed, Hawthorn Press, 1867). A copy of this printed material is in the Newberry Library, Chicago, Il., Ayer Collection.

Journal of Nicolas Cresswell, 1774-1777. By Nicolas Cresswell. (New York: L. MacVeagh, 1924).

The Journals of Samuel Kirkland. Ed. Walter Pilkington. (Clinton, N.Y.: Hamilton College, 1980).

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Ed. Library of Congress. 34 vols. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904-1937).

Journey to the Land of Eden and Other Tracts, History of the Dividing Line and Other Tracts from the Papers of William Byrd. (Richmond, Va., 1866).

The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden. In Collections of the New York Historical Society. (New York, N.Y.: New-York Historical Society, 1916-).

Letters of Members of the Continental Congress. Ed. Edmund C. Burnett. 8 vols. Publications No. 299. Papers of the Division of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington. (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1921-1936).

The Livingston Indian Records, 1661-1723. By Lawrence H. Leder. (Gettysburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Historical Association, 1956).

Massachusetts Historical Society Collections. 10 vols. [Witham Marshe's Journal of Treaty at Lancaster, 1744. In Vol. 7, pp. 171-201.] (Boston, Ma.: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1831-1906).

Memoir of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman, Secretary and Aid to Washington, Together With an Appendix, Containing Revolutionary Journals and Letters, Hitherto Unpublished. . . Ed. Samuel Alexander Harrison. (Albany: J. Munsell, 1876).

Message from the President of the United States, Transmittiing a Treaty, as Amended by the Senate, and Negotiated with the New York Indians. 25th Congress (Confidential D), 3rd Session. (Washington, D.C.: Blair and Rives, Printers).

The Minute Book of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County, the Old New York Frontier . . . Ed. Howard J. Hanson and Samuel L. Frey. (New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1905).

Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady, 1668-1685. . . Being a Continuation of the Minutes of the Court at Fort Orange and Beverwyck. Ed. and trans. A.J.F. Van Laer. 3 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1926-1932).

Minutes of the Court at Fort Orange and Beverwyck, 1652-1656. Ed. and trans. A.J.F. Van Laer. 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1920).

Minutes of the Court of Rensselaerswyck, 1648-1652. Ed. and trans. A.J.F. Van Laer. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1922).

Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York, Albany. Ed. Victor Hugo Paltsits. 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1910-).

Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania from the Organization to the Termination of the Proprietary Government, March 10, 1682 to September 27, 1775. Ed. Samuel Hazard. 16 vols. (Harrisburg, Pa.: Theophilus Fenn, 1838-1853).

Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Delaware and the Mohegan Indians, from Its Commencement, in the Year 1740, to the Close of the Year 1808. By John Heckewelder. (Philadelphia, Pa.: M'Carty and Davis, 1820).

Narratives of New Netherland 1609-1664. Ed. J. Franklin Jameson. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909).

The New Regime 1765-1767, British Series. Ed. C.W. Alvord and C.E. Carter. In Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, vol. 2. (Springfield, Il.: Illinois State Historical Library, 1916).

New Voyages to North-America by the Baron de Lahontan. Reprinted from the English Edition of 1703, with Facsimiles of Original Title Pages, Maps, and Illustrations and the Addition of Introduction, Notes, and Index. Ed. Reuben G. Thwaites. 2 vols. (Originally published 1905. Reprinted New York: Lenox Hill Publishing and Distributing Company [Burt Franklin], 1970).

N.Y.Col.Docs. SEE Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications. [Account of the Harrison-Tarhe Peace Conference. Reprinted as It Appeared in an Issue of 'The Freeman's Chronicle' of 25 June 1813.] Vol. 14, pp. 121-131. (Columbus: Ohio Historical Society).

The Olden Time. Ed. Neville B. Craig. 2 vols. (Pittsburg, Pa.: J.W. Cook, 1846-1848).

Our Revolutionary Forefathers, the Letters of Francois Marquis de Barbé-Marbois, 1779-1785. Ed. Eugene Parker Chase. (New York: Duffield and Company, 1929).

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin. Ed. Leonard W. Labaree et al. 20 Vols. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959-).

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Ed. Julian P. Boyd. Vols. (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press).

Penn.Arch. Abbreviation for Pennsylvania Archives. Ed. Samuel Hazard, et al. 138 vols. (Philadelphia: Joseph Severns; Harrisburg: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1852-1949).

Penn.Prov.Coun.Min. SEE Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania . . .

Private Papers of John, Earl of Sandwich. Ed. G.R. Barnes and J.H. Owen. (London: Navy Records Society, 1832).

Proceedings of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Appointed by Law for the Extinguishment of Indian Titles in the State of New York. Introduction and notes by Franklin B. Hough. 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1861).

Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission. [Christoph Von Graffenreid's Account of the Founding of New Bern. Edited with an Historical Introduction and and English Translation by Vincent H. Todd.] (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards and Broughton Printing Co., State Printers, 1920).

Public Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, 1807-1817. 3 vols. (Albany and New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, and Crawford, 1898-1902).

Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York, 1777-1795, 1801-1804. Introduction by Hugh Hastings. 10 vols. (Albany and New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, and Crawford, 1899-1910).

Public Speeches, Delivered at the Village of Buffalo, on the 6th and 8th Days of July, 1812 by Hon. Erastus Granger, Indian Agent, and Red Jacket, One of the Principal Chiefs and Speakers of the Seneca Nation, Respecting the Part the Six Nations Would Take in the Present War Against Great Britain. (Buffalo: Printed and sold by S.H. and H.A. Salisbury, 1812). A copy of this printed material is at the New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.

Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society. Ed. Frank H. Severance. Buffalo, N.Y.: The Peter Paul Book Company, 1896).

Red and White on the New York Frontier, A Struggle for Survival: Insights from the Papers of Erastus Granger, Indian Agent 1807-1819. Ed. Charles M. Snyder. Harrison, N.Y.: Harbor Hill Books, 1978).

Relation de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable . . .; *Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France . . .*; and *Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la mission. . .* These citations are to the original Jesuit Relations. Bibliographical detail is given with each appropriate entry in the headnotes and calendar.

Report of a Committee of the United States Continental Congress, Assembled 15 October 1783. A copy of this printed material is at the Newberry Library, Special Collections, Chicago, Il.

Report of the Commissioners Appointed by the Governor on the Claim of the Iroquois Indians, Made to the Legislature November 3, 1855. By J.M. Hotchkiss. (Montpelier, Vt.: Printed by E.P. Walton, Jr., 1855). A copy of this printed material is at the Vermont State Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt.

Report on the Claim of the Iroquois Indians upon the State of Vermont for Their 'Hunting Ground'. By Timothy P. Redfield. (Montpelier, Vt.: E.P. Walton, Jr., 1854). A copy of this printed material is at the Vermont State Historical Society.

Royal Gazette. Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, 17 July 1839.

Samson Occum and the Christian Indians of New England. By William DeLoss Love. (Boston and Chicago: Pilgrim Press, 1899).

Serial Set of Congressional Documents. Publication of the U.S. Government, beginning with the 15th Congress, 1817. A reference guide is available in the form of Steven L. Johnson's Guide to American Indian Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899, Library of American Indian Affairs, (New York: Clearwater Publishers, 1977).

Simcoe Papers. SEE The Correspondence of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe. . .

Sir William Johnson Papers. Abbreviation for The Papers of Sir William Johnson. Ed. James Sullivan, et al. 14 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1921-1965).

The Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America. Ed. James Matthews. (Richmond, Va.: R.M. Smith, 1864).

Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1903. Also known as *Indian Treaties and Surrenders from 1860 to 1903*. 2 vols. (Ottawa, Ontario: Queen's Printer, 1905-1912).

[*The United States and the Indians: A Collection of Congressional Documents Relating to the Indians, 11th Congress-   , 1810-*   ]. United States Congress, 29th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Report. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1810-   ). Report 156. A copy of this printed material is at the Newberry Library, Special Collections, Chicago, Il.

Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, Being Letters of Kilianen Van Rensselaer, 1630-1643, and Other Documents Relating to the Colony at Rensselaerswyck. Ed. A.J.F. Van Laer. (Albany: University of the State of New York, 1908).

Voyages de la Nouvelle France Occidentale, dicte Canada, faits par le Sr. de Champlain Xainctongeois, Capitaine pour le Roy en la Marine de Ponant, et toutes les descouvertes qu'il a faites en ce pais depuis l'an 1603, jusques l'an 1629. (Paris: Pierre Le-Mur, 1632).

Washington Irvine Correspondence. Ed. C.W. Butterfield. (Madison, Wisc., 1882).

William and Mary Quarterly. [Catastrophe in the Wilderness: New Light on the Canada Expedition of 1709, by Bruce T. McCully. Third Series, Vol. 11 (October 1954)]. (Williamsburg, Va.: Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1954).

The Writings of James Madison Comprising His Public Papers and His Private Correspondence, Including Numerous Letters and Documents Now for the First Time Printed. Ed. Gaillard Hunt. 9 vols. (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1900-1910).

The Writings of James Monroe Including a Collection of His Public and Private Papers and Correspondence Now For the First Time Printed. Ed. Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. 7 vols. (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1898-1903).

INDIVIDUAL TREATY PROCEEDINGS ARE NOT LISTED ABOVE BECAUSE FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT EACH IS GIVEN IN THE APPROPRIATE HEADNOTE OR CALENDAR ENTRY. FOR A GENERAL REFERENCE TO THIS MATERIAL, CHECK HENRY F. DEPUY'S A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ENGLISH COLONIAL TREATIES WITH THE AMERICAN INDIANS, INCLUDING A SYNOPSIS OF EACH TREATY. (PRINTED FOR THE LENOX CLUB, 1917).

Sources of Wampum Belts

American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.

American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia, Pa. Photograph of belts.

British Museum. SEE Museum of Mankind.

Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, N.Y.

Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Etnografiska Museet, Göteborg, Sweden.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Il.

McCord Museum, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Merseyside County Museums, Liverpool, England.

Museum für Völkerkunde, Hamburg, Germany.

Museum für Völkerkunde, Vienna, Austria.

Museum of Mankind, British Museum, London, England.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, N.Y.

National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

New York State Museum, Albany, N.Y.

Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, N.Y.

Ontario County Historical Society Museum, Canandaigua, N.Y.

Peabody Museum, Salem, Ma.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Ma.

Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester, N.Y. Courtesy of the Research Division.

Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Ste-Marie Among the Hurons, Midland, Ontario, Canada.

Seneca Iroquois National Museum, Salamanca, N.Y.

Smithsonian Institution, Museum of Natural History, National Museum of Man, Washington, D.C.

Smithsonian Institution, National Anthropological Archives, Washington, D.C. Photographs of wampum belts.

The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Volkerkundiche Sammlungen der Stadt Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany.

WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

Fort Johnson 11th March 1758 —

At a Meeting of a Number of Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, Delawares, [illegible] Mohawks &ca

Present

Sir Willm Johnson Bar[illegible] | Capt. [illegible] &c
Capt. [illegible]
[illegible])

Conoghquieson [illegible] Speaker [illegible] were ready to [illegible] answered [illegible] — [illegible] the Speaker [illegible]

Brother Warraghiyagey

[illegible] the [illegible] be [illegible] brother [illegible] Meeting [illegible] The One[illegible] Tuscaroras [illegible] together, and [illegible] the [illegible] Brother [illegible] Onondagas [illegible] the Delawares [illegible] against them [illegible]. [illegible] to the French and [illegible] the Covenant [illegible] by us [illegible] wherefore we ha[illegible] taken the Hatchet [illegible] Crime to be [illegible] taken the [illegible] greatest [illegible] of the [illegible] Meeting —

Gave a Belt [illegible]

Brother [illegible]

We have [illegible] Consider and [illegible]

[illegible] that take care to protect him — Gave a String Wampum —

[illegible] Big Knives

The Commanding [illegible] have given the Road to acquaint the Indians that the Fire is Kindled and we leave it Entirely to the [illegible] whether they choose to bring any with them or not, it being very dangerous [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] —

Gave a String

[illegible] that he has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them [illegible] —

12th March

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] —

Being [illegible] Council [illegible] [illegible] heard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] follows —

[illegible] —

[illegible] —

[illegible]

[illegible]

any Man from proceeding, who was not Moved by the warmest Zeal for your welfare. ——————

A Union among yourselves and with your Allies, is what I have repeatedly recommended to you and all the Nations, and could I see it done it would give me the greatest Satisfaction [illegible] general [illegible] establishing your [illegible] Correspondence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the English [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ——

[illegible] ——

Brethren, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — From the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and also by the late proposal made [illegible] to the Six Nations when here, of sending to their Country a large Assortment of Goods to supply their wants at the Cheapest Rates, whereas they brought you [illegible] might Convince all the Indians and [illegible] to leave you all but in the present Circum-stances of [illegible] [illegible] provisions [illegible] the Enemy being early in [illegible] Country [illegible] [illegible] at present [illegible] no power to protect our Brethren at the Falls from the [illegible] and Depredations of the Enemy, [illegible] to send them [illegible] [illegible] before [illegible] and even [illegible] people [illegible] purchase [illegible] longer [illegible] [illegible] be obliged [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] —

Belt [illegible]

Brothers — You will be surprized we gave this Belt to require the Nations of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Scalping parties by the [illegible] must [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Officers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] to give them [illegible] [illegible] But — [illegible] it [illegible] you would be able to protect His Majesty's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] the King [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] him in the [illegible] In the whole [illegible] would ever deter me at present me from [illegible] duty to my King and Country [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wishing [illegible] though [illegible] [illegible] —

and hope you will not Delay, letting me know of it as soon as possible ——

3 Strings Wampum —

The Indians Reply —

Brother We are heartily sorry at your Doubting our fixed resolutions, tho' may have some Reason with you, as we have broke them once, as they thought, but we again assure you that what we now Say to you is sincere, in the name and Unanimously of the [illegible] Nations now present. As the Mohawks have declared our Opinion on your Attending the Council to be held soon at Onondaga, we have thoroughly considered of it, and we beg you will Stay at Home and take care of your Country, which is every day threatned by the Enemy, and to assure you that we [illegible] the meeting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] without delay

Brother
As the Enemy are now [illegible] beg and [illegible] that you [illegible] have a greater Number of Men at the German Flatts and [illegible] strong [illegible] for them, otherwise we [illegible] the French will [illegible] away those that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the German Flatts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as it has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] people ——

Sir William told them that Nothing would [illegible] be more pleasure to him than their keeping to their present Resolutions, as it would be attended with the happiest consequences both to them and us and that he would [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] request ——

This Ended the Meeting —

When this Publick Meeting was Ended Sir William took the Chiefs of each Nation into his own Room and talked privately to them on the present Situation of Affairs
and

14

and after giving them severall severe Rebukes for there Past Conduct & Strongly recommended to them union amongst themselves and then an Election of their Chiefs in Conjunction with there Brethren the English as the only Means of recovering and reestablishing their Pristine Alliance in Consequence to which they were very Attentive and seemed thoroughly Convinced that [illegible] Clear to them and that [illegible] in the most solemn manner [illegible] before mentioned [illegible] to [illegible] the rest of the Nations [illegible]

14th March

Before the Indians set off [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Chiefs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

After all this was over Sir William [illegible] [illegible] present [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

15 March

Upon [illegible] with the [illegible] Deleware Indians

Pres.
Sir William Johnson
Capt. [illegible] Johnson &
Lieut. Claus [illegible] Johnson

[illegible]

Bretheren of Schoharee and Mohickon &

As my Time has been so much taken up with the Affairs of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Nanticokes &ca. these several days past, that I could not Possibly take the Notice upon which I wished to do, I now take the earliest Opportunity after their Departure to bid you welcome and thank you for your readiness in Coming so Expeditiously on my Call, When I sent for you there was reason from the Several Accots. I then received to think the Enemy was near our Country, but it seems there was no more then a Scalping party of 50 men who killed two of the Inhabitants of Kennetsfield as they went to feed their Cattle, and so returned —

Brethren It is not at all improbable but the Enemy may Attempt something this way before our Forces take the Field in the Spring, therefore I am resolved to keep the Militia under my Command in the greatest readiness to meet them whenever they come &ca. I doubt not but you will be as ready to join me then, as you have been now, in which case you may depend on His Majesty's Protection as a Reward, and all those who act as Friends and Allies with us will ever be distinguished above the rest which you have already Several Proofs of this Affection with —

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren As you were present [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Scattered people together for that End —

As I have no Acc^ts of the Enemies being yet on their March and as it Must be inconvenient to you to be absent any time from your Families I Shall for the Pres^t dismiss you after I have given you some Cloathing and Money for an Entertainment at your Arrival among your people. But at the same time must tell you that I Expect you will be Ready when I may have Occasion to call upon you, & that in the Mean time you Strengthen your Alliance as Much as you can, which will be our Mutual Interest

W. Bell —

A True Coppy from the Records
Examined by

D. Claus
Deput^y Secretary

Copy

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Mohawk
[illegible] Johnson
11 March 1758 —

[illegible]

The following Meſsage was drawn up and approved, and if the Aſsembly was still Sitting, as it was late, the Secretary was ordered to Deliver it to night, if not to Morrow Morning, with a Copy of the Letter last above entered from Secretary Pitt; and the Governor being informed the House was risen, the Meſsage was dated the Eighth.

Gentlemen

I have ordered to be laid before you a Letter I received Yesterday from his Majesty's Principle Secretary of State, which contains Matters of the utmost importance to his Majesty's Service, the common Concern of his Dominions on this Continent, and more particularly the Security and Protection of this and the Southern Provinces. The vigorous Efforts determined on by his Majesty the ensuing Campaign, to repair our late Loſses, and to secure us from the future Designs of his Enemies, give the most convincing Proofs of his Royal Care and paternal Regard, and must neceſsarily inspire every Loyal Heart to make the most grateful Returns. I cannot therefore doubt a ready and chearful Compliance on your part, with the most reasonable Demands made of this Province by his Majesty, in the Secretary of State's Letter. On an occasion so interesting I must in the Warmest Terms preſs you Gentlemen, to use Vigor, Unanimity and Dispatch, in your Councils, that nothing may be wanting towards the immediate Execution of such Offensive Meaſures as the Commander in Chief may Judge neceſsary for his Majesty's Honour and Interest; in which you may aſsure yourselves of my most Hearty Concurrence.

March 8th 1758. William Denny

The Secretary was ordered to carry down to the House the Indian Trade Bill, with a Meſsage, that the Governor adhered to his Amendments, and would not paſs the Bill, unleſs they were all agreed to by the House.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 13th March 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell   Richard Peters } Esquires
Lynford Lardner   Benjamin Chew

Teedyuscung coming to Town on Saturday, with three Indian Deputies from Diahoga, the Governor sent the Secretary this morning with his Compliments to them, and by a String of Wampum, he wiped off the Snow out of their Eyes and Ears, cleaned their Throats &c.ª Teedyuscung did the same to the Governor by another String, and Twelve o'Clock was appointed to receive them, and hear what they had to say. A little before Twelve, Moses Tatamy and Isaac Stille the Interpreter came with a Meſsage to the Governor, that Teedyuscung had forgot to acquaint the Secretary this morning, that the Deputies had very weighty Matters to communicate, and he would bring his Clerk with him, if the Governor had no Objection. They were desired to wait till the Council should consider the Design of bringing a Clerk, and it took up a good while in considering it in all its Lights; at length the Governor was advised to to say to them, that he was waiting to receive his Brethren the Indians in Council, in the same manner as has been usual between their and our Ancestors, and to hear what they have to say to him. That this is not a publick Treaty, and none have ever been admitted into private Conferences between the Governor of this Province and the Indians, but the wise men and Counsellors on both sides, and his Honour thinks himself obliged to follow the antient Custom.

The Two Indians were called in and the above was given them in answer. It was now a Quarter past one. In half an hour Moses Tatamy returned with a most insolent Answer from Teedyuscung that he was tired with waiting; was at Dinner, and would bring his Clerk, or not speak at all to the Governor. Moses was told that the Governor would let Teedyuscung know what he would do and when he should come.

A Bill Entituled an Act for granting to his Majesty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Veſsels, and also certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits; and a Duty upon Sugar for supporting and maintaining the Province Ship of War for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purposes for his Majesty's Service, was presented to the Governor for his Concurrence on Saturday Afternoon the Eleventh Instant, and was read for the first time.

The Council adjourned to the Afternoon, half an hour past five, and Summons's were ordered to be sent to every Member to attend.

Pennsylvania. 1758.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday the 13th March 1758. P.m.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	Lynford Lardner	Esquires
Joseph Turner	Benjamin Chew	
Richard Peters	John Mifflin	

The Tonnage Bill was read a second Time; all were of Opinion that Trade should be the last thing taxed; that an Exemption from Duties and the Freedom of the Port had more than any thing contributed to the Encrease of our Trade, and they were afraid this would divert it. They observed that the Tonnage was high, and would be very severe on Coasters that came here from Boston, Rhode Island and other Places many times in a Year. On these and other Considerations, they advised the Governor to confer with some Members of the House on the general Scope of the Bill, not to insist on it, but only to recommend it to the House to consider these Things, and to try all other Duties, and this more sparingly.

The Governor related to the Board the Insults he had received from the late Commiſsioners, and their Treatment of the Two Commiſsioners who were of the Council, refusing to pay several Matters that were agreed to — ordering Things without his Privity or Consent &ca. and doing Busineſs without giving Notice to the Two Members of Council of their Meetings. On these Representations, which were confirmed by Mr. Lardner and Mr. Mifflin, it was unanimously agreed, that their Names should be struck out as Commiſsioners, and the House be told the Reasons of it, and desired to insert other Names. It was further observed, that they were Members of the House, and too much employed to do the Publick Busineſs well. Mr. Hugh Davy being nominated in the Tonnage Bill as Collector of the Duties was objected to.

The Bill was committed to Mr. Chew, Mr. Turner and Mr. Mifflin to be considered farther and report thereon. And the Secretary was ordered to lay it before the Collector, who was desired to let the Governor know if there was any thing therein contrary to the Laws of Trade.

The Governor related to the Council what paſsed this Forenoon between his Honour and Moses Tatamy, who was sent by Teedyuscung to let the Governor know he would not deliver any Meſsage, unleſs he might be allowed to bring his Clerk with him.

The Secretary was desired to set this Matter in its true Light to the Indians, in private Conversation, and as Mr. Logan was said by one of the Members to be in Town, he was desired to aſsist in it, or to take it upon himself, as he was better acquainted with these Indians; but it was unanimously agreed, that the Clerk should not be permitted to sit in Council. If Teedyuscung desired a publick Conference, and there should not appear any thing against it, after he had related his Meſsage to the Governor in private, or with his Council, he might be indulged with one in the Council Chamber in the State House; and then his Clerk might come as well as any other Persons Inhabitants of the City.

The Names of the Indians.

Teedyuscung
Samuel Evans
Moses Tatamy
Isaac Stille
Episcaha
Capt. Harrison
Moholiccan
Willemegihany
Gelapamind

to Deliver it to-night, if not, to-Morrow Morning, with a Copy of the Letter last above entered, from Secretary Pitt, and the Governor being informed the House was risen, the Message was dated the Eighth:

"Gentlemen:

"I have ordered to be laid before you a Letter I received from his Majesty's Principle Secretary of State, which contains Matters of the utmost importance to his Majesty's Service, the common Concern of his Dominions on this Continent, and more particularly the Security and Protection of this and the Southern Provinces. The vigorous Efforts determined on by his Majesty the ensuing Campaign to repair our late Losses and to secure us from the future Designs of his Enemies, give the most convincing Proofs of his Royal Care and paternal Regard, and must necesarily inspire every Loyal Heart to make the most grateful Returns. I cannot, therefore, doubt a ready and chearful Compliance on your Part, with the most reasonable Demands made of this Province by his Majesty in the Secretary of State's Letter. On an occasion so interesting, I must in the Warmest Terms press you, Gentlemen, to use Vigor, Unanimity, and Dispatch in your Councils, that nothing may be wanting towards the immediate Execution of such Offensive Measures as the Commander-in-Chief may judge necessary for his Majesty's Honour and Interest, in which you may assure yourselves of my most Hearty Concurrence.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"March 8th, 1758."

The Secretary was ordered to carry down to the House the Indian Trade Bill, with a Message, that the Governor adhered to his Amendments, and would not pass the Bill unless they were all agreed to by the House.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 13th March, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	

Teedyuscung coming to Town on Saturday with three Indian Deputies from Diahoga, the Governor sent the Secretary this morning with his Compliments to them, and by a String of Wampum he wiped off the Snow out of their Eyes and Ears, cleaped their Throats, &ca. Teedyuscung did the same to the Governor by another String, and Twelve o'Clock was appointed to receive them and hear what they had to say. A little before Twelve Moses Tatamy and Isaac Stille, the Interpreter, came with a Message to thee Governor that Teedyuscung had forgot to acquaint the Secretary this morning that the Deputies had very weighty Matters to communicate, and he would bring his Clerk with him if the Governor had no Objection. They were desired to wait till the Council should consider the Design of bringing a Clerk, and it took up a good while in considering it in all its Lights; at length the Governor was advised to say to them that he was waiting to receive his Brethren, the Indians, in Council, in the same manner as has been usual between their and our Ancestors, and to hear what they have to say to him; That this is not a publick Treaty, and none have ever been admitted into private Conferences between the Governor of this Province and the Indians but the wise men and Counsellors on both sides, and his Honour thinks himself obliged to follow the antient Custom.

The Two Indians were called in, and the above was given them in answer. It was now a Quarter past one. In half an hour Moses Tatamy returned with a most insolent Answer from Teedyuscung, that he was tired with waiting, was at Dinner, and would bring his Clerk or not speak at all to the Governor. Moses was told that the Governor would let Teedyuscung know what he would do and when he should come.

A Bill entituled an Act for granting to his Majesty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Vessels, and also certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar for supporting and maintaining the Province Ship of War for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purposes for his Majesty's Service, was presented to the Governor for his Concurrence on Saturday Afternoon the Eleventh Instant, and was read for the first time.

The Council adjourned to the Afternoon, half an hour past five, and Summons's were ordered to be sent to every Member to attend.

hear what they had to say. A little before Twelve Moses Tatamy and Isaac Stille, the Interpreter, came with a Message to thee Governor that Teedyuscung had forgot to acquaint the Secretary this morning that the Deputies had very weighty Matters to communicate, and he would bring his Clerk with him if the Governor had no Objection. They were desired to wait till the Council should consider the Design of bringing a Clerk, and it took up a good while in considering it in all its Lights; at length the Governor was advised to say to them that he was waiting to receive his Brethren, the Indians, in Council, in the same manner as has been usual between their and our Ancestors, and to hear what they have to say to him, That this is not a publick Treaty, and none have ever been admitted into private Conferences between the Governor of this Province and the Indians but the wise men and Counsellors on both sides, and his Honour thinks himself obliged to follow the antient Custom.

The Two Indians were called in, and the above was given them in answer. It was now a Quarter past one. In half an hour Moses Tatamy returned with a most insolent Answer from Teedyuscung, that he was tired with waiting, was at Dinner, and would bring his Clerk or not speak at all to the Governor. Moses was told that the Governor would let Teedyuscung know what he would do and when he should come.

A Bill entituled an Act for granting to his Majesty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Vessels, and also certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar for supporting and maintaining the Province Ship of War for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purposes for his Majesty's Service, was presented to the Governor for his Concurrence on Saturday Afternoon the Eleventh Instant, and was read for the first time.

The Council adjourned to the Afternoon, half an hour past five, and Summons's were ordered to be sent to every Member to attend.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 13th March, 1758, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Lynford Lardner,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	Benjamin Chew,	
Richard Peters,	John Mifflin,	

The Tonnage Bill was read a second Time, all were of opinion that Trade should be the last thing Taxed; that an Exemption from Duties and the Freedom of the Port had more than any thing contributed to the encrease of our Trade, and they were afraid this would divert it; They observed that the Tonnage was high and would be very severe on Coasters that came here from Boston, Rhode Island and other Places many times in a Year; On these and other Considerations they advised the Governor to confer with some Members of the House on the general Scope of the Bill, not to insist on it, but only to recommend it to the House to consider those Things and to try all other Duties, and this more sparingly.

The Governor related to the Board the Insult he had received from the late Commissioners, and their Treatment of the Two Commissioners who were of the Council, refusing to pay several Matters that were agreed to, ordering Things without his Privity or Consent, &c^a· and doing Business without giving Notice to the Two Members of Council of their Meetings; On these Representations, which were confirmed by Mr. Lardner and Mr. Miflin, it was unanimously agreed that their Names should be struck out as Commissioners, and the House be told the Reasons of it, and desired to insert other Names. It was further observed that they were members of the House, and too much employed to do the Publick Business well; Mr Hugh Davy being nominated in the Tonnage Bill as Collector of the Duties was objected to.

The Bill was committed to Mr. Chew, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Mifflin, to be considered farther and report thereon; And the Secretary was ordered to lay it before the Collector, who was desired to let the Governor know if there was any thing therein contrary to the Laws of Trade.

The Governor related to the Council what passed this Forenoon between his Honour and Moses Tatamy, who was sent by Teedyuscung to let the Governor know he would not deliver any Message unless he might be allowed to bring his Clerk with him.

The Secretary was desired to set this Matter in its true Light to the Indians in private Conversation, and as Mr. Logan was said by one of the Members to be in Town, he was desired to assist in it, or to take it upon himself, as he was better acquainted with these Indians, but it was unanimously agreed that the Clerk should not be permitted to sit in Council. If Teedyuscung desired a publick Conference, and there should not appear any thing against it, after he had related his Message to the Governor in private, or with his Council, he might be indulged with one in the Council Chamber in the State House, and then his Clerk might come, as well as any other Persons Inhabitants of the City.

The Names of the Indians.

Teedyuscung,
Samuel Evans,
Moses Tatamy,
Isaac Stille,
Episcaha,
Cap^{t.} Harrison,
Moholiecan,
Willemegihany,
Gelapamind.

it upon himself, as he was better acquainted with these Indians; but it was unanimously agreed, that the Clerk should not be permitted to sit in Council. If Teedyuscung desired a publick Conference, and there should not appear any thing against it, after he had related his Message to the Governor in private, or with his Council, he might be indulged with one in the Council Chamber in the State House; and then his Clerk might come as well as any other Persons Inhabitants of the City.

The Names of the Indians.

Teedyuscung
Samuel Evans
Moses Tatamy
Isaac Stille

Episcaha
Capt. Harrison
Moholiecan
Willemegihany
Gelapamind

At a Conference in the Council Chamber at the State House in Philadelphia Wednesday the 15th. March 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Benjamin Shoemaker }
William Logan } Esquires
Richard Peters }

The Speaker with several Members of the Assembly and many of the Inhabitants of the City.

Indians

Teedyuscung
Moses Tatamy
Capt. Harrison

Tepiscaway
Mohowliehon

Willymegahany
Gillapawmen

Sundry other Indians

Isaac Stille, Interpreter

Brother

The Governor and all you wise men present hearken to what I am now going to say. -- At the Treaty at Easton you desired me to hear you and Publish what paſsed there to all the Indian Nations. I promised you to do it I gave the Halloo and published it to all the Indian Nations in this Part of the World even the most distant have heard me The Nations to whom I published what paſsed between us have let me Teedyuscung know that they had heard & approved it and as I was about so Good a Work they sent me this Pipe the same that their Grandfathers used on such Good Occasions and desired it might be filled with the same Good Tobacco and that I with my Brother the Governor would Smoke it. They further aſsured me that if at any Time I should perceive any Dark Clouds arise and would Smoke but two or three Whiffs out of this Pipe these Clouds would immediately disappear.

Teedyuscung then lighted the Calumet Pipe that was sent to them from the Indian Nation first Smoaked out of it himself then gave to the Governor who with the Council and Members of Aſsembly Smoaked it.

Teedyuscung then proceeded and taking hold of a Long Belt said

Brother

I desire you would hear me and I hope all who are present will attend to what I am going to say to the Governor.

Brother

I told you when we Consulted together I would not do as had been done heretofore I would not hide or conceal any part of it in my Bosom but would hold it up and Publish it that all the World may hear and see it, and this I shall Ever Continue to do.

Brother

You may remember I promised I would give a Halloo. I have done it and all the Nations you see represented by this Belt which I now hold in my Hand, have heard what ever you and I have talked together when we were promoting the Good Work — I taken hold of the Covenant Chain we make in all now Eighteen Nations who have hold of this Belt.

Gave a Belt of Ten Rows which had in the Center of it two figures of Men taking One Another by the Hand which Teedyuscung said was repreſented himself and the Governor, at Each End of the Belt were two figures representing the Sun Rising and the Sun Sett, and between these figures were Eight figures in White Wampum Representing the Nations who had taken Hold of it.

Then Teedyuscung proceeded and Said

Brother

Hear me and all that are present take Notice

You know I told you at Easton that all the Power was in my hands and as I held what was Good in my hand I told you I would hold it up and if I saw any that were Willing to Live Quietly and peaceably I would deliver it into their Hands and all the World should see to whom I did deliver it.

Brother

I am heard now by all the Indians, and they are pleased and have said to me -- Brother Teedyuscung - You are now promoting what is Good We have looked and - Enquired who has been the Cause of the Darkneſs - There are Three concerned Engliſh French, & Indians we have found One of these three have been the Cause of it and he shall die, --- After a pause, Teedyuscung said Something was forgot and added - That the Man is a Frenchman.

Brother

There is a Good Deal of News going backwards and forwards, but tho it be so I have stoped his Ears and blinded his Eyes so that the News runs Right before his Breast he shall Hear Nothing of it, That is tho the Indians who have Joined me Live behind the French must paſs by them to come to us, Yet they shall know Nothing of what paſses Between us.

Now Brother as I have blinded the Eyes of the French and Stoped their Ears I -

Brother, the Governor and all Present.

The Indians who Live back Encourage you and me they have seen us Hold Councils together and they preſs us on to Execute what we have begun — They have said to me Do you Teedyuscung and Your Brothers Preſs on and dont be Discouraged. It is a Work of Great Moment which You have undertaken. When you begin a Great Work you Can't Expect to finish it all at Once, therefore do you and your Brothers preſs on and let Nothing Discourage you till you have intirely finished what you have begun. — Now Brother As for me I aſsure you I will Preſs on and tho Contrary Winds may Blow strong in my face yet I will go forwards and never will turn back but Continue to Preſs forward untill I have finished & I would have you do the Same.

Brother

One Word more, I Earnestly desire you to Preſs on Let us proceed in the Good Road and finish the Work we have undertaken. I desire you Would Open and Clear Your Eyes and Look upon our Wives and Children with Pitty and Compaſsion and finish the Work as Soon as you can, — Tho you may Hear Birds Singing on this Side and that Side you must not take Notice of that but Hear me when I speak to you and lay it to Heart for you may always depend that what I say shall be true,

a Belt of 7 Rows. —

Then He arose and taking the Governor by the Hand Said.
at Present I have no More to say, but when I hear any News you also shall hear it for your Ear and mine are One.

The Governor Replied to Teedyuscung and Said

Brother Teedyuscung,

I thank you for what you have now Said, as it is a Matter of Great Consequence I will take Time to Consider and will Let you when I am ready to return an Answer. —

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Benjamin Shoemaker,
William Logan,
Richard Peters,
} Esquires.

The Speaker, with several Members of the Assembly, and many of the Inhabitants of the City.

Indians.

Teedyuscung,
Moses Tatamy,
Capt. Harrison,
Tepiscaway,
Mohowlickon,
Willymegahany,
Gillapawmen,

Sundry other Indians.

Isaac Stille, Interpreter.

Teedyuscung's Speeches were taken down by the Secretary, and read, Sentence by Sentence, to the Indians. The whole was afterwards settled by Mr. Logan and the Secretary the same Day, and are as follows:

Teedyuscung, addressing himself to the Governor, said:

"Brother:

"I hope your wise men of the Council and Assembly are now present to hear what we have to say." On which they Governor answered him they was, and told him that he was now ready to hear what he had to say.

Teedyuscung then taking out a Large Calumet Pipe filled it with Tobacco, and rising up said:

"Brother:

"The Governor and all your wise men present, hearken to what I am now going to say: At the Treaty at Easton, you desired me to hear you and publish what passed there to all the Indian Nations. I promised you to do it; I gave the Halloo and published it to all the Indian Nations in this Part of the World, even the most distant have heard me. The Nations to whom I published what passed between us have let me, Teedyuscung, know that they had heard & approved it, and, as I was about so Good a Work, they sent me this Pipe, the same that their Grandfathers used on such Good occasions, and desired it might be filled with the same Good Tobacco, and that I, with my Brother, the Governor, would Smoke it. They further assured me that if at any Time I should perceive any Dark Clouds arise, and would Smoke but two or three Whiffs out of this Pipe, these Clouds would immediately disappear."

Teedyuscung then proceeded, and taking hold of a Long Belt said:

"Brother:

"I desire you would hear me, and I hope all who are present will attend to what I am going to say to the Governor.

"Brother:

"I told you when we Consulted together I would not do as had been done heretofore. I would not hide or conceal any part of it in my Bosom, but would hold it up and Publish it, that all the World may hear and see it, and this I shall ever continue to do.

"Brother:

"You may remember I promised I would Give a Halloo; I have done it, and all the Nations you see represented by this Belt, which I now hold in my Hand, have heard whatever you and I have talked together when we were promoting the Good Work; I have made all these Nations as One Man. All the Indian Nations from the Sun Rise to these beyond the Lakes, as far as the Sun setts, have heard what has passed between you and me and are pleased with it, and they have said to me, 'Now, Brother Teedyuscung, we see that you and your Brothers, the English, have been talking about what is good; We, therefore, send you this Belt to Let you Know that we, the Nations who Live some of us at the Sun Rise, and others at the Sun sett, have taken hold at the two Ends of this Belt, and we desire you and your Brothers, the English, to take hold of the Middle, and always, when you are Consulting about what is Good to hold it fast, as our Lives and Safety will intirely depend upon it.'" As he was giving over the Belt to the Governor, he further said:

"Now Brother, the Governor:

"As Ten Nations joined before, and now Eight more have taken hold of the Covenant Chain, we make, in all, now Eighteen Nations who have hold of this Belt."

Gave a Belt of Ten Rows, which had in the Center of it two figures of Men taking One Another by the Hand, which Teedyuscung said was represented himself and the Governor; at Each End of the Belt were two figures, representing the Sun Rising and the Sun Sett, and between these figures were Eight figures in White Wampum, representing the Nations who had taken Hold of it.

Then Teedyuscung proceeded and Said:

"Brother:

"Hear me, and all that are present take Notice.

"You know I told you at Easton that all the Power was in my

“Brother:

“I am heard now by all the Indians, and they are pleased, and have said to me, Brother Teedyuscung, You are now promoting what is Good; We have looked and Enquired who has been the Cause of the Darkness; There are Three concerned, English, French & Indians. We have found one of these three have been the Cause of it, and he shall die. After a Pause Teedyuscung said Something was forgot, and added That the Man is a Frenchman.

“Brother:

“There is a Good Deal of News going backwards and forwards, but tho' it be so, I have stopped his Ears and blinded his Eyes, so that the News runs right before his Breast, he shall Hear Nothing of it, That is, tho' the Indians who have Joined me Live behind the French, must pass by them to come to us, Yet they shall know nothing of what Passes Between us.

“Now, Brother, as I have blinded the Eyes of the French and stopped their Ears, I hope you will do the same.”

Gave a Belt of 12 Rows.

“Brother, And all present attend to what I am going to Say:

“You may remember you told me I was so Capable a Man as you were; I see you tell true, you are really a Greater Man than I, and these Words Encouraged me. I have also received Encouragement from the Indian Nations. Now, Brother, Press on with all your might in Promoting the Good Work we are engaged in; Let us beg the God that made us to bless our Endeavours, and I am Sure if you Exert your selves, and God will grant a Blessing, we shall Live.”

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows.

“Brother, the Governor, and all present:

“The Indians who Live back Encourage you and me; they have seen us Hold Councils together, and they press us on to Execute what we have begun. They have said to me: ‘Do you, Teedyuscung, and your Brothers Press on and don't be discouraged. It is a Work of Great Moment which You have undertaken. When you begin a Great Work, you Can't expect to finish it all at Once; therefore do you and your Brothers Press on, and let nothing Discourage you till you have intirely finished what you have begun.’ Now, Brother, As for me, I assure you I will Press on, and the Contrary Winds may Blow strong in my face, yet I will go forwards and never will turn back, but Continue to Press forward untill I have finished, & I would have you do the Same.

Work as Soon as you can. Tho you may Hear Birds Singing on this Side and that Side, you must not take Notice of that, but Hear me when I speak to you, and lay it to Heart, for you may always depend that what I say shall be true.”

A Belt of 7 Rows.

Then he arose and taking the Governor by the Hand, said: “At Present I have no More to say, but when I hear any News you also shall hear it, for your Ear and mine are One.”

The Governor Replied to Teedyuscung and Said:

“Brother Teedyuscung:

“I thank you for what you have now said; as it is a Matter of Great Consequence, I will take time to Consider, and will Let you when I am ready to return an Answer.”

N. B.—The Eight Indian Nations mentioned are—

The Ottawaw's, who Live N. W$^{t.}$ of Fort de Troit.
Twightwees,
Chippewaws,
Toawaws, live S$^{o.}$ of Lake Erie.
Caughnawagos,
Mahoowa, live on an Island in One of the Lakes.
Pietoatomaws, live Westward of De Troit.
Nalashawawna, live N$^{o.}$ of New England.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 16th March, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
John Mifflin Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

A Bill Entituled “An Act for granting a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Vessels,” &$^{ca.}$, was again read. The Committee having drawn up a Message proper to be sent along with the Bill to the House, and likewise a Paper of Amendments agreeable to what was given them in Instruction the Last Council, the same were read, and some alterations made, and then agreed to.

FILM 1409

970.5
M665

FREEMAN GUIDE NO

Minutes of Indian affairs [Pennsylvania]
1758-1760.

NO. 121

NULLO · DISCRIMINE
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED 1743
PHILADELPHIA

Class 970.5 No. M665

Presented by

Dr Logan

Approv'd by S.B. Webb

At a Conference held with the Indians in Philadelphia in th
Council Chamber on Wednesday the 15 of March 1758 ①

Present

The Governor.
Benn Shoemaker Joseph Turner, William Logan & Richard Peters
The Speaker with several Members of the Assembly
and many of the Inhabitants of the City —
Indians
Teedyuscung. Tepescowing Willyonegehany
Moses Tittamy Moholeekon Gillapawmen
Captain Harrison and sundry other Indians
Isaac Still Interpreter

Teedyuscung addressing himself to the Governor said.
Brother, I hope your wise Men of the Council and Assembly are present to hear what we have to say. To which the Governor answered him they were and told him he was now ready to he what he had to say

Teedyuscung then taking out a large Calumet Pipe filled with Tobacco & rising up said

Approved by [illegible]

Brother the Governor and all you wise Men present hearken to what I am now going to say. At the Treaty at Easton you desi me to hear you and publish what passed there to all the Indian
=ions I promised you to do it. I gave the Halloo and published it to all t Indian Nations in this Part of the World. Even the most distant t heard me. The Nations to whom I published what passed b us have let me Teedyuscung know that they have heard and approved it and as I was about so good a Work they sent me thi Pipe the same that their Grandfathers used on such good occ & desired it might be filled with the same good Tobacco & that I with my Brother the Governor would smoke it. They further assured me that if at any Time I should perceive any dark arise and would but smoke two or three Whiffs out of this these Clouds would immediately disappear —

Teedyuscung then lighted the Calumet Pipe that w to them from the Indian Nations, first smoked out of it him then gave it to the Governor who with the Council & Members of Assembly smoked it.

Teedyuscung then proceeded & taking hold of a long said. Brother, I desire you would hear me & I hope all who are present will attend to what I am going to say to the Governor

Brother. I told you when we consulted together, I would not do as had been done heretofore, I would not hide or conceal any Part of it in my Bosom, but would hold it up & publish it that all the World may hear & see it. & this I shall ever continue to do.

Brother You may remember I promised I would give a Halloo. I have done it & all the Nations you see represented by this Belt which I now hold in my Hand, have heard whatever you & I have talked together, when we were promoting the good Work. I have made all the Nations as one Man. All the Indian Nations from the Sun Rise to those beyond the Lakes as far as the Sun sets have heard what has passed between you & me & are pleased with it & they have said to me, Now Brother Teedyuscung we see that you & your Brothers the English have been talking about what is good we therefore send you this Belt to let you know that we the Nations who live some of us at the Sun Rise & others at the Sun Set have taken hold at the two Ends of this Belt & we desire you & your Brothers the English to take hold of the Middle & always when you are consulting about what is good to hold it fast, as our Lives & Safety all entirely depend upon it. As he was giving over the Belt to the Governor he further said,

Now Brother the Governor. As Ten Nations joined before & now eight more have taken hold of the Covenant Chain we make in all now eighteen Nations who have hold of this Belt.

Gave a Belt of 10 Rows which had in the Centre of it two Figures of Men taking one another by the Hand which Teedyuscung said represented himself & the Governor. At each End of the Belt were two Figures representing the Sun rising & Sun Set and between these Figures were eight Figures in white Wampum representing the Nations who had taken hold of it.

Then Teedyuscung proceeded & said,

Brother hear me & all that are present take Notice. You know I told you at Easton that all the Power was in my Hands & as I had what was good in my Hand. I told you, I would hold it up & if I saw any that were willing to live quietly & peaceably. I would deliver it into their Hands & all the World should see it when I did deliver it.

Brother, now I am heard by all the Indians & they are pleased & have said to me.— Brother Teedyuscung you are now promoting what is good. We have looked & enquired who has been the Cause of the Darkness. There are three concerned, English, French & Indians We have found that one of these three have been the Cause of it & he shall die. After a Pause Teedyuscung said something was forgot & added, That the Man is a Frenchman.

Brother. there is a good Deal of News going backwards & forwards, but the French. I have stopped his Ears & blinded his Eyes, so that tho the News runs right before his Breast, he shall hear nothing of it: that is tho the Indians who have joined with me live behind the French & must pass by them to come to us yet they shall know nothing of what passes between us.

Now Brother, as I have blinded the Eyes of the French & stopped their Ears. I hope you will do the same

Gave a Belt of 12 Rows —

Brother & all present attend to what I am going to say — You may remember you told me, I was not so capable a Man as you were. I see by your talk it is true. You are really a greater Man than I am & these Words encouraged me. I have also received Encouragement from the Indian Nations. Now Brother press on with all your Might in promoting the good Work. We are engaged in it. Let us beg God to enable us to bless our Endeavours, & I am sure if you exert yourselves & God will grant a Blessing we shall thrive.

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows —

Brother the Governor & all present

The Indians who live back encourage you & me. They have seen us hold Councils together & they press us on to execute what we have begun. They have said to me. Do you Teedyuscung & your Brother press on & dont be discouraged. It is a Work of great Moment which you have undertaken. When you begin a great Work, you cant expect to finish it all at once. Therefore do you & your Brother press on & let nothing discourage you, till you have entirely finished what you have begun —

Now Brother. As for me, I aſsure you I will preſs on & tho' contrary Winds may blow strong in my Face yet I will go forwards & never turn back, but continue to preſs forward until I have finished & I would have you do the same.—

Brother (one Word more). I earnestly desire you to preſs on. Let us proceed in the good Road & finish the Work we have undertaken. I desire you would open & clear your Eyes & look upon our Wives & Children with Pity & Compaſsion & finish the Work as soon as you can.

Tho you may hear Birds singing on this Side & that Side, you must not take Notice of them, but hear me when I speak to you & lay it to Heart, for you may always depend that what I say shall be true.

A Belt of 7 Rows.

Then he arose & taking the Governor by the Hand said, At present I have no more to say, but when I hear any News you also shall hear it, for your Ear & mine is one.

The Governor replied to Teedyuscung & said;

Brother Teedyuscung, I thank you for what you have now said. As it is a Matter of great Consequence, I will take Time to consider it & will let you know when I am ready to return an Answer.

N:B The eight Indian Nations mentioned are
1 The Ottawawaws who live N.W. of Fort Detroit. 2 The Twightwees. 3 The Chippawaws. 4 The Towawaws who live S^{o}. of Lake Erie. 5 Caghnawagas. 6 Mahoowa who live on an Island in one of the Lakes. 7 The Pootatomaws who live west^{d}. of Fort Detroit.
8 The Nelaphawawna who live N.E. of New England—

At a Conference held with the Indians in Philadelphia in the Council Chamber On Wensday the 15th day of March 1758 ——

Present

The Governor (Wm Denny)

Benjamin Shoemaker William Logan
Joseph Turner Reechard Peters.

The Speaker with the several Members of Aſsembly
& Many of the Inhabitants of the City —

Indians.

Teedyuscung (Chief) Tapescaway Wellymegaheny
Moses Tetamy Moholeckon Billapaewomen
Captain Harrison & Sundry Others Indians

Isaac Stile (Interpreter)

Teedyuscung addreſsing himself to the Governor Said

Brother.

I hope Your Wise men of the Council and Aſsembly are Present to hear What We have to Say On which the Governor Answered him They Were and told him He Was now leady to hear What He had to Say —

Teedyuscung then takeing out a large Calumet Pipe filled it wt Tobacco & liting up Said — Brother The Governor and all You Wise Men Present hearken to what I am now Going to Say —
At the Treaty at Easton You desired

for continuation see the preceding rough dft. W —

At a Council held With the Indians in Philadelphia in ye Council Chamber on Wensday (or Wednesday) the 22d. day of March 175[illegible]

Present

William Denny Esqr. Governor

Robert Strettle — Joseph Turner — Richd Peters

Benjamin Shoemaker — William Logan — Lynford Lardner

Thomas Cadwallader

The Speaker & the Several Members of Assembly

Several of the Inhabitants of the City

the same Indians as on ye. 15th day —

The Governor addressing himself to Teedyuscung, Said —

Brother Teedyuscung

I have With Great Attention considered what You Said to me on Wednesday last and as it Was an Affair of Such Great Importance I Consulted my Council and also laid it before ye Assembly I desire You and the rest of Your Brethren the Indians would Carefully attend to What I am going to Say — a String —

Brother Teedyuscung All Your Councellors that are With You and also the Messingers from the Ohio hear me

„ The Other Day You put me in Mind of what Passed at Easton at the last Treaty & I „ find that You remembred Your Promise Very Well I find also by what You have „ Said that You have Published the Treaty of Peace far & Wide into every part „ of the Indian Countrey and that to Your Own and Our great Satisfaction „ Those Indian Nations have Accepted the Peace Belt and have Sent to You the „ Calumet Pipe that from Old times has been made use of on Such Good Occasions & „ desired You to fill it With Good Tobacco and Smoak it with Your Brother at „ Philadelphia and always to Smoak it With me When ever Any Dark Cloud „ Should at any time Arise".

After a little pause the Govern.r Said. Is not this Bro.r the Purport of what You said Yesterday. To what Teedyuscung Answered, It was — then ye Govern.r proceeded and Said — —

Brother

This News gives me & all of us the greatest Pleasure & We receive it from Your hands as a Token of You are a faithfull Agent and Friend of Pennsilvania and have done the Utmost in the Discharge of Your Trust —

Brother I Smoaked with a great deal of Pleasure out of ye Pipe that these far Indians formerly Our good Friends Sent You on this Occasion and found the Tobacco Exceeding Good and I must now desire You for them as You represent them to Smoak out of my Pipe in Which I have also put Some Very Good Tobacco Such as Our Ancestors used to Smoak together

Of

& was at first planted here when this Country was Settled by Onas — We have found by Experience that Whatever Nations smoaked out of it two or three hearty Wiffs the Clouds that Were between Us always dispersed & so they Will again as often as they arise if these Indians Will Smoak heartily of it — Here the Governr. Smoaked & Gave it to Teedyuscung who With the other Indians Smoaked in their Turns —

The Governor then Proceeded & Said

Brother Teedyuscung — "You refreshed my Memory as to what was Said
" at the last Treaty that things should be done no More in private as had been done
" heretofore and that You Would not Conceal Any Part of it but Publish it before all
" the World — You also Put me in Mind of Your Promise of Giving a Halloo
" that might be heard by the most distant Indian Nations and that You have
" done it Accordingly and that all the Nations represented by this Belt I
" now hold in my hand have heard You and know & approve of every thing yt.
" has been done by us and that You have Made all those Nations as One Man.

Brother "You also put me in Mind by it that these far Indians have sent
" Messages to You heartily Congratulating You on the Good Work You have begun
" With the English and Encouraging You to Perfect it Saying yt their & Our
" Lives depended upon it."

The Governor then laid down Teedyuscung's Belt & taking up a great Belt Said — Brother

His Majesty King George Embraces those Eight Nations and receives them With Open Arms into the Union Established between You and Us I now look upon the Union to Consist of Eighteen Indian Nations, And by this Belt of Wampum I in Behalf of the Government & People of Penn Silvania thank You for the Good & kind Part You have taken & Confirm all that You have done and Shall look upon these Indians all as the Hearty Friends and allies of the English I think With them that Our Lives and Safety depend upon Our Mutual Sincerity and Care and Assure You that I Shall hold it fast with all my Might and as long as the Sun Endures

Gave the Peace Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung

"You Put me in Mind of what Passed at Easton when You
" Acquainted me that full Power was in Your hands and that You had made the
" best Use of it and thereupon the Indians have Sent You Messages Expressing
" their high Satisfaction and desiring You to Press On They tell You further yt.
" they have Enquired Who has been the Cause of the Darkness and said there Were
" three Concerned in it English French & Indians and have found Out that One of
" these three had been the Cause of it and added that Was the French & Agreed yt

He

" Should die and have thereupon Stop'd all Correspondence With him have blinded
" his Eyes and Stop'd his Ears that tho Messengers go thro his Country to & from
" You Teedyuscung and the English / Yet He Shall know nothing of ye Matter."
Brother. I am Glad You have found Out among Yourselves that the French were
" the Cause of the Darkness that Overspread this Country, the King of England
" found it Out long ago & therefore made War against them — This Step
that Our Brethren the ~~English~~ Indians made is a Wise Step I am Convinced
by it that the same Good Sense that has been among Our Ancestors is not
Extinguished but Remains With You still I Embrace this Good Article of News
It shall be recorded in Our Records and I thank them and You Very kindly in
behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects — I assure You by this Belt that We On our side
Will also blind his Eyes and Stop his Ears that He shall never know what
passes between Us Even tho Our Messengers Should be Obliged to go Across his
Own Country — In Confirmation Whereof I give You this Belt

Here gave the Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung.

"You desired by this Belt that all who Were then Present
" might hear and You Put me in Mind that I told You I was Stronger than You
" and that You Agreed to it and that my Words gave You Encouragement and
" You desired me to press on the Good Work We Were Engaged in & Exert my Self to
" the Utmost Saying Nothing Should discourage You and that if We Joined
" heartily together and the Good God that made Us Would Give it his Blessing
" We might promise Ourselves Success"

Brother.

I Acknowledge What You Said is true I have not
forgot What I Said of Our Ability I Shall renew what I then Said & Say
now Again that We are Able I am pleased that You offer to Join with us in
Prayers to the Most high for Success on Our Endeavours. Do You Continue
to do Your Part and Nothing Shall be Wanting On Mine. I have ye Pleasure
to Acquaint You that the Representatives who are now present have Assured
me that towards bringing to Perfection the Great & Good Work of Peace &c.
We are now Engaged in and to Confirm his Majesty's Indian Allies in their
Good Dispositions towards us They Will Chearfully Strengthen my hands
and Do every thing Which Can be reasonably Expected from them — And
having received these Great Encouragements You may depend upon it that
the Government Will not fail to Perform all their Engagements & to Contd
all to promote the Good of the Indians in every Respect.

a Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung.

You Acquainted me that the Indians who
live far back have sent Messengers to You to Encourage You and Me in the
good Work ~~of Peace~~ We have begun and said That they had Seen us

" Sitting in Council together and tho it Should be a Work that Would require
" Some time before it might be Perfected They Intreated We Might not be tired
" You further Aſsured me on Your Part that You Would Preſs on and go thro wt if
" the Contrary Winds might blow strong in Your Face and Earnestly Perſwaded
" me to do the same You added One Word more and Earnestly desired me to
" Proceed to the Good Road and finish the Work We had Undertaken You begged
" of me to Open and Clear my Eyes and look upon our Wives & Children wth Pity
" Compaſsion and for their Sakes finish as Soon as Poſsible"

Brother.

I am Very Glad that Our Good Undertaking Reached to such distant Indians It was always my thoughts that they Would one Day Repent that they lent their Ears to the French King who Poisoned them I am Very Glad that by the Divine Favour this Happy Day is Come so soon & that these Remote Indians are so Earnest for us to proceed that it seems they Would look upon it as a Misfortune If the Work Should not be soon finished. I aſsure You Brethren by this Belt that I look upon this to be a Most important Work the Most So that Men Can be Engaged in that Nothing Shall be Wanting on my Part tho Contrary Winds Should throw Hail Snow & Rain in my Face It Shall not Stop me. My Eyes are Ever looking upon Our Poor Wives and Children & for their Sakes Nothing Shall be left undone that is in my Power. I pray the Great God that made us to bleſs our Mutual Endeavours and Crown the Good Work with Succeſs. In Confirmation of what I Say I give You this Belt of Wampum

Brother.

I agree With You that there are Bad Birds in almost Every Bush and that their Chirping ought not to be minded Tho there Should be a Thousand Birds on both Sides ye Road Yet the Traveller who is intent on getting to the End of his Journey Will not hearken to them. I Shall therefore disregard Every thing but What Will Prompt to the Main Point, Peace, & the Good Correspondence that is between Us This Chirping of Birds must not discourage Meſsengers Sent to & fro Only let us take Care that We send Men who are faithfull and love to speak ye Truth for as You say, You hear With Our Ears So We hear with Yours and a great Deal depends on the Characters of the Meſsengers and their Regular Proceedings— I desire You by this String of Wampum to Remember this — a String

Brother.

You have made Use of a Great Many Meſsengers and they have gone to different Countries and Different Tribes of Indians I desire to know the Names of Your Meſsengers and of the Indian Nations they have been Sent to that they may be Put on our Records & the Meſsengers Rewarded for their Trouble.

a String

The Governor Concluded with Saying I have now fully Answered What You Said to me and I desire to know if You have anything further to propose

Whereupon Teedyuscung arose & Spoke as follows

Brother Hearken to me What You have told me Brother I have Really felt at my heart. It is nothing but Good & Right & I Will Accept it — Brother & all You my Brethren Take Notice what I am now going to Say to You I am not Going to Say Anything new but Only to Put You in Mind afresh What We proposed And What Passed at Easton —

Brother. When I look and Consider what We did discourse about at Easton and When I look on Our Wives & Children I Can find no better Way than this and what must be done If You Will now Act According as We proposed This Matter affects my heart and lies deeply there and I hope it Will affect Yours likewise

Brother Now You must Consider I have Soul as Well another & I think it proper You should let me have two Ministers to teach me that my Soul May be Instructed & Saved at last — Brother I Desire Moreover two School masters for there are a Great Many Indian Children who Want Schoolmaster One therefore is not Sufficient to teach them all So that they may be Sufficiently Instructed in the Christian Way —

Brother I have a Body as Well as a Soul I want two men to Instruct me and Shew me the Ways of living & how to Conduct temporal Affairs who may teach me in Every thing to do as You do Yourselves that I may live as You do and likewise who may Watch Over me and take Care of my Things, yt no Body may Cheat me — Brother I hope You Will heartily Join in this which I have now Said I desire You and I may now lay the Foundation of this Good Work upon a Rock and not upon the Sand for If We do not build it on Such a Good Foundation It Will humble to peices — I have not told You all fully I have Only Mentioned Some Short heads of what I intended to Say I have here but few Counsellors but We have Consulted together & have put down at large in Writing our Whole Mind & this Paper Will Shew it — Here He delivered a Paper which Was read in these Words.

Brothers. We formerly told You that We Desired to be Instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion and Requested that We might have Ministers & Schoolmasters Supported among us for that Purpose We Now Renew our Request & as Many of Our Brethren Are Ready to lay hold on the Chain of ~~Friendship~~ Peace We think it Necessary to Inform You that less than two Ministers besides Schoolmasters will be Insufficient for that Purpose And tho We Expect our Brethren the English will Support them Yet as they are Designed for the Benefit of us & our Children

We Judge it both Reasonable and Neceſsary that We should have Liberty to Chuse them Ourselves After having made the best Inquiry We are able into the Characters of those who are to Watch for Our Souls and to whose Care Our Eternal Interests are under God to be Committed — This Brothers is an Affair that Deserves Your most serious Attention and We hope it Will be seriously Considered by Our Brethren the English. —

Brothers You are Wise Men You tell us the Christian Religion is Good and We believe it to be so partly on the Credit of Your Words and Partly because We See that Some of Our Brethren ~~the English~~ Indians who Were Wicked before they became Christians live better lives than they formerly did. But Brothers We have Got Bodys as Well as Souls and tho our time in this World is short It is nevertheleſs neceſsary to provide for our Familys & ourselves Whilst We are in it This is What Our Reason & Experience teach us and We are Confirmed in Our Sentiments by the Universal practice of Christians as Well as Indians And since We see that our Brethren the English Manage their Affairs Which Concern their Wordly Estates and Interest With More Wisdom than the Indians do Our Next Request is that Our Brethren Will support two honest Men Among us to ~~[illegible]~~ to be Our Counsellors and Instructors in temporal Affairs and at the same time to be Guardians to Our Interests and that We may be the More Certain that We are not Deceived by our Counsellors We think it Neceſsary to have the Choice of them ourselves We Desire to have two that if One of them Should Prove a Dishonest Man the Other may Prevent his Imposing on Us And We hope Our Brethren the English Will put the Support of our Counsellors on such a foundation as Will leave them under no Temptations to betray Our Interests for the sake of their own temporal Gain — And as an Additional Security for their Acting honestly We shall Judge it Neceſsary before Admitting them into Our service that they may Solemnly Swear after the English Manner that they Will Conscientiously Perform the Trusts Reposed in them According to the Best of their Skill & Understanding —

Brothers. These are things that appear to us so Just & Reasonable that We hope Our Brethren the English who profeſs to have a sincere Regard both for our Temporal & Eternal Interests Will Readily agree to them — A Friendship that is founded on Justice & Equity where a proper Regard is had to the Interests of both Partys may Reasonably be Expected to prove durable and such [illegible] We Desire may be the Friendship between us & our Brethren

the

English. but a Peace that is founded on Injustice and Deceit must End When ever the Fraud is discovered—

Brothers These are things that lay heavy on Our Hearts. let them Sink deep into the Hearts of our Brothers and if they Act Conformable to these Sentiments both they and their Children as Well as We and our Children Will feel the Good Effects of them tile the Sun Ceases to Shine and the Rivers to Run —

his
Teedy Suscong
mark—

After the Paper Was read. He added.

Brother. Here is a Messenger who came from a great Distance He Waits for Your Answer that He may have Good News to Carry to the Indians And as He has a great Way to go I desire He may be dispatched as Soon as possible

To Which the Governer replied—

Brother.

I Shall take Your request into Consideration and Give You an Answer With all Possible Dispatch and at the Same time I Shall have Some other things to Say to You—

~~At a Conference Held with the Indians at the Governor's House, Here the 15th of March 1758—~~

~~Present~~

Errror ~~William Denny Esqr. Governor~~

~~William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew Esqrs.~~

The following Papers Should Come first. ~~Teedyuscung and Sundry other Indians.~~

~~Isaac Stille Interpreter.~~

~~Conrad Weiser Esqr.~~

---

③

On the 14th Day of March Teedyuscung delivered to the Secretary (Richd. Peters) the following Message which he Desired might be Delivered as Directed to the Governor.

Brother.

I Would have this Messenger who Came with me dispatched as Soon as possible to Carry Back to the Indians the Good News of what We have now done—

Brother— You must have heard that the Cherokees are Come down to go to War Now as Several of our Friends Who have Joined with me live near and Some Among the French It is necessary the Messenger Should be

Sent before to tell them to Seperate from the French that they may not be Cut off with them —

Brother — I Would also have You dispatch a Messenger immediately to the Cherokees to inform them of what is done and to Stop them for if Any Mischief is done It Will not be said the Cherokees did it but that You have done it Who hired and Sent them And this Will undoe all that We have done — But When the Indians are Informed of the Peace We have Made Then all those Indians Will Come & Join the Cherokees and be all Friends With the English and altogether Will go against the French

Being Asked What Sort of a Message can be Sent to the Cherokees yt. Will not do harm For Should any Indians Come down with French Men at their Head as they have always done What then must be Done

Teedyuscung Replied I Would therefore have the Messenger Sent as Soon as possible to prevent any of the Indians joining ye French

He further Said — Brother

Here is Our Messenger between us both — I leave it to Your Generosity what You Shall Give him When A Man is travelling He must Eat & Drink He may also lose his Horse which is the Case of this Man who lost a Very Stately horse in Coming down — All these things Should be Considered. There Were Nine other Messengers who Came with this Man all these Should be rewarded They make in all Ten three here & Seven at Bethleem — Brother Since I have been in Town I have been Obliged to run in Debt at two or three Houses in Town in treating my People I hope You Will Enable me to discharge it.

Brother — I have to inform You that upon Intelligence Received of the French Were Coming against Fort Allen I Sent Capt Harrison and three other Indians to the Assistance of that place They were there On Service ranging in the Woods two Weeks I desire they may be rewarded for their Service — I desire You Will Order the Messengers Guns to be mended at Bethleem —

The Above Was Delivered to the Secretary who was desired to Send it immediately to the Governor by Teedyuscung —

Isaac Still Interpreter —
The Messenger & Moses Tetamy being Present —
ꝑ Charles Thompson

On this a Council Was Called at the Governrs house the Next day & the Indians attendg the followg Conference was held —

At a Conference held With the Indians at the Governor's House
the 28th day of March 1758 —
Present
William Denny Esqr. Governor,
William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner
Teedyuscung The Messenger
Moses Tetamy Isaac Still Interpreter
Conrad Weiser Esqr.

The Governor addressing himself to Teedyuscung & the Indians Spoke as follows —

Brother — I fully Expected I should now have been able to have Given You an Answer to the Request You made Respecting the Assistance You Wanted from this Government in being Supplied with proper Ministers Schoolmasters & Council at Your Indian Towns — I laid Your Request immediately before the Assembly & they Sent me Word that as it Was an Affair of Such Importance they Would take time to Consider it Well and Give me an Answer. This they have not as Yet done and as You have Acquainted me that Your Messengers are Very Uneasy to Return to inform the Indians of what has passed here I must for the present defer giving You an Answer to what You then desired But You may depend on it that Every thing this Government Engaged to do at that Treaty at Easton they Will faithfully perform, what they are Now Considering is only the Method of doing it —

This is my Answer to What You mentioned the Other Day —

Brother — You may Remember I told You on Wednesday last altho' I had then fully Answered the Messages You had brought me from ye Indian Country Yet I had Something more to say to You —

Brother — I think Proper that Our Peace Belt which I gave You the Other day Should be sent With the greatest Dispatch and in the safest Manner You Can to the Indian ~~Country~~ Town on the Ohio and the Other Towns who have now Entred into Our Alliance that they may be fully Informed of what has passed here between us and the good Work We have done Take this my Calumet Pipe with You for our Friendly Indians to smoak out off It is the Pipe Our Old Propr. Wm. Penn smoaked in on his first Arrival into this Country with all the Indians of then Entred into ye Covenant Chain With him and has been preserved by his Sons to this Day for that Good Purpose I Recommend it Particularly to ye Delawares

Our Brethren and to their Grand Children the Shawanese to Smoak out of it heartily as it has now been filled With the same Good Tobacco — They the Delawares and Shawanese Will then remember their Mother Countrey for the Ground in Pensilvania is the Ground they Came out of.

Brother. You know when they first left us they Went only a hunting tho at too great a Distance from us to a place Where an Evil Spirit Reigned when they lost themselves by the Instigation of that Evil Spirit Whose Cunning & Power they Could not resist. —— Brother. I cannot help thinking but that their thoughts must be often bent towards their Mother Countrey As it is most Natural for all sorts of People to Love that Ground best from Which they first Sprung

Brother. We remember Very Well how kindly You received Our Forefathers when they first arrived into this Countrey You secured their Ships to the Bushes and kindled up a Fire for them You Entertained them With the Best You had & You must remember the Mutual Friendships that Subsisted between us since that time & I hope those Black Clouds that Came from the North Will be now intirely dispelled as the Greatest Part of them already are. We Shall then see One Another With a great Deal of Pleasure and the sooner it is Done the Better & I assure You Nothing Shall be Wanting on my Part towds perfecting this Good Work — In Confirmation of Which I give You this Belt.

Brother.

I must Put You in Mind at this Opportunity of Our Children who Yet remain among the Indians I Should be Extreamly Glad to see as Many of them as You Can possibly bring And as You are a Wise Man You know that Will give Great Satisfaction to me My Council Assembly and all the Good People of this Province a Belt.

Brother. a

You may Remember that at first When the Clouds were beginning to be dispelled a little foot Path Was opened by Fort Allen to Wioming for Our messengers to pass thro With Messages but as Now the Clouds are Intirely dispelled between us and the Indians on Sasquehannah I think it necessary to open a Great Road that is from Diahoga and the Heads of the Sasquehannah down to Fort Augusta called by ye Indians Shamokin Where You Will always find a kind reception Entertainment & protection in Your Road to Philadelphia — a Belt

N.B. Teedyuscung Expressing Some Dissatisfaction at this Proposal The Governor added that it Was only a Proposal for him to Consult ye Indians at Wyomink upon and that He Might give an Answer after knowing their Minds thereon —

Brother — I have now done & Shall Without Delay lay before His Maties:

Commander and Sir William Johnson Barronet the Gentleman appointed to transact Indian Affairs in this District all that has paſsed between us and I make no doubt but the Reſolutions of the Indians With regard to the French will be very agreeable to them and they Will immediately transmit to his Majesty who Will be Exceedingly Pleased —

After this the Indians took their leave of the Governor; their Names are

The Names of the 8 Indian Nations mentioned in the first days Conference are —

Nalachewanah Talemattans } Theſe are the Names of ye Head
Cahnahogey Shawanah } Nations but Tedeuscung
Mohoway Twightwee } Says there are Many Smalle
Chippeway Potaottamy } Tribes yet under these —

The Meſsengers Names who are Present are
James — his Indian Name Welymegehing
Capt John ..... do .... Laopehnan

Theſe are the Chief Meſsengers Names but there are Several Others Indians who bore ym Company in their Journey

After the Indians Were Gone the Governor Wrote the followg Letter to Collo Washington or the Commanding officer of the Virginian Forces at Winchester; which Was sent by Expreſs —

Sir,

Philadia 25. March 1758 —

Several Accots have been brought during the Winter as if there Was a Diſposition in the Western Indians to return to there old Friends the English and as there has been little or No Mischeif done on the Frontiers of this and the Neighbouring Provinces of late It is not unlikely but the Indians are Changing every day in our Favour. We have no Small Confirmation of the Truth of these Accots by some Meſsages Which have been delivered to me a Relation Whereof You Will find in the Inclosed Paper. Beſides What Teedyuscung has said in Publick from the Mouth of ye Meſsengers who came directly from the Ohio by the Way of Diahogo They Expreſsly declare that since ye Peace Belts by theſe Indians who were formerly our Friends have been so kindly Received by this Government they are sure that on receiving this News they ~~will~~ shall be sent back immediately With an Accot. of their Separating from the French and Coming to Join our Friendly Indians in Parties against them.

A few Days ago Letters arrived here from Winchester informing that Several Parties of the Cherokees Were Come there and Were Preparing to go against the French & their Indians on the Ohio Theſe Meſsengers were somehow or Other made Acquainted With this and they no sooner heard it than Teedyuscung With them came in a formal Manner to me with ye followg

Address. Brother &c.a (As well as Intred Teedyuscungs Request on this Head the 24th. of March. as in Page) —

I have reason to believe that the Cherokees hate the Delawares and Shawanese and do not desire they should become our friends but would have them all destroyed having long born them great Enmity So that it is a Nice Point how to Communicate this News to them Without Giving them disgust and if any of the Early Parties of the Cherokees take Miff & Should return disgusted they may turn back many other Parties that may be on their Way to Join his Majestys forces — As this Ill Consequence can I think be Well avoided if Prudence be observed in the Communication of this News In Complyance With Teedyuscungs Request I send this Express desiring the Whole Matter may be related to the Cherokees and they requested to have regard thereto in their Scouting Parties —

I am persuaded there is a good Disposition in Several Indian Tribes lately our Bitter Enemies towards the English and it Would be a great Misfortune they Should in any Wise be discouraged or Obstructed I hope You Will find a Way of Engaging the Cherokees to attend Seriously to the Request made by Teedyuscung and these Indians —

I beg to know What Numbers of the Cherokees are already come, how Many More are Expected & in What Manner they Will dispose of themselves till the Rendezvous of the Kings Forces —

I am &c —

---

(5) On the 11th. day of April 1758 I went to Philadelphia on my Own Affairs on my Arrival there I Recd a Letter from Robert Strettle (President the Governor being gone to New Castle) Requestg I wd Attend him and Council at Joseph Turners — I immediately Went there & found the followg other Members of Council there Vizt.

Benjamin Shoemaker Joseph Turner Lynford Lardner
Benjamin Chew Thomas Cadwallader & John Mifflin

who acquainted me that Daniel an Indian Messenger from Ohio was Come to town with Teedyuscung who had brought the followg Letter from Timothy Horsefield at Bethlehem and desired I Would Consider what was best to be done in the management Receivg these Indians — On reading the Letter I told them I Would Endeavour to find the Indians & discourse with them first & in the Afternoon inform them what I had Done.

The Letter is as follows —

On his Majeſtys Service—
To the Honble William Denny Esqr: Govr: of the Province of Pennſylv

May it pleaſe Your Honour.

Sir

The Bearer Daniel Hunkler goes to Conduct
5 Indians namely Teedyuscung & his two Sons Hans Jacob, & Amas
Samuel & Daniel. The said Daniel left Diaogo (as he Informs me) Eleven
6 Days since and has brought Some ſtrings of Wampum with a Meſsage from
the great Chiefs there to Your Honour. After being in his Company a
few Minutes He ſpake to me in English Saying He Wanted to be with me
alone there being Several people Present I took him into another Room
When He began to ſpeak about Teedyuscung Saying the Chiefs where he Came from
was not pleaſed with him that He Staid here Eating & Drinking & Neglected
the Buſineſs that Was Committed to him and did not Come up to let them know
how Affairs ſtood, When he ſpake of going to deliver his Meſsage He
Said He Would not take Teedyuscung with him Nay He Said He did not Care
to ſee him I made him little or No Answer but Was thoughtfull how I
ſhould Act as I look upon it to be a Matter of great Importance for let
Teedyuscung be What He Will and the Indians at Diahogo may at this time
be diſsatisfied With his Conduct Yet I make no doubt Teedyuscung has a
Considerable Interest amongst the Indians and if He Should be affronted
though the Indians ſhould be the Cause of it It might if He Should be En
:raged be of fatal Consequence to this Province — I Considered what
Was best to do and Concluded to advise him by all Means to go ~~to Philad:ia~~
~~with him~~ and ſee Teedyuscung, to Speak friendly With him, & if He offered
to go to Philada: With him, not to refuse, but to take him With him,
I did so, & Went Over the Water With him, brought Teedyuscung into his
Company, They discourſed together in the Indian Tongue Seemingly
Very friendly, and Concluded to go down With the Above Company

I am Your Honrs: most Obedient Humble Servt:

Bethlehem April 8. 1758 —

Timo: Horsfield

In the Afternoon the ſame Members met Excepting John Mifflin &
Benj: Chew When I informed them I had ſeen the Indian Meſsenger
(Daniel), that by what Discourſe I had with him I found his Buſineſs
was of Importance, that He deſired dispatch as he Was Uneaſy to
return home, Whereupon the Preſident Agreed to meet the Council
the Next Morning at the State house at 10 a Clock & deſired me to ac
:quaint the Indians of it — When the follow Conference was held
with them —

At a Conference held with the Indians in the Council Chamber at the State House in Philadelphia April 12: 1758

11 a Clock A.M. Present.. (the Govern.r being gone to New Castle)

Robert Strettle. Presid.t
Benjamin Shoemaker
Lawrence Growden
Joseph Turner

William Logan
Lynford Lardner
Benj.a Chew
Thomas Cadwallader.

Indians present.
Teedyuscung. King or Chief of the Delawares
Daniel — Messenger from the .

The President delivered the follow.g Speech to Teedyuscung—

Brother Teedyuscung

The Day before Yesterday I Rec.d a Letter from Timothy Horsfield of Bethlehem informing me You Were Come down here w.th some other Indians on Business of Importance with this Government and having heard Yesterday You Were in Town as the Govern.r is gone to New:castle I immediately Called these Gentlemen together who are now present and who with me are of his Council to Acquaint them of it. On Which We desired W.m Logan to See if He Could find You and know on What Business these Indians Were Come. He told us He Could not meet With You but y.t the Indian Messenger Daniel had Informed him He Was Come from the Indian Country on Publick Business and desired to be dispatched—

I must therefore now let You know That as the Govern.r is absent He has Left us to Act in his place and We are now Ready to hear what You have to Say to Us. a String—

Whereupon Teedyuscung Said—

Brethren.

You may Remember that at a Council at Easton You desired me to hear You I did hear You and Gave One Holloa— Upon my giving of Holloa all the Indians round about heard it turned about themselves and saw one Teedyuscung and our Brethren the English holding our heads together in Council.—

Brother Now these Indians back desired us both (to wit the English & the Indians) to Press on heartily & they Said— We Will clear Your Eyes & You may See Clearly There are Many sorts of Winds Come & blow Dust in y.r Eyes. We Wipe both the Eyes of Teedyuscung & English that You may see Our Wives & Children We Clean Your Ears that You may hear Us who live back And We have appointed One Messenger to do our Business Then Teedyuscung said here he is (Pointing to Daniel) The Reason of this 2d Messenger coming is that the Other Staid a long time

Gave a String —

Brother and all You my Brethren hear Me

You may remember at Easton when Governr Morris was there You said to me, Brother, I am able You are Weak I have You tho: You are Weak to do all in Your Power And as I told You I am strong I Will always help You in promoting this Good Work.

Brethren — I have used my Utmost Endeavours to assist You & all ye Inds back have heard me Now I desire as You are Strong that You Will press on and build this peace on a firm Foundation as it has been formerly — Let us look up to God for a Blessing so as that this peace may stand firm for Ever

Gave a String.

Brethren.

I Desire You Will all hear My Words. I desire You Brother to press on this Good Work We have Undertaken You know I am Weak this Business is Very heavy unless You help me to lift it up I can't do it. but if We both lay Our hands to it & Join heartily We Can easily lift it. All ye Inds round from Sun rise to Sun sett have their Eyes upon us & are ready to join their hands With us to lift it — You see all these Indians have heard my Hollow and have turned their Eyes on us and are ready now to Join hands with us and help us in the Great Work

a String.

Brother.

I Would have You hear me and all Your Brethren here present I tell You We are On a Very Good Work. Now Brother all the Indians afar off have ~~heard~~ seen us about this Good Work but Yet I perceive You seem to keep Your Eyes towards the Westward I desire You Brother to leave that piece of Meat for me You see I have it Within my Arms and between my Legs leave it for me to Eat & I hope I shall in a little time bit by bit Eat it all. Tis not only I tell You this but all the Nations I mention'd before Say the Same. —

Being asked to Explain What He Meant by the Peice of meat He Said — Brother — I desire You and ye rest of the English not to trouble Yourselves to Go against the Ohio. I will do it my Self They are all Within my Dish I Will Give them One Blow & those that Escape from me I Will drive towards the Sea for You

Gave a Belt of 7 Rows —

Bro:

Brother & all You my Brethren hear me

I look above and then all over the World. What makes me look is to find Out Whence this Mischief Springs. Now I have found out whence this Mischief Sprung I Will take Notice of all Such as Pretend to be our Friends and if I find they Don't do right I Will run my hand down their Throats bring up their Hearts and lay them before You It may be this Mischief has been done by Some of them. I don't only tell You So but all the Nations I mentioned before also tell You the Same

a String —

Brother. I have told You all I had a Mind now to Say to You I Would have You Consider it and if You find any Part Wrong I hope as We are Brs You Will Speak out and tell me What it is You don't like that I may also Consider it and I desire You Will dispatch us as Soon as Possible, I hope Brother You Will take Notice of this Messenger and I beg You'd dispatch him as soon as You Can that He may Return Quickly The other Messenger was Detained too long

The President then Replied —

Brother Teedyuscung What You have Said is Very agreeable to us & Gives us pleasure. We the Council Will immediately take it into Consideration and Give You an Answer as soon as We have Considered it & Dispatch You as soon as Possible —— Teedyuscung afterwards Said.

When We Meet again We Will talk freely together about our Buildings and the Other Matters You Promised us. —

Minutes of Conferences with Teedyuscung &ca.

At a Council held at Philadelphia in the State House On Tuesday the 4th. of December 1759.

Present.

The Honourable James Hamilton Esq. Lieutent. Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
Joseph Turner, William Logan, } Esquires
Richard Peters.

Teedyuscung, Evans, Daniel } from Wyoming.
Tingoocqua, or Catfish, Joshua, } Messengers from the Ohio.

Moses Tattamy, Interpreter,

The Governor acquainted the Council, that on Saturday Teedyuscung had Visited him, and inform'd him, that he had conducted to Town, Two Messengers of the Delaware Nation from Allegheny; That he had brought 4 Prisoners, two Elderly Women, and two Young Boys, which he then Delivered up; and further, that He had with him Six Horses, which had been taken from the White People living on the Borders.

On Teedyuscung's intimating that he had something of Consequence to Communicate, and desiring he might be dispatched as soon as possible, he was told the Council would Meet on Monday at 12 O'Clock, to hear it. But he not Attending tho. the Council met purposely at the Time fix'd the Council was again Called, and the Governor let him know that He was Ready to hear what he had to Say.

Teedyuscung Desired, as what he was going to say was of Consequence, he might have his Clerk; And the Governor told him He had no Objection to his having his Clerk; And, as He was in Liquor he said he thought it best to postpone Business till Tomorrow, And then he might bring his Clerk; And recomended it to him to keep sober, But Teedyuscung, in an abrupt manner, arose, and taking a String from Daniel, Spoke as follows.

"Brother. "At former Treaties held with this Government, It was strongly pressed upon me to return all the English Prisoners

"And I can truly say I have done my utmost Endeavours in
"this Matter, And have now brought you 4 of them, which were
"carried off towards the Heads of the Sasquehannah.

"The last time I was in Town, Complaint was made
"that some of my Young People made a practice of Stealing
"Horses from the Borders; and I was desired to reprove them
"bring back the Horses; This I thought right, and have now
"with me Six Horses, which may be returned to their Owners.

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother,

"I shall not blindfold you, I shall open your Eyes
"and relate all I know.

"You may remember that at Easton we several times
"sat together, face to face, about the good Work of Peace, and at
"last brought it to an happy Conclusion; As soon as this
"was done, You desired I would lift up my Voice thro. all the
"Indian Nations, and get them to join in this good Work;
"This I likewise did, with all my Might, and all have
"heard the Halloo, to the very setting of the Sun: This will be
"declared to you by these Two Indians, who are Meſsengers
"sent to me by the Delawares on the Ohio. Eleven Nations
"have heard my Halloo, and acquainted these Ohio Delawares
"that they were all delighted to hear of this good Work of
"Peace and would join in it. You shall hear what they
"say for themselves.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother

"There has been this Year a great Meeting
"of Indians at Aſsunsing on the Cayouga Branch of the
"Sasquehannah; these Meſsengers were there, I was —
"present also at it; And so were Deputies from many
"Nations, who live as far as the Sun Setting; All there
"present were heartily disposed towards the good Work of
"Peace, Except the Minisink; But as to him he put his Hand
"to Ours, and he drew it out again, and at last would not
"join with Us, We think there is some thing bad in his
"Heart, which we desire you will get out, We leave this Intirely
"to you, We have done with him: You know he has joined
"himself to the Senecas, and will do what they bid him do;
"The way to succeed with the Minisink, is to talk first —
with

"with the Senecas; We leave them to you to treat for yourselves.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother,

"You have often desired me to go my self among "the Indian Nations, And Use my Interest to turn them from "aſsisting your Enemies. In Compliance with your Request, "I have gone among them; And in my Travelling this Summer, "I met with One that told me, that Eleven Nations had heared of "my sitting face to face with the Governor of Pennsylvania "at Easton; And that, in these Conferences, Peace was at last Con-"cluded, by our joint Endeavours; of which they were Glad and "Approved it mightily.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother,

"It only Remains to tell you, that these Two "Indians came to me, from Allegheny; and as they bring "good News, I took them by the Hand, and conducted them to you, "and now let them Speak for them selves."

Tingoocqua, alias Cattfish, arose, and taking 4 Strings of Wampum, he held two of them in his fingers seperate, and Spoke.

"Brother,

"I have not much to say; I am only a Meſsenger, "I came from Kuskuskees, The Nation I belong to, as well "as many Others to the West of us, as far as the Setting of the "Sun, have heared that you and Teedyuscung sat often "together in Council, and at length agreed upon a Peace; And "we were glad to hear that the Friendships and Harmony, "which, of Old always subsisted between our, and your "Ancestors, was raised up again, and Established once "more. this was very agreeable to us, and we came here to "see if what was related was true, And we find it is true, wch "gives us great Satisfaction".

Then taking hold of the other 2 Strings he proceed

"Brother,

"Now that Teedyuscung and you have, "thro' the goodneſs of Providence, brought about a Peace, We "entreat You to be Strong; don't let it Slip- dont omit any thing "to render it Quite Secure and lasting Hold it fast- Consider "our Aged Men, and Our Young Children, and for their sakes

"be Strong, and Never rest, till it be thoroughly confirmed.
"All the Indians at Allegheny desire you to do so, and
they will do all they Can likewise.

"Gave a String of Wampum

"Brother,

"We make Eleven Nations, on the West of Allegheny "who have heard what you and Teedyuscung have concluded "at the Treaty of Easton; And as we all heartily agree to it, & "are determined to join in it, We have Opened a Road to where "Teedyuscung lives; And we, the Meſsengers, have traviled "much to our Satisfaction, on the Road which he has made "from his Habitation, to this Town, We have found it a very "good Road, and all Our Nations will use this Road for the "time to come. We say nothing of the Six Nations; We do not "Reckon them among the Eleven Nations; We leave you to treat "with them your Selves; We make no Road for them; This is "Your Own Affair; We only tell you that we do not include "them in any thing we say. I have done."

"Gave 4 Strings of Wampum."

Teedyuscung then arose, and Spoke.

"Brother,

"Remember what you told me at Easton. You said You was abler than I am. It is the Truth, I acknowledge "it and as you have greater Abilities than I, pray now mind "what these Meſsengers have said, it is a very Serious matter; "don't Slacken your Endeavours, persevere to the End; Put "forth your Utmost Strength: be aſsured that, according "to my Poor Ability, I will join with You; Both together "may make a firm Peace that shall Last for Ever.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother,

"It may promote the general Service very much "if you take a kind Notice of those Meſsengers. The better "Appearance they make, when they return to their Friends, "They will think the better of your regard for their Nation, "and Judge that you are well disposed. What Ever you do "on this Occasion will not be thrown Away."

The Meſsenger, observing One Sarah Gladdin among the People that were present, addreſsed the Governor,
and

"and told him, that he had in his House a Son of this Woman, "a Prisoner at Kuskuskas, and that he would take care he "should be Delivered in the Spring."

A List of the Names of the Eleven Nations, mentioned by the Indian Meſsengers.

"Telamatinoo,
"Taway,
"Puteotomy,
"Chippaway,
"Muskoking.
"Tawalawee or Twigtwee,
"Pelagoshyoth or Tapicktawee,
"Caleogh,
"Wewyaahtanoos,
"Kekapoo,
"Ooshaaskihock,
"Lenopy, and
"Shawneese,

The Governor's Answer to the Indian Speeches.

"Brother, Teedyuscung,

"I am glad I have an Opertunity of seeing "you so soon after my Arrival. I have a Just Sence of the "kind part you have taken in promoting the good Work "of Peace, and shall be ready at all times to do you any "service in my Power. I desire if at any time you shall meet "with Uneasineſs, you will imediately come and let me know "it, and I aſsure you, by this String, that my Ear shall "always be Open to you.

"Gave a String of Wampam.

"Brother, "I laid what was said to me at our last Meeting "before the Aſsembly, who were then sitting, and what I "shall now speak in Answer thereto, You are to Consider "as Spoke not only by me, but by them, and all the good "People of the Province, And hearken to it.

"Brother, "The Sight of our Flesh & Blood, after a "tedious Captivity, gives us great Pleasure, and I thank

"you for the Return of the 4 Prisoners, and expect you
"will continue to do your utmost that all be returned to Us
"as soon as possible.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother

"You have Acted a Just part in bringing the "6 Horses that have been stolen from the poor People on the "Borders by some of your Unthinking Young Men. The "Inhabitants are now returning to their Plantations in full "Confidence that they shall not be injured, Either in their "Persons or Properties. You must be sencible that most of "their Work cannot be carried on without Horses; and therefore the taking them away will ruin the Farmers. This "Practice must be put an End to, and the Persons Guilty "of it be brought to Justice, or it will endanger the Peace, "which you and I have taken so much Pains to Establish. "We give you this String to encourage you to reprove yr. "Young Men, and to be carefull that all the Horses they "have taken away may be returned to their right Owners.

"Gave a String of Wampum

"Brother,

"By our Treaties it is our Duty to inform each "other of every thing that may be of Use to Us. We are neither "of us to keep the other blind folded, but to be open & unreserved "on all necessary Occasions. We thank you for your "Intelligence as to the good Disposition of the Indians; "and for the Pains You have taken in publishing the Peace "far and Wide, and for promoting this good Disposition.

"Brother

"We thank you for letting us know that "you attended at a great Meeting of Indians which was "held this Summer at Wioming.

"You know that you were appointed at Easton "to be a Councillor and Agent on the Part of this Province, "in Consequence of your Accepting this place of Trust, it "is Expected by us that you Attend at all Meetings of "Indians, where you think you can promote our Service, "And we thank you for your Attendance at that Council, "and for acquainting Us of the good Disposition of the "Indians present at it.

"We are inform'd that there is to be in the Spring a very great "Council at some Town beyond the Ohio, and that you have "received a very kind Invitation to be present; We think you "may be of very great Service in communicating all the Matters "that have been agreed to by Us in Our Conferences at Easton, and "therefore desire you will not fail to go there, and let them know "how Sincerely we are disposed for Peace; and that we shall Use "our utmost Endeavours to Establish it in such a manner as it "may last as long as the Sun gives Light. We must insist on "your Attendance at the general Meeting, as we have a "Reliance on yr Council, and a Right to your Assistance & for "your Encouragement, if you think proper, we shall send "Fredrick Post and Isaac Stille to assist you.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brother, "We observe what you say as to the Minisink "Indians. You know that at the last Treaty at Easton they "joyned heartily in the Peace, and promised to Deliver us all "the Prisoners. We thank you for your Advice, and shall "follow it, both with respect to the Minisinks, and to the "Six Nations.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother, "You have done Very well in Conducting these "Two Messengers to us. I shall speak to them now in "Answer to what they said to me.

"Brethren the Messengers.

"You inform us that you heard that Teedyuscung "had had several Conferences with this Government, And "that we had Concluded a Peace together, which was made "known to all the Indians, and with which they were all "well pleased.

"Brethren, "When Friends by any Accident fall out "together, and return to their Old ffriendships, it is Natural "for them to feel a particular Joy. We are glad to hear this "is the Case with you. We assure you that we are very sincere "and hearty in this good Work, and shall, according to your "good Advice, do every thing in our power to make the Peace "universal, and as lasting as the Sun and Moon.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brethren,

You inform us that you have Opened a Road
"to Teedyuscung's Habitation at Wyoming, and that you
"found a good Road made by him from thence to this City.
"Brothers. We are glad to hear of this, and when we meet the
"Indians in Council as we hope to do next Summer, we shall
"join in Cleaning this Road, so as it may be Travelled with
"the greatest Safety.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother, Teedyuscung,

"You join with the Messengers in Desiring Us
"to be Strong, and Remind us of our Ability. We will not only
"be Strong our selves, but Enable you to be Strong, and if
"you should want our Assistance before you go up to the—
"Great Council over the Ohio, or to any Other Meeting of
"Indians, You may apply to us for it.

"A String.

"Brethren,

You are come a great way to see us, and
"in a very Friendly manner. We are glad to hear you say
"you have found every thing true that has been said to you
"Respecting our good Dispositions.

You have a great way to go before you can get
"home and the Season is Severe, We beg your Acceptance
"of this Little Matter, which we give as a Testimony of
"our Regard for you.

Brothers,

"We cannot help Acquainting you that
at the several Treaties at Easton, it was Solemnly promised
that our Prisoners among you should be Collected, and
delivered to Us, We give you this String to encourage
you to speak to Every Nation, as you go thro' their Country,
to perform this Part of your Engagement.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brothers

"Your Friends may enquire what News you
"bring from Us. Be Pleased to inform them, that Providence
"has favoured His Majesty's Arms with great success.
"The principal Fortification at Louisbourgh Belonging
"to the French King situate at the Mouth of St. Lawrence
"was taken last Year. And this Year, not only their

Forts of Niagara, Crown Point and Ticonderoga were — Conquer'd, and are now in the Poſseſsion of the King of great Britain, but the Capital City of all Canada, Quebec, is reduced, their great Warrior killed, and his Troops carried Prisoners of War to England.

Teedyuscung after some Pause, arose, and made the following Reply.

"Brothers and all present, take notice what I am — going to say.

"I am to put you in mind, that when I speak I not only speak for my self, but being Chosen for some other Tribes I speak for them also.

"Brother,

"I am not going to lay out any Other Road, or to alter it, but only to make the Road Plain, that you or any one who shall travel it, may Observe what we are doing. When ever I speak to you, I always say it in Publick. I always desire every one may hear us, for the Unamel Nation and I, we join fast together to confirm our good Work. I say'd I would give an Halloo that every Body, who pleases may hear it.

"Now, Brothers I thank you Heartily for what you have now said. I am pleased with it.

"Brethren,

"You know we have made firm Peace, and a good Road between you and me, we shall see if there be any body who is Minded to spoil this good Road between You and Me, and we will both join Hands to-gether, and cast them Out, He must not hurt our Children.

Teedyuscung added, that he was pleased to the Heart, with what the Governor had said.

And the Meſsenger likewise declared, it gave him the greatest Satisfaction, and he would declare it to all — the Head Men of his Country, who would be as pleased as he was. He was not sent to speak here but only to bring a Meſsage to Teedyuscung; And he came here to know the Truth of what he had heard.

Teedyuscung then sayd.

"Brother "You know I agreed this, that we should give "attention to what is doing, I am to keep an Ear Open in my "Country, and you and Ear open in Yours."

Minutes of Conferences &ca

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh on ye 24th Octor 1759

Present

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix;
with Sundry Gentlemen of the Army,
George Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronegtt.

Captn William Trent } Assistants to George Croghan
Captn Thos McKee }
Captn Henry Montour Interpreter

Captn Montour lighted the Pipe of Peace left here by the Warriors of the Ottawas, handing it to the General, and the Other Gentlemen of the Army, and Indians to Smoke, then acquainted the Indians by whom the Pipe was left, and upon what Occasion, Shewing them the Belts left at the Same time.

The General then made the following Speeches

Brethern Chiefs & Warriors of the Several Nations present

As we are met in Council, to renew & brighten the Chain of Friendships with this String of Wampum I Open your Ears that you may hear what I am going to say to you

Gave a String

Brethren,

You are sensible that a Peace between us has been settled by your Deputies, and I expect that you the Chiefs, and Warriors, of your Several Nations are now gathered here with a resolution to perform the Engagements entered into with Us on your behalfs, by them.

Brothers no Nation could Ever Charge the English with a Breach of Treatys every thing Relating to the Peace made between Us has been performed on our parts, the Original Draught of the boundary Line Settled between Us at the Treaty of Easton by the Six Nations was delivered them, and here is a Copy Sent by Governor Denny to Shew the Delawares and Shawnese; to prevent any Disputes hereafter arising on that head. There is one Article of the Treaty yet remains to be performed by you, that is restoring our Prisoners, which I insist on; to enforce what I have Said I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt

Brethren,

You are sensible that Differences may happen between any Nations, this was the first that Ever happened between you and Us, chiefly Occasioned by the Insinuations of the French who call themselves your Fathers, these Differences are Settled, and we Expect that you the Chiefs, and Councillors will advise your Young Men to behave towards us as Brethren ought to do, this with the delivery of our Prisoners is the way to Convince us of the Sincerity of your Repeated professions of Friendship, at the Several Meetings held with you.

In Confidence of your Sincerity I present you this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

As the Peace is Settled between the Kings Subjects and all the Nations of Indians to the Sun Setting. I now Present this Road Belt of Wampum to you, that we may all travel this Road in Peace, as your Fathers formerly did from the Sun rising to the Sun Setting, and I Expect that all Nations who chose to live in friendship, with the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, my Master & your Father, will make this their Road where they will find a Sufficient Quantity of Goods to Exchange for their Peltry, and Strict Justice done them in Trade at this place, where his Majesty has been at a Very Considerable Expence to Establish a Trading House the better to Cultivate a lasting friendship with all his Children to the Sun Setting.

Gave a Road Belt

Mr Croghan then made the following Speech

Brethren, With this Belt of Wampum I disperse the dark Clouds from over Our Heads, that we may once more See the Sun Clear which formerly blessed our Fathers in peace

Gave a Belt

Some Belts that were brought by Captain Lee of the 60th Regiment from Niagara Sent there by the Chepawa &

Custanoe

Distance Nations with Profess of Friendship, were shewn the Indians, and they were made Acquainted with the Substance of the Speeches delivered with them.

Captain Montour then by Order of the General acquainted the Indians that we had taken the City of Quebeck, and that we Expected Soon to drive the French out of America. and desired the Indian Chiefs to Caution their Young Men against carrying of our Horses that he was willing to do Every thing in his Power to Oblige them, that he would do them all Strict Justice and expected the Same Treatment from them, The General then Acquainted them by Captain Montour that he was done Speaking.

The Speaker of the Wayondotts (as they are the Oldest Nation) got Up, Shook hands with the General, and Returned thanks in behalf of the Whole for what had been Said to them, and then recommended it to the Several Nations to pay a due Regard to what they had heard.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh October 25th 1759

Present

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix
with Sundry Other Gentlemen of the Army
George Croghan Esqr. and Sundry Assistants.

Captain Montour then by Order of the General Acquainted the Indians that he was Ready to hear what they had to Say.

The Speaker of the Wayondotts then got up and said
Brethren I am glad to meet you in Council, here are the Six Nations, Shawneese, Delawares and Twigtwees, as we are the Oldest Nation I Shall Speak first and they Shall hear what I am going to Say.

Brethren,
I am glad to Meet the Kings General and you who came here from Sir William Johnson to Treat with Us. and at whose invitation we came here to Council, Listen to what we are going to Say

Brethren,

It is a great while since we were first Acquainted with our Brethren the English at Albany, At which place we entered into a Treaty with them the Records of that Treaty remain Amongst you, we have Copies of it at home, we never Intended to have Violated that Treaty on Our parts, but when our fathers (the French) came here and took Possession of this place by this instigation the Evil Spirit got the better of our Understanding, ... And we Engaged in the War against you,

Gave a String of Wampum

He Spoke again upon a large Belt of Black Wampum, directing his Speech to Sir William Johnson and George Croghan Esquires.

Brothers,

You are Appointed by the King to Transact business with us the Indians, you have hitherto done it to our Satisfaction, we hope the Kings General will act on the same principals, you have it now in your power to have all Indian Nations in your Interest, it is true for some time we were led blind fold.

Brothers,

When we first Joined with our Brethren the English they told us, they looked upon us as one people, with one Head and one Heart with themselves, we looked upon the English in the same light till the Evil Spirit by the persuasions of the French got the better of our Understanding and led us a Stray, but we hope Every thing that has passed will be Buried in Oblivion.

Brothers

We Received Several Invitations to come here to Council; before we left home a great Council was held there amongst the Chiefs of Our Nation we were sent here by them to Confirm the Peace, when we came here we found a great number of Warriors gathered for what purpose we don't know.

Brothers,

We have repeatedly heard you intended to pursue the War against the French over the Lakes in Our Country we have been Constantly Alarmed with your —

Contin

Coming, but now we are come here we find you are not gone; we Should be glad you would not pursue them, they are a parcel of Poor People destitute of Every thing, besides we do not know but the Several Nations there might take it, but for our parts our Hearts are with the English

He then Delivered the Belt and Shook Hands with the General and Mr. Croghan

He Spoke again upon a Belt painted Green

Brethren

The Women of our Nation return thanks for the Speeches we received by Our Deputies who were here this Summer, they are glad to hear of Peace and hope you are sincere, they have promised to tell their Children that it was the English that gave peace to this whole Country, that it may Ever be remembered in our Nation, they hope your intentions are not to go any further, or carry on the War, but to Build a Trading House where they may Come and Trade & get Goods at Moderate Prices, for they are very Poor and will be much Obliged to the General for sending them a Small Present

Gave the Belt

He Spoke again upon a Belt of Black and White Wampum the White painted Green.

Brethren;

It is a long time since this Whole Country has been Overspread with Darkness, being led by the Evil Spirit we have been Assisting in Spreading this darkness, but you the White People by making War upon Each Other was the first Occasion of it.

Brothers,

The French put the Hatchet into our Hands the beginning of this War, and the Evil Spirit getting the better of Our Understanding made us make use of it for the presence of our Couſ.ns the Delawares and the Other Nations, here we bury that Hatchet, we not only put it under the Ground, but we pull up a large Pine Tree whose Roots are deep in the Ground, and bury it where it will never be found more, our Cousins the Delawares have done it before

Gave the Belt

Brothers, These are the Speeches made and Settled on in Council before we left home, and with which we were charged.

He then acquainted the General they were don the General Returned thankes for what he had Said, the General drank their Healthes and broke up the Meeting.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh Octr. 26th. 1759

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet

Captn. William Trent }
Captn. Thomas McKee } Assistants to George Croghan Esqr.

Captn. Henry Montour Interpreter

Teedyuscungs Brother in behalf of Custalogs made the following Speech

Brethren

We are met this day in Council in the Presence of our Uncles the Six Nations and Wayondotts and our grand Children the Shawonese and Twigtwees, with this String of Wampum I wipe the Tears from your Eyes and Open your Ears that you may hear what I am going to say and I Clear the passage to your Heart that nothing that is Ill may harbour there.

Gave a String

Brethren,

It gives us great Satisfaction to hear what you have Said to Us, you have Spread Peace over the Country we live in and made a Road from the Sun Rising to the Sun Setting, we Return thankes for what you have done, and we hope you will Continue to do good to Us, an we Return you thankes in behalf of our Women & Childre and we Shall take care to Acquaint our Children as the grow up with what you have done, that it may never Be forgot in our Nation

Gave a Belt

Brethren (the Beaver Speaker)

I have heared what has been said by you At the Several Conferences you had here, it was all good and pleasing to all Nations that heared you, and agreeable to the Treaty of Easton: The Belts you sent me last fall I took over the Lakes, & made known your Speeches to the Several Nations, who you have seen here, but there is Several Nations yet who now has your Speeches considering of them and I hope they will come next Spring and take fast hold of the Chain of friendship

Gave A String

Brethren (the Beaver Speaker)

By the Speeches sent me last fall by Fredrick Post the Governor of Pennsylvania promised that we the Indians of all Nations Should have goods here as Cheap as they were sold in Philadelphia, this I have made known to all Nations, and they Expect Goods to be sold here as he promised, be Strong and perform your Promises and don't make me ashamed, at Present Goods are dear here on Account of the great Number of White Men, but I hope Goods will be Sold at Such rates as will encourage all Nations to come here and Trade

Gave a Belt

Brethren (the Beaver Speaker)

We have heared what you have said to us and you have heared what we have said to you, God above has heared all and I hope at the Next Meeting that we will be Able to Convince Each Other of our Sincerity

Brethren.

We are very well pleased with the Speeches you have made Us, in one of your Speeches you desired to see your Flesh & Blood that lives amongst us it is only a reasonable request and what all Nations should comply with, here is the Number of all your People in our Nation (holding a Bunch of Sticks in his Hand) we have killed none but what were killed in Battle, those that are amongst us you shall See every one, but it is impossible for us to set the time, but this was agreed to in Council before we left our own Country, and you may depend upon this promise being performed to a Single Person;

Person, unless any of them Should dye with Sickness before we can bring them here

Gave a Bunch of Strings
Containing 41

Brethren

By this String of Wampum I return you thanks in behalf of our Nation for the Road you have made to the Sun Setting for all Nations to Travel in Peace, you have dispersed the dark Clouds from over our heads that we may all See the Sun again, and I hope we Shall live in peace and Friendship as our fore Fathers formerly did

Gave a String

Brethren

I was Charged by the Council of our Nation when I left home to Assure you that they had in fresh remembrance all the former Trealys they held with their Brethren the English, and that they were determined to hold fast by the Ancient Chain of Friendship Subsisting between the English Six Nations and Us, and to brighten the Chain of Friendship which has Contracted some Rust since the Commencement of this War

Gave A Belt

After the Conference was ended the General sent for the Chiefs of the Several Nations and made Each of them a present of a Medle medal, for which the Indians returned thanks, after Drinking the King's Health and all the Indian Nations the General took leave of them.

Geo: Croghan
Deputy Agent.

a True Copy from the Original
Wm Trent Assistant to George Croghan Esqr

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday the 29. of March 1760

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esq.r Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan } Richard Peters } Esquires
Lynford Lardner } Benjamin Chew }

Indians Present

Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief
Moses Tattamy.

Fredrich Post } Interpreters
Moses Tattamy }

Brother,

I received a Message from you by Fredrich Post who took me by the Hand and brought me here, and I am now Standing ready before the Governor to Confer with him on the Subject of his Message.

Brother,

I always Desire that when I speak I may be well understood and if in the Delivery of what I Speak I Shoud thro my want of proper Expression commit any mistake. I desire it may be taken notice of, and forthwith set right that no harm may accrue thereby to our Children and Grand Children.

A String

Brother,

I request of you and all present to give Serious Attention to what I am going to say

You know that our Hands are fast joined together and we are entered into Close Alliance and Friendship with Each Other, and that we have agreed if any Accident shoud happen which may tend to a breach of our Union, we shoud use our speediest and best Endeavours to prevent it.

Brother,

Since we saw one another last, something has happened whereby our Union is Struck & wounded, there lye some dead bodies between us uncovered on the Ground, Which fill our Hearts with Grief and our Eyes with Tears so that we can neither see nor Speak to one another until they be put out of our Sight.

Brother,

I am poor, and you are able, but poor as I am I shall never-leſs put forth all my Strength to cover these Dead Bodies, that no - mischief may arise from their lying so long uncovered. In this I call upon you to help me as you are more able than I am. Let us I say bo Join heartily and Speedily to cover these Dead Bodies that neither the neighbouring Indians, nor those who live at a distance may take Offence at them but be satisfied that we have done right, and every thing that such an Occasion requires.

A String.

Then after some Pause taking a String of Wampum he - proceeded saying

Brother,

I received this String from Atsensing with a Meſsag from the Indians residing there acquainting me that they, and a the other Indians on the River Sasquahannah are determined to - observe what their Brethren the English request of them and desi I would aſsure you of their friendships towards you and that they would be watchful and take Especial Care that no more mischief be done nor more horses be Carried off. -

A String.

Then taking up another String of Wampum he Spoke further

Brother,

I received this String from the Mohickon and Indians with a Meſsage to desire I would let their Brethren th English know that they had heard of the Peace which you and had made together and were heartily Glad to hear of it, and wou do their best to promote the good Work and join with me in eve thing that I should agree upon with our Brethren the English

A String

Brother,

When I speak to my Brethren, I speak from my heart and with Sincerity, and whilst I do so the great God wh made us will bleſs me; I expect you will Act the same by me a then the great God will bleſs you likewise. Whoever of us shou act a part Contrary to this will certainly be discovered and - looked upon as the Author of the Breach and Answerable for all the Evils that it will occasion: Let us therefore on both sides take care to be very Sincere to each other that the great God may

bleſs both of Us and what we do may be well established and prove ever Lasting.
A String

Then taking out a Belt of nine Rows of Wampum which was about two foot long, on which a Road was described as paſsing thro' Twelve Towns he Spoke further.

Brother,

I received this Belt from all the Warriors and Young Peopl who Live on the River Sasquahannah with a Meſsage preſsing me to be Strong and telling me they would reach out their Hands and lift me on my Legs to help me along and that they were sitting and weating for me and Desired I would be with them in Six Weeks and they woud all gather together from all their Towns and meet at Atsinsing and there hol a Council before my going to the great Council over the River Ohio. — These Young Warriors further desire me to let all the Indians know — wherever I come that they were determined to set Still and Strictly to Observe the peace, and Friendships entered into with the English, and — would do no more mischief, and they desired of all the Indians in the several places thro' which I shoud paſs that they woud act the same — part. Now Brother I desire that since these Warriors have prom^{ed} to help me on that you woud likewise do the same & be Strong and make me able to perform this great Journey.

Brother,

I desire Frederick Post may not go Single but that I may take another white Man with me as well as he and then if any thing happens to him the Other who will be acquainted with every part of our Buſineſs may aſsist me to carry it on. If you will deliver these to me I will put them in my Bosom. I will cover them from all harm and see them safe Returned. I have also desired Moses Tattamy may be one of the Indians who are to accompany me.

Brother,

There are two or three Old Men here who are to accompany me. as they are not able to travel a foot such a great way I expect you will provide them and me with horses and other neceſsaries, an as I shall have a great many Meſsages to send, and a great man Speeches to make, I expect you will provide me with a ſufficien Quantity of Wampum.

Some black Strouds, Handkerchiefs and Stockings havin been provided, the Governor ordered them to be spread upon the Floor and then spoke as follows. —

Brother Teedyuscung

I mean to answer only that part of your Speech relates to the dead Bodies, the rest will be answered at another time.

Brother,

It pleases me that you have taken the Trouble to come down so quickly and join your Endeavours with mine in clearing the Ground from the Blood and Burying the Bones in utter Oblivion.

as soon as we were made acquainted with what had happened we took all the pains in our power to find out the Authors. The Assembly joined with me in offering a very large Reward. The — Proclamation sent you was instantly published and Dispersed in every part of the province and the Sheriffs and Magistrates were every whe industrious to find it out. Hitherto we have not been able to mak a discovery, but you may be assured that We shall continue to use our utmost endeavours, and if the Authors are detected, and found guilty, they shall suffer Death in the same manner as if they had killed one of our People. —

Brother,

According to your Advice I am now going on the part of this Government, and all his Majesty's Subjects, to join wit you in removing these and all other dead Bodies that lye on the Earth between us uncovered, out of our sight. I put my Hand to yours and Bury them all Deep in the Ground that it shall not be in any ones power to Dig them up again and expose them to view. In Confirmation whereof I give you this String.

A String

Brother,

I wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and remove all Grief from your Heart and enable you to Speak again. Let us — now think no more of what has passed. Let it be buried in Oblivio for Ever.

A String

Brother,

I desire you repeat what I have now said to the Indians present, some of whom I understand you intend to take wi you, that they may be well informed of all these particulars, and I desire that both you, & they will be careful to make them known in all places wherever you come especially at the Great Council where y are going to attend at their pressing invitation.

Teedyuscung turned himself to the Indians and with a very particular Warmth repeated all that had passed and desired them to take notice of it, and to be Witnesses at the Ensuing Council of the care taken by the Governor and him to bury the Dead Bodies, and of what his Honour had mentioned with respect to the pains taken and the rewards Offered for the discovery of the Murderers.

The Governors Answer to the remainder of Teedyuscung's Speaches.

Brother,

I am glad to hear of the good Dispositions of the Indians at Atsunsing and all other Towns on the Susquehannah; and especially with the determinations of the Young Warriors to observe the Peace & do no more mischief

Brother

You are extreamly well acquainted with the particulars of all the transactions that have passed, as well as of all the treaties that have been held, between us: And as you are our Agent and Counsellor by this Belt I enable you to speak for us on all Occasions. Make known our good Disposition and Love towards all the Indians — wherever you go. Hide nothing from them, Spread the knowledge of what we have been doing far and wide: and dispose them, as you shall have an Opportunity of Conversing with them, to Enter into the Peace and Join heartily with Us to settle every thing on the most lasting Foundation.

A Belt

Brother,

I am very sencible that the business you are engaged in is of the greatest Importance, and in transacting it you will be — obliged to make many Speaches and to send many Messages to different Indian Towns, which cant be done without a great quantity of Wampum I have therefore put into your Council Bag as much Wampum as we hope will enable you to discharge every part of your duty.

Here Give the Wampum

Brother

Your requesting another person to accompany you besides Mr. Post, convinces me that you have the business you are engaged in much at Heart. I heartily concur with you in this measure and shall appoint another, who shall be agreable to you both;

both: and as the Journey will be Long I have as you have requested, provided you with Horses and all neceſsaries for the Journey of which here is a List.

Here read the List. —

Brother.

I put Mr. Post and the Other Aſsistant into your Care and Protection: Take them with you wherever you go, and bring them safe back again, and I hope you will consult with Mr. Post on all Occasions and make him fully Acquainted with Every thing that shall paſs.

A String.

Brother.

There is one Point I think incumbent on me to mention particularly to you, and to insist in behalf of all his Majesties Subjects within this Province that you spare no pains to see it speedily and effectually complied with.

You cannot but remember it was solemnly stipulated by you in all our Treaties, that our Flesh and Blood who have been carried into Captivity should be very carefully collected and — delivered to us. We are sensible of the kind part you have taken in this Affair, and thank you for it. But we are obliged with grief to take Notice that the Prisoners brought to Us are very few in Comparison with the great Numbers who remain Still in Captivity. By this String therefore we Earnestly desire of you to make this known to all the Indians wherever you shall go, and use your Endeavours that all the English Prisoners be Collected and Delivered to us otherwise we cannot think the Profeſsions made to us of Peace and Friendship can be sincere. —

A large String.

May it please your Excellency   Pittsburg October 1st 1759

You will see by my Journal; and the Conferences I held here with the several Nations, or Tribes of Indians that have been here since I come, what has been transacted with them, and the Numbers that have been Cloathed at his Majestys Expence. I am sorry the Expence of Cloathing, and maintaining the Indians amounts so high, but the situation of this Garrison, & the Difficulty attending the escorting Provisions this Spring, the Roads being infested by the Enemy obliged me to call all the Indians I could to this place, as well to keep them from acting against us, as to engage them in his Majestys Interest & I was obliged to buy numbers of the Enemys Indians of the Road to secure our Convoys; & I make no doubt but Col: Mercer & my self have been condemned for supporting the Indians with Provisions, and some People may think the Friendships of the Indians now too dearly bought by the Expence the Nation is at in maintaining them with Provisions, but those that are of this opinion have not considered the Consequences that would attend their not being maintained, if we give them Provissions here our Communication will be open, when on the Contrary we should find it as difficult now to support this Garrison with Provissions, as before impracticable; had not the Enemy been bought of the Road. The Expence of Indian affairs in this Post is Very high, nor can I promise your Excellency that the Expence will be much less for some time. As the Indians have Planted no Corn this last year they must be maintained.

And as the French have yet a Settlement at Fort D Troit, and able to supply the several Indian Nations who live over the Lake with Goods, they will allways have it in their power to Engage some of them to infest the Communication, & nothing in my opinion but a Peace or the Reduction of

Fort D'troit can effectually secure the Indians that live over the Lakes in the British Interest, as the French who live amongst them will spare neither pains or Cost to keep them at War against us, and however fair their promises may be we cannot place that Confidence in them as we can in those Nations who live on this side the Lake, and are supplyed at present with all necessaries from us, tho' in my opinion there is a hearty inclination amongst all the Western Nations of Indians to be at Peace with the Kings Subjects, as they well know they can trade with the English Traders on better Terms than they can with the French.

As soon as this Fort is built, and a good Trade established here, the Expence of Indian affairs will be much lessened, but it will require great care in regulating the Trade; that a sufficient quantity of Goods must be brought out yearly; none but good Men suffered to Trade; a certain price fixed for every kind of Goods which all the Traders should be obliged to observe; when Peace is made between us and the French, the Traders must go to their Towns, as it will be impossible for the Western Indians to bring their Skins here to Trade, this will save the great Expence of Supporting them with Provisions here; and now is the time to regulate the Trade with the Provinces, & to put things on a good & lasting foundation with all the Indian Nations for the good of his Majestys future Indian Interest.

The Indians as the original Inhabitants of this Country took upon themselves a free People, and that they have a right to Trade with whom they please either English, or French, and tho' the Several Provinces may make laws binding on the Inhabitants of their own Governments excluding every person from trading with the Indians but such as are authorized by such Laws, yet the Indians of the Several Nations will not be obliged to trade with the Inhabitants of any one Government, or with any one particular set or Sect of People Inhabitants of any one of the Governments, And as the different Provinces have different views of their own I hope Care will be taken to prevent their differing with one another on account of the Trade with the Indians, as it may be prejudicial to his Majestys Indian Interest and perhaps the Nations hereafter may think it worth while to build another Trading House some where on this side the Lake as it will be the means of firmly attaching the Indians over the Lakes to the British Interest.

I thought it my duty to write your Excellency this Letter with my Journal and Conferences, & to assure your Excellency that I am.

Your Excellencys &ca

Geo. Croghan

To his Excellency
Brigadier General Stanwix

Philadelphia 3d April 1759 I received Orders from Brigadier General John Stanwix to hold my self in readiness to go to Ohio, there to transact Business with the Western Indians as Sir Wm. Johnsons Deputy, and Promote the good of his Majestys Indian Interest.

The 9th General Amherst arrived in Philadelphia.

The 10th he had two meetings with the Indians and made answers to the Messages brought by the Ohio Deputys to their Satisfaction.

The 12th The Ohio Deputys set off for their own Country in Company with Capt. Ward, after being genteely Cloathed, and well Satisfied with the reception they had met with.

The 13th General Amherst set out for New York after finishing his Business with General Stanwix.

The 20th the Bill passed for raising a Sum of Money to pay the Troops already in the Pay of the Province, and to defray the Expence of raising, and paying a fresh Body of Troops to Compleat their Quota demanded of the Province for the ensuing Campaign.

The 23d. I received orders from General Stanwix to purchase a quantity of Goods on account of the Crown for Presents, to be given to the Ohio Indians.

The 26th. I received Instructions from General Stanwix to repair to Ohio with the Kings Presents for the Indians.

The 27th. Set of from Philadelphia for the Ohio, On my way to Lancaster I met an Express from Ligonier, giving an Acct. that the French & Indians had attacked several Parties of our People coming down, and had killed above thirty since the twentieth of March.

The 6th. of May I arrived at Carlisle, and Employed People to purchase forty Horses to Carry the Goods to Ohio.

The 12th. I set of with the Goods and arrived at Bedford the 18th. where I met Col Stephen of the Virginia Regiment; I applyed to him for an Escort! I could get none from Carlisle the several Posts on the Line being so weak that they were not able to mount sufficient Guards for the defence of the Garrisons Col. Stephen informed me that out of three hundred Men he brought with him from Virginia he had not above twenty in Camp, having been obliged to send two Escorts of upwards of One hundred & Twenty Men each with Provisions for Fort Ligonier and Pittsburg which were then in a Starving condition, and as the Roads were infested with the Enemy, he thought it would be but prudent of me to wait the return of these Partys, and not risque the Kings Goods without a Strong Escort.

The 24th. an Express arrived from Ligonier giving an Acco. that Capt. Bullet with One hundred and ten Men escorting twelve Waggons loaded with Provisions were attacked by a party of the Enemy, three Miles this side of Ligonier, and defeated, with the loss of thirty six Men killed, & taken, and several wounded, and five Waggons burnt; the Garrison sent out a Party to their Assistance which saved the other seven Waggons, and their Loads, but the Enemy carried of all the Horses.

The 26th. an Express arrived giving an Acco. that Capt. Morgan who had been escorting some pack Horses with Provisions to Pittsburgh with fifty Men, on his return with the Empty Horses was attacked by the Enemy, and had seven Men killed and taken, and that he maintaind his Ground and prevented the Enemy carrying of any of ye pack Horses.

The 28th. Capt. McKinney of the Highlanders arrived here from Ligonier, on his way to join the Regiment at Albany with One hundred Highrs. as the Roads were so infested with the Enemy, I sent Capt. Montour with three Indians through the Woods to Pittsburg to Invite all the Indians of the several Tribes living near there to meet me at that place, with orders if any inclined to join his Majestys Troops, that they might come and meet me on the Road and Escort me up.

The 29th. Capt. McKinney set of for Philadelphia. An Express from Fort Cumberland says that a Man was killed there, & Boy taken Prisoner by the Indians a few Days agoe, and that they were seen every day about the Fort and the Centinels were fired on every Night by them; The Officer who Commands there has but twelve Men, so that he dares not trust a Man out; and the Store Houses are all full of the Kings Stores.

June 8th. I set of from Bedford with Col. Stephen and three hundred Men for Pittsburg.

The 13th. Capt. Montour met me near Ligonier with a party of thirty Indians Six Nations, and Delawares.

The 17th. I was met near Capt. Bouquets Camp by a party of Eight Ottawaes, some Delawares and Six Nations.

The 18th. I arrived at Pittsburg where about One hundred Indians were waiting for me; and the same Day arrived at Pittsburg — Delaware George with about forty Indians Delawares & Shawnese.

In the Evening I had a meeting with the Indians of the several Nations when I wiped the Tears from their Eyes agreeable to the usual customs and gave them a Beef, a Bag of flour, and a Cag of Rum for a feast.

The 19th. I had a meeting with One hundred and Sixty four Warriors of the Delawares, Shawneſse, Six Nations, and Ottawas, when I acquainted them with the Buſineſs I came on by a Belt of Wampum, and desired them to send some Runners to acquaint their Chiefs, that I was come to this Fort; and the Sooner they met me here to ratifie and Confirm the Peace, the better it would be for them and us. The Indians then made me the following answer.

Brother, when the Meſsage came to our several Towns, which you sent up by Capt. Montour, our Chiefs could not be certain that you was coming, as they have been so often deceived this Spring and Winter by being told from time to time that you was on the Road, for which reason they sent us to know the Truth with orders to go and meet you on the Road as far as the great Mountain; since we have met you here we will set of immediately and acquaint them that you are come, and we do aſsure you that our Chiefs wait with great impatience to meet you to renew our Ancient Friendships; and you may expect all our Chief Councillors here in about fifteen Days.

The 20th. As the Indians were bare of Cloathing, with the advice and approbation of Col: Mercer, I gave a suit of Indian Cloathes to each Indian being in the whole One hundred and Sixty four Men, Sixteen Women, and Eighteen Boys, and Girls.

The 21st. the principal Warriors of the Several Nations came to me and in a very affectionate manner returned thanks for the Cloathing they had received. This day came here a party of Wayondott Warriors in number fourteen, and a party of Shawneſse consisting of Eight who set of from hence to go to the French, but on their way hearing that I was come to hold a great Council with all the Nations to renew the Ancient Friendships, they Changed their minds and came here; this the Captain of the Shawneſse told me in private, they were very naked. In order to buy them out of the Enemys Service I Cloathed them as I did the rest, and made some private presents to the two Captains for which they were very thankfull, and returned home with those that were sent by their Chiefs to meet me, well satisfied promising to come and join his Majestys Troops when ever I should send for them.

At Night Came from Venango two Indians with the following Intelligence; that there was at Venango about One hundred [illegible] and Eighty Indians, Messesagoes, Ottawas, Woyondotts, and some few Delawares that lived about the Fort, that the French Officer made a speech to the Indians while the two Indians were there; and desired them all to go on the Road, and annoy the English Convoys, which the Indians agreed to for that time only, the French Officer told the Indians there was a large French Army at Niagara coming this way which would kill all the English, but two of the Woyondotts who had been but three days from Niagara told these Messengers that there was no such thing, that there was but four hundred French at Niagara, thirty on the Carrying place, One hundred at Presque Isle, and Sixty at — Beef River, and no preparations as they see to come this way.

The 22d. I sent this Intelligence to General Stanwix and sent of two Indian Spies to Vinango with orders to stay there some days and see what the Enemy was doing, or if any reinforcements was come there, and to make all the Discoveries they could, with respect to the number of Battoes, Cannon, Provisions, Indians, or any thing else worth notice. I got the Indians of the several Nations here, to send a Message to ye Indian Warriors with the French to withdraw immediately to their several Towns, which I flatter my self they will, on hearing how all Indians are used here. This Evening twenty two Weyondotts came here, two of them principal Men, with about twelve Horse load of Skins & Furs to Trade, I received them agreeable to their usual Custom, which Compliments they returned, and expressed a great deal of satisfaction on seeing their Brethren the English once more in possession of this place, from which they promised themselves a beneficial and Open Trade as formerly.

The 23d. The Weyondotts brought over their Peltry to deal, but the Provincial and Quaker Stores were so ill sorted, that I was obliged to purchase part of their Peltry with the Kings Goods.

The 24th. the Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawnesse set of to their Towns.

The 25th. The Delaware Chief Shingess, came here with two others, and Delivered me a String of Wampum to inform me that the Beaver was on his way here with a great number of the Chiefs of Nine Nations with him, some of them from over the Lakes, that the whole of those Nine Nations had agreed to renew their antient Friendship with the English; and that he was sent before to dispatch Runners to the heads of Ohio to call all the Indians there to ye Treaty to be held at this pl

That they would meet at the Mouth of the Beaver Creek about thirty Miles down the River from this place, and that he was ordered to request the Command=ing Officer here to send down a few bags of Flour, as the Town at the Mouth of Beaver Creek was not able to support so many Indians as would meet there, and that they expected the whole there in seven Days.

The 26th. I Clothed the several Indians of different Nations that came here since the 21st, in Number 69.

At two o'Clock the two Indians that I sent the 21st to Venango for Intellegince returned, and say that there is not above two hundred French and Indianes there, are scarce of Provisiones, and have no Cannon, that the Wyandotts, Messesagoes, and Ottawas that was there with the French told them, that they had made fifty Cannoes a few miles above Venango where the Bark was plenty, but for what purpose they did not say, my spies say if they have made these Cannoes they think they are only to come down the River in, to the Mouth of Keshaminettoes Creek, there to lodge them, while they way lay the Road leading from this to Ligonier, to cut of our Convoys, my Spies also say that the Indianes with the French told them that they heared that the Heads of all the Indian Nations were to meet me here to settle a Peace, and that as soon as they heared the Peace was settled they would to a Man abandon the French.

At 5 o'Clock arrived here two Indian Messengers from Chenesse a Town in the Seneca Country with a Message to all the Nations settled on this River, acquainting them that the Six Nationes had taken near= Chenesse, the famous Joncaeur the French Interpreter, with another Officer and killed a third, whose Scalps with the two Prisoners, and some Soldiers, the six Nations had sent to Sir William Johnson ten Days agoe, and further say that the Six Nationes were all in Armes and had sent a War Belt to Sir William to proceed with all the Mohawks, Oniedoes, Tuskaroras, Mohickonders, Aughquagas, and Nanticokes, with the Kings Troops immediately toward & Niagara, to reduce that Fortess and said they were ready to join him on the Lake with the three Upper Nationes viz. Senecas, Onondagas, and Cayugas, these Messengers say it is ten days since this Message was sent and they expected Sir William was then on his way near Oswego and that he will be this Day before Niagara.

The Messengers were likewise charged with a Message from the Six Nations to all the Indians on Ohio, to be ready to join the Six Nations on the first Notice to cut of all the French on this side ye Lake

On receiving this News I called all the Indians here together, and made them acquainted with it, they all seemed well pleased, and in my opinion were sincerely so, and it appears to me that if we had but Provisions, and a few Troops here, that all the Indians would join us in distroying the Fort on this River, and the Lake, and as the Council with the Western Nations will take place in Eight Days there will be a great Number of Indians here.

The 27th. Shingess, Delaware George, & Kickenukin, three Chiefs of the Delawares, with several others, Wayondotts, Shawonesse & six Nations came to me and Desired I would employ (as they were poor) two Indians to goe to the heads of this River to give an invitation to all the Indians, as well those that were with the French, as others, to come to the Council to be soon held here, which I agreed to, and with the approbation of Coll. Mercer, as they will serve me for good Spies at the same time as they are doing their own business. I gave them Instructions and by ten o'Clock sent them of.

The 28th. Messengers were sent down the River with the News brought here from the six Nations the 26th.

The 29th. A party of three Enemy Indians killed and Scalpd a Soldier who had left his Guard to go to a Spring about 500 yards from the Guard to Drink.

The 30th. At 7th o'Clock in the Morning, Shingess, Delaware George, and Several Chiefs of the six Nations, Wayondotts and Shawnesse came over the River, and brought with them ten Delawares which arrived late Last night to give me the following Intelligence. They say they left Venango seven days agoe in Company with forty French, and three hundred, & ten Indians of Six different Nations viz. Wayondotts, Ottawas, Chepawas, Twigtwees, Putawatimes, and Adarundocks, that they kept Company with this party of French and Indians till two days agoe when they parted at Kittannin, the Enemy told these Delawares that they would waylay the Road between this & Legonier, at a place the Enemy call the Fork of the Road, which is on the heads of Turtle Creek, to Cut of our Convoys, these Delawares are of opinion that the Enemy cannot get to the heads of Turtle Creek before this Evening as Kiskeminettoes Creek is very high, which will oblige them to make Rafts to get over, that it was Ottawas that killed one of our Men here yesterday at the Spring, as Six of them have been about watching the Road for some time; the reason theſe Delawares give for staying so long in Company with the Enemy, was to find out where they were determined to Strike, as they knew there was a — Number of all Nations gathering here to hold a Council, that they — might Inform us.

This Evening 7 Shawneſse & 5 Wayondotts arrived here from Scioto. —

July 1st. I Clothed the ten Delawares that brought me the last intelligence, and the Seven Shawneſse, and 5 Wayondotts for which they returned — thanks, and Informed me that the Beaver, and the Chiefs of the several Nations that were coming with him, would be here this day unleſs the Rain should prevent their Travilling.

This Evening 47 Indians of Different Nations arrived being part of the Beavers Company.

The 2d. I Clothed the 47 Indians that came yesterday, and they returned thanks for the kind reception they met with.

The 3. Last Night a Battoe paſsed down the River, which a Mohawk Indian see & spoke to in several Indian tongues, but no Answer being made, he ran to one of our Centinels, and made him fire at her.

This Morning Shingeſs set of down the River with some Flour, and a small Cag of Rum to meet the Beaver, as they were scarce of Provisions. The Indians Inform me that they suspect the Battoe that went down the River last night, was a French Battoe with goods for Baube a French Trader which he has Expected for some time.

The 4th the Beaver arrived here with some of the Chiefs of the Delaware Nation, they Saluted the Garrison with a discharge of their fire Arms, which was returned by the Cannon from the Fort, soon after he came into the Fort with his Attendance, he told Col: Mercer & my self that he only came to see us that he was not prepared to do any buſineſs and desired that I would not, as the Wayondotts, and other Indians that came with him was yet over the River; after drinking a Glaſs of Wine round we parted.

The 5th. I called all the Indians together, bid them welcome, and condoled with them on Acco.t of their People who dyed, and were killed at War since I see them, which is agreeable to an Antient Custom of theirs.

The 6th Col: Mercer and myself had a private meeting with ye Beaver and other Chiefs of the Indians, when we preſsd them to stay the Arival of the General, as they refused to goe to Philadelphia; they refused saying a delay might be attended with bad Consequences at this time, and insisted on the Peace being Confirmed, saying that as soon as it was proclaimed through their Nations, that their Warriors would abandon the French; on which we agreed to hold a Conference with them for that purpose. This Day I sent of two Spies to Venango for Intelligence, and five more Indians to Ligonier with Letters, and to Pilot a small Escort through the Woods here with Provisions, as we were quite out of Flour, and the Enemy watching the Road, and neither of ye Garrisons having a Sufficient number of Men to bring up an Escort in the face of the Enemy.

The 7th the Indians desired to know the prices of Goods and Skins, which I acquainted them With, they complain'd of the price of Stroud, saying it was dearer than what they formerly gave the Traders for it, and that the prices for Skins and furs was less, and desired I would write the Governor and have the prices settled.

The 8th The Beaver with the Chiefs of all the Indians here, came to me and produced fourteen Belts of Wampum, and two large — Bunches of Strings which they told me was Wampum belonging to the nine following Nations Viz. Wayondotts, Ottawas, Chepawas, Putawatimes, Cuscuskees, Twigtwees, Kecapos, Shockeys, and Musquakees, impowring the Wayondots Deputys to treat for the whole at this Meeting, we agreed that I should speak to the Indians in Council the next day, as the Deputys of the Foreign Nations were impatient to return home.

The 9th I held a Conference and made several Speeches to the Indians in the Presence of a Considerable Number of ye Officers, and Traders; when I had done speaking the Beaver made a Speech expressing the great satisfaction, what I had said had given all the Indians, and then said he would begin to perform their Engagements, and delivered up two Women who were Prisoners, who was his adopted Mother, and Sister.

The 10th I Clothed all the Indians present at the Conference that had not been Clothed before in number 375 for which they returned thanks. I then gave some private presents to the Chiefs and Principal Warriors.

The 11th The Deputys of the Wayondots came to me and assured me that what I had said to them during the Conference, had given them great Satisfaction; and then made a Speech assuring me that as soon as they got home they would Call a general Council of all the Nations they represent, and lay before them what I had said to them; that in about two Months a large Body of their People would Come here to Confirm every thing on their parts, that they would use all their Influence to get back their Young Men the French had Stole from them this Spring, they then aſsured me that they have not many of our People Prisoners, or ever had, but what they have that we should see them again. The Delawares and Shawneſse then aſsured me they were well pleased with what had been said to them at this Conference, that they looked upon the Peace to be made between us since what paſsed at Easton and here last fall, that it gave them great pleasure in seeing a Peace in a manner Confirmed between us and the Western Nations, then aſsured me a little time would convince us of their sincerity, by performing their Engagements by delivering up all our Prisoners that are amongst them. Five o'Clock in ye Afternoon two Indians arrived from Prieskisle sent by a six Nation Indian to me with the following Intelligence, That Eight Days agoe a large party of French and Indians not leſs than Seven hundred from Fort D'Troit came there with a great Quantity of Provisions and Horses to carry it to Beef River, that they Expected a great many more Indians to join them there or at Venango, that they were busy transporting their Stores to Beef River when they left it; that they had Eight Pieces of Cannon which they say, by the description two of them I take to be twelve pounders, the other Six pounders, that when the whole was Collected they were to attack Either this Fort or Ligonier.

The 12th a Detachment of three hundred Men, and Capt. Montour with thirty Indians set of to meet an Escort with Provisions, which we expect is on the Road for this place from Ligonier.

The 13th Delaware George and Kickeuskin informed me that last night one of their People arrived, who was sent to me with Intelligence from a small Town of theirs up the River, he Confirmes the Intelligence I received from Prieskisle, with this addition, that when the Body of the Enemy are Collected they are to come down the River within four Miles of this, where they are to halt, till the Indians disperse themselves through the Woods from the Ohio River to Monongehela to Cut of our Communication, a Strong party to be over the Monongehela, and another over the Ohio to prevent the Delawares from joining us, the Indians were to halt some of our

Centinels to draw out a party from the Garrison; while the Indians were engaged with this party, the French to Land their Artillery and attack the Fort. This Day an Indian Express was sent to Ligoniers with the Intelligence, and another Indian arrived here Express from Ligonier with an Acco.t that no Escort was arrived there with Provisions.

The 14th. Two Indians who had been up the Ohio River about thirty Miles came in, they discovered nothing of the Enemy except the Tracts of some small partys returning towards Venango with Horses which they stole from here. Sent off two more Indians up the River as far as Kittannon to see if they could discover any body of the Enemy coming this way.

Six o'Clock in the Evening returned two Six Nation Spies from Venango with the following Intelligence, they arrived at Venango the Eighth where they see about Seven hundred French, and Six hundred Indians, the French Commandant immediately asked these Spies where they came from, they told him from Scioto where they lived, the Commandant told them no, you came from the English Fort, where is the four English Men you brought with you, they denied they had brought any with them, but the Officers persisting that they had, they bid him go & hunt for them, upon which a large party of French & Indians went out & hunted till Night when they returned without success, they having no white men with them.

The 9th. the Commandant sent for them, and told them he was going to Destroy the English in a few Days, and told them he expected they would go with them, and this day will come here two hundred Indians, tomorrow two hundred more, and next day two hundred more, my Spies told him they would Consider of it, and when the Indians came that day, as many more on the 10th. and on the 11th. about one hundred & fifty more, then the Commander acquainted the Indians that he would speak to them all the next Day. as fast as the Indians came the Officers were Employed in Cloathing them and fitting them out for the Expedition, my Spies say the French had a very large quantity of Goods & gave them away very liberally; all the Indians were Cloathed the 11. of Night, and about 10. o'Clock in the Morning of the 12. the Council was opened when the Commandant returned thanks to all his Children the Indians for joining him, and desired them to prepare themselves as he intended to set of for this place the next Day, then threw down the War Belt, there was two Six Nation Indians that arrived there the day before, one of which got up and made a Speech to all the Indians, telling them their Father was in too great a hurry and desird them to consider some time on what they were going to do and deliverd the Indians a large Bunch of strung Wampum which threw them in some Confusion & befor they got out of it two Indians arrived with a packet of Letters and Delivered it to the Commandant who immediately opened it and after reading talked a great deal to his officers, then spoke to the Indians telling them he had bad news, that there was a great Army of the English Coming against Niagara, with Sir William Johnson and all the Six Nations and other Indians that live that way. I have Orders here to go there and take you with me, therefore I will lay aside going down this River till we have beat the English away from Niagara; that is a place of great Consequence both to you and us, if the English take that place; Children, you must be poor, as it is stoping the Road into your Country, then we cannot supply you with Goods, Children I desire you will be Strong, and Support your Father; at this time they had three Cannon there and five they Expected that Night. as the Battoes were ordered immediately to set up the River, and turn back those that were coming down, they only see the three Cannon; they say that a great number of the Indians were tying up to set of when they Come away, that some were gone, & about thirty large Battoes, but whether all the Indians would go to Niagara, or no they Cannot tell, but they are of opinion that the French will Endeavour to divide the Indians, leaving some behind to annoy us on the Road. My Spies also say that there was three Shewanese there who had left the French, who will be down the River in two Days, and tell me how many of both French & Indians stay behind, as they promised them I would pay them well for their trouble; that the 13th in ye morning some of the party that attacked Ligonier returned to Venango, but brought neither Prisoner or Scalps, and said they had one Indian killed & one wounded, just after four Indians who had been watching the Road between Stony Creek & Ligonier came runing in and told the French Commandant that the English

Army was come over the great Mountain (Meaning the Allegheny Hills) with a vast number of Horses loaded, and Cattle, that there could not be leſs than One thousand Men. The Indians ye French had Collected at Venango consisted of twelve Different Nations, the Head Capt. of each Nation had a Suit of French Colours flying at his Tent. There was but nineteen Wayondotts there, all of whom set off for their own Country before these Spies left that.

The 15th. Two Indians returned from reconnitring the Ohio up to the Mouth of the Kiskeminnittoes Creek, they say they see nothing on this side, but heared several Guns fire up the River which they take to be some scalping party of the Enemy.

Since the 10th. several Indians of different Nations arrived here, some of whom I belive have been with the Enemy at Venango, & are going to desert the French, all of which I Clothed; Some of them Wayondotts, the whole in Number forty three.

The 16th with the Approbation of Capt. Mercer I sent two Wayondotts to Venango with a Speech to all the Western Indians who had joined the Enemy before this Conference, letting them know that the English was not come here to War with the Indians, but to carry on Trade & Commerce with all the Indians to the Sun Setting; that a Peace was Settled between us & their Deputys, desiring them to abandon the French, leaving us and the French to fight our own Battles, that the Meſsengers could inform them of what paſsed between their Deputys and us, that I take them by the Hand and lead them home to their own Country, where they can sit & smoak their Pipes, till I give them a Call, aſsuring them that the English did not intend to deceive any of the Indians; that I expected they would pay due regard to this Meſsage and immediately quit the French; which would convince us of the sincerity of their Profeſsions made us by their Deputys; and would be convincing all the Governors of the several Colonies that they were determin'd to renew their friendships with the English.

I sent twelve fathom of Wampum by the Meſsengers to ye Indians. The Indians of the several Nations that were here sent speeches to inforce the Speech I sent, and desired that the General might be acquainted with what paſsed here, and that he would bring none of the Southward Indians with him.

The 17th Twenty two Wayondotts came here from over the Lakes, they acquainted me they were but young Men, that they did not take upon themselves to Council; but aſsured me they would do every thing in their power, to perform all engagements their Chiefs had entered into with me.

The 18th. Forty Six Nation Indians arrived here from War, and brought with them five Cawtaba Prisoners.

The 19th. I Clothed the Twenty two Woyondotts & the forty Six Nation Indians

The 20th. ye Chiefs of all the Delawares took their leave, & set off for their own Towns.

This afternoon came here one Delaware, and one Shawneſse from the Meguck, who informed me that about ten o'Clock this day as they were coming up the Ohio side, they see Six large Cannoes full of Indians going down the River which had paſsed by this the Night before and that soon after they met a party on the Road, they asked them where they had been and where they were going, they informed them they had been with the French at Venango, that the French and some Indians were gone to fight with the English at Niagara and said they did not chuse to go, that they had heared at Venango from some Indians that came there, that there was a great Council with the Delawares, and some Deputys from their Nations over the Lakes, with the English, to make Peace, that they were going to the Delaware Town at the Mouth of Beaver Creek to know to know the truth of it; if there was a Peace made they would quit the French immediately & go home to their own Country, and said there was several more Cannoes coming down the River on the same Account.

With the approbation of Col. Mercer I sent a Meſsage after the principal Men of ye Delawares who left this this Morning, to Acquaint these Indians with what paſsed at this Conference, and if they thought proper to bring a few of the principal Men to see us, and hear themselves from us what paſsed at the Conference here.

The 21st. at Seven o'Clock at Night four Indian Runners came over the River & informed me that they see Seven Indians & three French Men; that they spoke to the Indians who told them that there was two hundred & thirty Indians not far of on the Road between this, and Ligonier, waiting to attack our party going down, on which I stopped the Party from setting of, and sent some of the principal Warriors of each Nation present here at this time, to endeavour to prevail on this party to go to the Mouth of Beaver Creek to hear what had been transacted at this place by their Deputys, & the Peace confirmed by them between us and all their Nations.

This Day returned two Woyondott Meſsengers from Venango, & say that the French left at Venango, about One hundred French and four hundred Indians besides Seventy of their Nation which came to Venango after the French left it for Niagara; that about thirty French and three hundred Indians had set of to waylay the Road between this & Ligonier, that all the Indians at Venango received the Message kindly that I sent them, Except a Delaware Brother to Teedyuscung who said the War against the English was not over, and gave them a Belt of Wampum to Sharpen their Hatchets this speech the other Indians did not like, and said they would give over the War against the English, & sent me a String of Wampum to assure me they would sit still tile they heared further from me, and if I sent for them for them they wod come to me here.

The 22d. The several Messengers I sent out after the Enemy returned, and informed me that they had been successfull with the Indians I had sent them after, that they had taken the whole Party to the Mouth of Beaver—Creek, & brought with them thirty two of their Principal Warriors to see me, that they were composed of three different Nations, Ottawas, Putawatimees & Keecopos, On this our Party set of for Ligonier.

The 23d. I had a meeting with the Warriors that came yesterday, and acquainted them with what Passed between their Deputys and me at the Conference I held here with them. I then Clothed them, they returnd thanks for the Cloths & Speeches I had made them, and acknowledged that the French had led them blind through the Woods for some years past, but as they once more see the Sun clear they would take care that the evil Spirit should not have the same power over them for the future This day arrived here four Councillors of the Shawanesse with Sixty two Men, Women & Children, in their Company, arrived also fifteen Mohickanders all Men, and twelve Wayondotts, after the usual Cermonies they acquainted me they would be glad to know what passed here at the last Conference between me, and their Deputys, as they missed them, they going one Road and they coming another.

The 24th. & 25th. The Indians informed me that they discovered some tracks of the Enemy Indianes, but they were but few, which they suppo are Spies on our motions, as the Enemy at Venango expects that w are preparing to go against them.

The 26th. Col: Mercer and my self called a Meeting of the several Indians that came since the Conference, we repeated to them wha passed between their Deputys and us at it, they seemed well pleas we then Clothed them in Number Ninety three, they then returned thanks and assured us that they would take great Care to preser the Friendships now renewed between them and Us. Some of the Chiefs of the Shawanese Informed me that a large Body of their People were prepared & just ready to set of to War against Virginia, when two of their People, who had been at the Conferences held at this place returned, and delivered them a String of Wampum I sent to invite them here, and to — acquaint them with what has passed here, upon which they laid by the thoughts of going to War against us & agreed to set of directly for this place.

The 27th. Sixteen Shawnesse more arrived here, and Eighteen Mohickanders which I received with the usual Cermonies. This Day sent two Spies to Venango.

The 28th. This day arrived here Eight Delawares, & Seven Six Nation Indians.

The 29th. This day returned two Spies from Venango with the following Intelligence, that the most of all the Indians were gone home, having deserted the French, except about thirty which the French Employed to watch our Motions, and give them intelligence, that there was not one hundred Men at Venango, who were much afraid of our Marching against them, that Twenty Wyondotts were at Venango who had sent a large Belt of Wampum to the Chiefs of the Delawares desiring them to Come to Venango and Chastise One of ye Delawares who was then Spiriting up the Indians to continue the War against the English and to do it in their presence as they were determin'd to renew their Antient friendships with the English, & bury the French Hatchet where it Should never be found again.

The 30th. Came here two Shawnesse from the Neguck, who informed me that the Cherokees had sent two Messages to their Nation to acquaint them that the English had a Design to cut of all the Indian Nations, that they expected soon to be at War with the English, and Desired that the Shawnesse Nation would assist them, this News the Shawnesse sent to me assuring me that they did not believe it, nor would they have any thing to do with the Cherokees.

At 9. O'Clock at Night a Shawnesse Indian came over the River & informed me, that there was a French Officer, with some few French two Shawnesse, three Delawares, and four of the over Lake Indians neer this come to observe our motions, and he was of opinion would endeavour to take some of our People Prisoners, and desired our Guards might be apprised of it.

This Evening twenty two Indians of different Nations arrived here.

The 31st in the Morning came to me several Warriors of ye Delaware Nation and told me they were very sorry that the Messages sent by their Chiefs to some few of their Nation had not the Desired Effect, that they were but poor having no Wampum but if I could assist them with some they would go and take the French Hatchet out of the hands of their People that were with the French, and bury it deep where it never should be found any more. I gave them five thousand for the above purpose. I have sent Spies to Venango & Preque Isle to watch the motions of the Enemy, with orders to observe where the light pieces of Cannon are lodged, which the French Intended to bring against this place, and to bring me an accot. how the Expedition against Niagara goes on, what number of the Western Indians went home, and what number went with the French to Niagara.

August 1st Two Wayondott Spies came here from Venango with the following intelligence, that at Venango there was about One hundred French, and thirty Indians, that seven days ago the French had perswaded four small parties of Indians to go on the Road to watch our motions, and endeavour to take Prisoners for Intelligence, that none of these Partys exceed ten Men, that there is no Cannon at Venango, that two days ago before they left it an Indian came there from Preque Isle and told them, that of all the Indians the French had Collected not above fifty went with them from Preque Isle to Niagara, the rest crossing the Lakes to their own Country, that the last accounts that came from Niagara to Venango are that the English Army was within a days Journey of that Place, that there was a French Man who reported that the French had killed two thousand and fifty of the English, but that the English was there and Continued the Siege.

That the 30th of July before they set of from Venango a party of eight Indians returned who had been watching about Ligonier, and Informed the French Officer, that there was a large Body of English Troops there; part of which set off for this place with Cattle, loaded Horses, and Waggons, but how many they could not tell, that they had killed a Man at Ligonier but Could not get his Scalps.

The 2d arrived two more of my Spies from Venango with the following Intelligence, That they came in Company with thre Cannoes with twenty Indians in them from Venango to Dichi

Creek, from which place they came forward to tell me that theſe Indians Consisting of some Chiefs of the Wyondotts, Ottawas, and Chepawas, were come agreeable to the Meſsage I sent for them; They confirm the News from Niagara brought by my Spies who arrived yesterday.   This day came here seventy four Indians of different Nations.

The 3d a Delaware Indian informed me that a French Officer who was going acroſs the Country to the Shawneſse Town reported amongst the Indians as he went, that the French had beat the English at Niagara; killing 2500 & taking 1800 Prisoners.

The Shawneſse inform me that two of their Men being a Horse Hunting up the River about three Miles, see five Indians Croſsing the River which they take to be Enemy Indians, and desire that our Centinels be put upon their Guard.   About twelve o'Clock Twenty Indians arrived here from Venango, in three Cannoes; at the same time the Beaver and several Delawares arrived here to hold a Council with the Wyondotts, Ottawas, & Chepawas. We Saluted them with three Cannon.

The 4th Two of my Spies returned from Venango, and give me the following Intelligence.

That the French at Venango are in the utmost Confusion being informed by several Indians that came there from Niagara that the English Army landed in Sight of the Fort without much Interruption, and immediately intrenched themselves, & raised Batterys, that the French and Indians made a Sally but were repulsed from our Trenches that Twenty Eight French Officers were killed & taken, amongst which was Mr. Dlinery who commanded at this Place, shot through the Thigh, that there was a great number of French Soldiers killed & taken, and twelve Indians killed, that it was not known what number of the English, and Six Nations were killed, that the Commanding Officer of Niagara had sent Letters to the Commanding Officer at Presque Isle by these Indians acquainting him that he should be obliged to deliver up the Fort in a few Days, and as Sir William Johnson threatened to croſs the Lake with the Six Nations to cut of the French Settlements at D'Troit, he desired him to forward an Expreſs to D'Troit with orders for all the Women & Children with their Effects to be removed to the head of ye Straits that they might be ready on the first notice of the Six Nations croſsing the Lakes to remove to their settlements down the Miſsisipi.

This day came here forty five Indians amongst which are two Delawares sent from Tushasawas to acquaint me that there was forty Indians of the Twigtwees & Cusawkee Nations on their way here, sent by their Chiefs to know if the Peace was settled, and in what manner that they might take their measures for the future accordingly & that I might expect them here in two Days.

At four O Clock this afternoon I had a meeting with all the principal Men of every Nation here when it was agreed that whenever the Twigtwees, & Cuscuskees arrived, that a general meeting of the whole should be called, and every thing that paſsed during the late Conference should be repeated over to such of the Indians as were not here during the Conference.

The 5th two Shawneſse came here from Preque Isle & confirm the above Intelligence with this addition, that the Indians which came to Preque Isle from Niagara say that the French had made several attempts to drive the English from their Trenches, that great Numbers were killed on both sides, but most of the French, that most all the French Officers that were on this River are killed or taken particularly the blind Capt. (called so by the Indians from his having but one Eye) killed, One Neverville who had been a great Partisan and often down with the Indians scalping on the Frontiers, of Virginia, Maryland, & Pennsylvania; that when they left Preque Isle the French expected every Moment to hear that Niagara had surrendered to ye English.

This Evening above Eighty Indians came here to meet the Beaver, and some Chiefs of the Wayondotts, Twigtwees, Cascuskees, Ottawas, & Chepawas, to hold a Council in order to take the French Hatchet out of the Hands of some of their People who yet Continue with the French.

The 6th The Chiefs of the Shawneſse, and Wayondotts came & told me they would send home their young Men too morrow as our Provisions Grew scarce, and that they would stay for the Council themselves, and desired that I would give their young Men some Powder & Lead to kill Meat for them selves on the Road home. At 7. O'Clock in the Evening Forty — Indians of the Twigtwees, & Cascuskee Nations arrived here.

The 7th I called a Council of the Chiefs & Warriors of all the Indian Nations present here, and held Conferences with them this Day and the 8th as appears by the Minutes.

The 9th Fifty two Woyondott Men took their Leave after being Clothed and set of for their own Country, in the Morning before they set of one of their principal Men came to me, and told me that the Evening before Six of their Nation, and ten Ottawas returing from War against the English, had crossed the River about five Miles up, that they had had a Skirmish with the English in which two Ottawas were killed, that they had got one Prisoner and two Scalps, that he with the other Chiefs of the Woyondotts had used all their Influence with ye Ottawas to get them to deliver up the Prisoner, but they refused, saying that when they had Shewn him to the Friends of those two Men that were killed, they would bring him back and deliver him up, that they would be back in three Months, that they were now going home and would never go to War against the English more and sent me a String of Wampum to confirm what they had said.

The 11th This Day returned two Indians from Niagara with the following Intelligence, They say they left Niagara the 4th that the Seige had been carried on by the English against the Fort for Six Days, that Every day the French made a Sally, but were always repulsed by the English, & Six Nations, that the Six Nations as soon as they fired their Guns threw them down, runing in among the French with their Hatchets, that what Indians the French had with them did not engage against the six Nations, but on the Wing where there was no Indians, that the French Indians had suffered greatly as well as the French, that the morning before they left it the French made a great Sally in which they had every Officer that Came out killed, wounded or taken, besides a great number of Indians & Soldiers killed, that the English was continually throwing Shells and firing their Cannon at the Fort, that the Shells fell Short, but that some of the Cannon had done a great deal of damage to the Fort, that the French Indians had left the French and gone home, tho ye French Indeavoured to prevail on them to stay, by telling them they would have another Battle with the English before they would give up the Fort, that while they stoped a piece this side the Fort to rest themselves the Cannon ceased firing, and they see the English puting up their Tents very near the Fort, that a Delaware Indian who was with the English & taken Prisoner by the French that morning before they came of, was Prisoner in the Fort, that there was a great many of the English killed, but in their opinion not so many as of the French, that they Imagined by seeing the English Tents So Nigh the Fort that they had given up the Fort, but of this they are not Certain, but they are sure the Fort could not hold out another day, as the Cannon had damaged it very much, that the Delaware who was taken that morning before they set of told them that Sir William Johnson had wrote Letters to send here to me and that he was to send them off some time that day by one Englishman & two Indians.

The 12th Two Shawonese came here from the Meguck & inform me, that the Cherokees had lately sent three Speeches to their Nation, acquainting them that they intended to make War on ye English, desiring them to assist them in the War, and to send the Speeches to all the Indians to the Sunsetting inviting them to take up the Hatchet and join with them; but as their Nation had promised me at the late Conference when ever they heared any bad News to acquaint me with it before they determined upon any thing, that they were sent to acquaint me with this and to know how I would have them Act in regard to these Speeches.

In the Evening a Delaware Indian informed me that Nine Indians of their Nation from Venango had been on the Road below Ligonier & taken an Englishman Prisoner but that he had made his Escape from them in ye Night.

The 13th by two Indians who arrived here this Morning from Niagara I have the following Intelligence. That, on the 5th the French made a great Sally from the Fort, that al the Indians they had with them at the Fort deserted them, that the English drove the French back into the Fort & took possession of it, that during the siege Delinery who formerly commande on this River was Shot through the Thigh & taken Prisoner, the Officer that Commanded the Fort at Niagara taken Prisoner, the Officer that Commanded the Troops from D'Troit killed, the Priest killed, and all the rest of the Officers killed or taken, except four who ranaway during the Action on the 5th That the French Indians often attempted to speak to the six Nations but as the Six Nations constantly kep hollowing to them, threatning to put Every Indian they found with the French to Death, they were affraid to Stay, so that they had no opportunity of speaking to them, for which reason they can give no acco.t of what number of the English, and Six Nations were killed; That the French at Preque Isle had sent away all their Stores to D'Troit and was waiting — when they came by for the French from Beef River and Venango to join them, to set off for D'Troit; that on an Indian Path leading from Presque Isle to a Delaware Town they met a French Man & some Indians who Informed them that the French set off from Venango the Day before which is Six days agoe.

Seven o'Clock in the Evening three Indians came here from Venango and confirmed the above intelligence of the English taking Niagara ye 5th by Storm; and say the Indians from over the Lakes are much displeased with the six Nations, as they had a number of their People killed at Niagara; that the French had burnt their Forts at Venango, Beef River, and Preque Isle and gone over the Lakes, that the French at Venango before they set off gave the Indians living nigh there large Presents of Goods, Laced Coats, & Hats, & told them they were obliged to runaway, but that they Expected to be in possession of this River before next Spring, they were obliged to burn every thing they had, and Destroy their Battoes, as the Water was so low they Could not get up the Creek with them.

The 15th I Clothed the Twightwees & Cuscuskees and gave them a Cannoe to carry home their Sick, and Provisions, for which they were very thankfull, & assured me that in the fall their Chiefs would come here & see me, and that they would remain stedfast friends to the English as long as the Sun & Moon gave Light.

The 16th an Indian who I had sent to Niagara for Intelligence returned and gives the following Account. That the English on their Landing began immediately to intrench themselves, & carried their Intrenchments almost across from Water to Water, that they had laid Siege to the Fort Eighteen Days before the French, and Indians from Venango, & Preque Isle got there, as soon as they came near the French Indians sent a Belt of Wampu to desire the Six Nations to withdraw, and look on, and they wo.d do the same, which the Senecas, Cuyugas, and Onendagoes was willing to do but the Mohawks, Oniddoes, Tuskaroras, and Mohickonders said they would share the same fate with the English; as the French was come very nigh, the battle began immediately, and in a little time the French began to retreat, that the French had a great number killed and about two hundred taken Prisoners, and twenty odd Indians killed, that they then began to fire at the Fort again, and that in the Evening the English was Masters of the Fort, that the English General was killed by accident before the Engagement, and that Sir William Johnson Commanded.

The 17th Two white Prisoners were delivered up to me who set of that Night with a party of ours going down.

The 18th I was informed of four Strange Indians being seen about her:

The 20th Six Six Nation Indians arrived here from Niagara with Letters from Sir William Johnson giving an Acct. of the reduction of ye Fortreſs.

This day we had Intelligence of a Party of Enemy Indians being seen here abouts; and in the afternoon we had a Man killed and Scalped.

This Evening the Indians delivered up John Martin who was a Prisoner amongst them.

The 21st A Dutchman who was a Prisoner amongst the Indians was delivered up.

The 22d Delaware George delivered up a white Woman, who had lived in his Family some time.

The 23d An Indian Informed me that as he was hunting his Horse near Turtle Creek, he see three Waggons standing with two Horses, the Geers cut, and the Tracts of about twenty Indians. I take these to be some of the Waggons that came up the Virginia Road, & Set of home without an Escort.

On Inquiry the Indians told me if there was any mischief done the belived it must be done by a Party of about twenty Indians who the French had sent from Presque Isle when they left it, to see what the English was doing here, there wa some Putawatimees, Shawneſse & Delawares, they Paſsed by here on the Night of the 18th and refused to come ashore when the Indians called to them, they were seen and spoke too by some Indians next day about five miles below this.

These three days past I have been plagued wit the Indians of all Nations on account of a Report spread amongst them, that we were bringing the Cawtabas on them and that when we had settled a Peace with the French we were to Cut of all the Western Indian Nations, and give part of the Country to the French. I have had several meetings with the Indians here to undeceive them, and this Evening the Mohawks who were sent here by Sir William Johnson made two Speeches to the Chiefs of the Western Indians desiring them not to give credit to these Idle reports and assured them the English had no such designes, that the English did not come here of their own accords, that the six Nations had desired them to Come and build here and carry on a Trade with all the Western Nations in order to reestablish a lasting Peace, that the six Nations would support the English here, desired them to get sober and think of nothing but hunting and planting their former employments, and told them they were but Warriors, but that they might soon expect to hear from their Uncles Chiefs of the Six Nations who would put them to rights and direct them what to do, and then desired them not to listen to any ill reports but listen to what their Brothers the English should say to them, who never deceived any Nation to their knowledge. Then I produced a Copy of the Draft of Land shewing them partition Line between them & us, as it was settled last fall at the Treaty of Easton, between us, by the six Nations, Delawares, & Shawnesse, which Informed them I would give them as soon as the General came up, and a sufficient number of all Nations were met here, which I expected they would do on the Generals arrival in order to confirm on their parts every thing that had been transacted between us, and fullfill their Engagements to us.

The 24th. Chief of all the Indians set of for their own Towns except some Delawares who stayed to take care of Delaware George who was very sick, and about ten Shawnesse who I detaind for the arrival of the General.

The 25th. An Indian arrived here to inform me that some of the Delawares had reported at the Mouth of Beaver Creek that the English was coming to cut of all the Indians & that the Delawares were runing away from that Town. On which I was obliged to send of several Messages by different Indians to convince these Indians of the falsity of that Report.

The 26th. several Delawares came here from above Venango with Teedyuscungs Brother who has been so inviterate against the English.

The 27th. two Cannoes more of Delawares came down from above Venang

The 28th. Some Six Nation Indians came here from the Mouth of Beaver Creek, and report that the Delawares that lived there, were gone to live at Cuscuskees.

The 29th. Forty five Indians of different Nations were Clothed, and set of for their own Country.

The 30th. Twenty Delawares were Clothed and set of for their own Towns up the River.

The 31st. the Mohawks set of with Letters to Sir William Johnson by way of Philadelphia.

September 1st. Two Ottawas came here to acquaint me that a number of that Nation were on their way here to Council with their Brethren the English and that there was some Woyondotts, Delawares, Shawneſse, & Twigtwees, coming with them, and desired I would send some Provisions to meet them as they were very hungary, which request I granted.

The 2d. about ten o'Clock the above Indians arrived here & Saluted the Garrison, which was returned by the Cannon from the Fort.

at 11 o'Clock the Indians came over whe the General bid them welcome, then I spoke to them aſsuring them I was glad to see them and desired them to attend th next day, and I would acquaint them on what Terms the Peace was confirmed between the Western Indians and the Kings Subjects in America: By a String of Wampum.

The 3d. this day held a Conference with the Indians.

The 4th. all the Indians to the Number of Ninety were Clothe for which they were very thank full.

The 5th. The six Nations set of for their own Town up y. Ohio

The 6th. I sent Capt. Montour, and a party of Indians to Venang Beef River, and Prisque Isle to view the Ruins of them three Forts.

The 7th. the Ottawas set of for their own Country well pleased w the reception they had met with here.

The 8th. Twightwees set of for their own Country well pleased with the reception they had met with here.

The Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Different Nations had laced Coats, & Hats given them.

The 9th. The Chiefs of the Delawares who had been here for some time set of home.

The 10th. Several Delawares arrived here with Skins to Trade.

The 12th. The Crow with about 26 Indians of the Six Nations came here and Petitioned for some Clothing, Powder, and Lead, and acquainted me that they intended to settle at the Mouth of Beaver Creek.

The 13th. The Pipe a principal Warrior of the Delawares, and several others came here and brought a Message from the Beaver to me acquainting me that he forwarded all the Speeches intrusted to his care by the Western Indians, to the Six Nations, and Sasquehannah Indians, and requested that I might send him some Wampum as he had none to make Speeches to any of the Indians of other Nations for the Good of the English Interest.

This Day I had a meeting with the Crow & Six Nation Indians, and acquainted them that what they requested the Day before should be given them, and that I insisted on their delivering up a white Lad that is a Prisoner amongst them, and all the Horses which some of their foolish young men had Stolen which they agreed to do.

The 14th. The Pipe a principall Warrior of the Delawares came to me, and in the presence of Several of his Relations delivered up two white Boys which were Prisoners in his Family, the one a Son of one Barnet who lives at Saetara in Lancaster County Pennsylvania, the other Mc Cord; his Relations live at Quittapehela Lancaster County Pennsylvania.

The 15th. The Crow brought over the River two Horses and deliverd ym up which had been Stolen by some of his Young Men.

The 16th. a Number of the Woyondots, and Delawares, came here to trade, some from over the Lakes, who Inform me that the French at Fort De Troit are building a pallisadoed Fort to be filled up on the inside breast high three foot thick with Earth, and when finished to be large enough to contain the whole Inhabitants of that Settlement.

The 6th. The Woyondotts began to deal their Skins, and both them and the Delawares Complained of the Extravagant price the Provincial Agent took for hunting Saddles being Six Pounds 10/ a Saddle.

The 13th. The Beavers Messengers returned when I sent him four Thousand black, and four thousand white Wampum for Speeches. This day the Woyondotts & Delawares being 42 in number were Clothed, and seemed well pleased with their Reception.

The 19th. the Delawares delivered me up Mary Baskines, and two white Boys who were Prisoners amongst them their names unknown.

The 21st. The Crow came over the River and delivered me up one Campbel a White Boy, his Father Lives in Conicocheque, this lad Speaks the Seneca Language well.

This day Capn. Montour returned from above Venango and reports that when he got to Custologa's Town there was several Indians came from Preque Isle with Hatchets, Locks, Hinges, and several other things which they Picked out of the Ruins of the Fort which the Fire had not quite consumed, the Indians informed him that the French made no Stay there after they knew the fate of Niagara, that while they were at Preque Isle, they see several Indians near the Lake which they hollowed to, but the Indians did not chuse to speak to them, they think they were Chippawas, and Custologo told him that there had been some strange Indians in his Corn field three Nights before, that an Indian Woman talked with them and came & told him, that he went out and endeavoured to speak with them, but they avoided it, that they did no other mischief than take some Corn, that he would set of in three days to the Cuscuskees to meet the Chiefs of the Delawares to come with them to Pittsburg to attend the General meeting that was to be held there.

The 22d. 11 Indians came here some Delawares & Shawnese and requested some Clothing.

The 23d. about 60 Indians of different Nations set of home.

The 24th. The Eleven Indians who requested some Clothing the 22d. were Clothed & returned thanks & set of home this day.

The 25th. Some Indians who came to the other side of Water late last Night, inform me, that a Body of 60 Indian Warriors was set of from Scioto against the Cherokees, Consisting of Six Nations, Delawares, Shawneſse, and Twigtwees, which I hope will be productive of good consequences, as it may oblige the Cherokees, to stay at home to defend their own Country, and lay aſside their Scheme of attacking the Frontiers of Virginia.

This Evening eleven Six nation Indians came here from the head Branches of Ohio.

The 26th. Thirteen Delawares came here who had not been here this Sumer before, they say all the Indians on this side the Lake are quiet and going a hunting.

The 29th. Twenty four Indians were Clothed for which they returned thanks.

The 30th. About 50 Indians of different Nations came here, some of them informed me that they had met a Party of five French Indians returning to Fort D'Troit with an English Prisoner, which must be one Brown a Hunter who has been miſsing some days.

The Indians from the Shawneſse Town inform me that the French at Fort D'Troit are using all their Influence with the Nations over the Lakes to join them this fall to come, & attack our Convoys between this & Bedford, or this Post, and say they have sent to the Ilionois Country where the French have a Settlement, for Men & Indian goods and expect them at Fort D'Troit in about Twenty Days; by all I can learn from the Shawneſse it appears to me that that Nation was making all the Interest they Could with all the Western Indians to aſsist them in carrying on a War against the Southward Indians.

October 1st. Eight Shawneſse that live with the Six Nations at the heads of Ohio arrived here.

The 2d. ten Delawares arrived here from above Venango.

The 4th. Fourteen Shawneſse came here from their Town on Muskingum. At night Capt. Lee of the 14th. Regiment with sixteen Soldiers and two six Nation Indians came here in a Battoe from Niagara.

The 7th. Thirty two Shawneſse came here from ye Meguch and inform me that their Nation had absolutely refused to go to Fort D'Troit to treat with the French & say that their Chiefs will be here in about Twenty days to renew their Antient Friendships with their Brethren the English and to confirm what has be transacted between some of their People and my self here this Summer.

The 8th. Sixteen Mohickanders & three Woyondotts came here from the Lakes & twelve Shawneſe from Muskingum.

The 9th. Custalaga with about seventy others Delawares & Six Nation Indians came here from their Town above Venango.

The 10th. a Woyondott Man arrived here who brought a Letter from one of our Prisoners at Fort D'Troit recomending this Indian to the Generosity of the General as he brought with him an English Prisoner who was to be burnt by the Ottawas, who he redeemed from the Stake, the Indian delivered the Prisoner to Capt. Montour who he met in the Road before he came here, this Indian aſsures me that all the Nations over the Lakes returned the War Hatchet to the French before he left Fort D'Troit, Except one small Tribe about two hundred Men who said they would fall with their Fathers, and this Indian says all Nations there were in Council to fix on a time to come here to renew their Antient Friendships with the English; he says the French do not consist of more than five hundred Men in that Settlement and are much distreſsed for want of Provisions, as they had sent this Spring all they Could spare to Preque Isle for the Expedition intended against this place, and to Niagara for the Support of that Fortreſs, that they have been some time employed in building a Large Stockadoed Fort, but say it will not be Strong, that the Commanding Officer told the Indians in Council that if the English Army came against them either from Niagara or Pittsburg he would not fight but Surrender up the place this he aſsures me is what he heared him say, and this Indian I have been long acquainted with and is of good repute amongst his own People and his intelligence in my opinion may be depended on. This Evening I had a private meeting with the Shawneſse Chiefs and they aſsure me that the several Nations residing between the Ohio and Lake Erie viz. Delawares, Shawnesse, Wayondotts Twigtwees, Wawenightannes, and Pianquishaws will be soon at open War with the Southern Indians and say that several Parties are already set off but that the Chiefs could not declare War openly till they came up to see me, but if at the Next Conference they could be assured of our friendship and support, they would immediately declare the War and apply to all the Nations over the Lakes to assist them in Carrying it on. This Evening Custaloga with with three more Chiefs of the Delawares and two Chiefs of the Six Nations with a number more in all about Sixty came over the River with whom I had a meeting when I performed the Cermonies of Condolence usual on those Occasions, after drinking a Glass round we parted.

The 11th. Custaloga with all the Indian Chiefs that came with him called me to a meeting & returned thanks for what I had said to them the day before & told me they would stay till the Chiefs of the several Nations who were on their way here to hold a Conference should come, and they made no doubt but the Conference every thing would be settled to our mutual satisfaction, and assured me that as soon as they received my Message they set off for this place as nothing could be more agreeable to them than renewing their Ancient Friendship with their Brethren the English. At this meeting a Prisoner was delivered up to me by a Delaware Indian.

The 12th. I Clothed all ye Shawnesse, Wayondotts and Mohickanders.

The 13th. I Clothed Custaloga and all the Delawares and Six Nations that came with him in the whole 133 the Indians of different Nations as they were Clothed returned thanks and all appeared pleased with the Treatment they met with.

The 14th & 15th the Indians were dealing their Skins, none set off.

The 16th. Five Twigtwees & two Shawnesse came here and inform me that the Wayondott Chiefs would be here in a day or two and that soon after I might expect the Chiefs of the Shawnesse & Delawares here to the Intended Conference. These Indians inform me that the Shawnesse have sent to bring all their People who have lived several Years amongst the Creeks home; and as soon as they come, which they expect will be this fall, that all the Western Nations are determined to make War on the Southern Indians and particularly on the Chickasaws and Cherokees, on account of a Party of Chickasaws supposed to be near three hundred falling on a party of Shawnesse who were coming from the Creek Country about three month agoe to join the rest of their People; and as there was several Cherokees with the Chickasaws they judge they had betrayed them into the Hands of the Chickasaws, ever since that time the Shawnesse have been employed in sending Messages to all the Western Nations desiring them to assist them in taking revenge for the injury done them by those Nations. This day two Dutch Lads who were Prisoners amongst the Indians were delivered up to me.

The 17th Eleven Wayondottes who live near Fort D'Troit came here they Saluted the Garrison with a discharge of their fire Arms. which was returned by the Cannon.

As soon as they came over the River I received them with the usual Ceremonies, after which they made the following Speeches.

Brother.

It is now several years since we see you, there has been a dark Cloud hovering over the Land ever since our Fathers the French came here and seated themselves between our Bretheren the English & us, it was necessary obliged us to engage in the War against you, and we do assure you this War has not been agreeable to us, nor were we the first Nation that Struck you, we had no quarrel with you, we were obliged to come into French measures in order to get such necessarys as we could not subsist without, this Brother we assure you is the Truth, and we expect you will Consider it, you know our Circumstances and know very well that no Indian Nation can live now without being supported either by the English or French, we cannot live as our Ancestors did before you came into our Country, and we know Brother that the English can best supply us with all necessarys, be Strong and you may depend on our friendships & Services

Gave a large String

Brother

We return you thanks for the kind reception you gave our Deputys this Summer; we are come a great way on your invitation to renew our Friendships with our —

Brethern the English, but as the Chiefs of several other Nations who are on their way here are not come we shall say no more till they arrive.

Gave a String

These Wayondotts inform me that the French at Fort D'Troit are in great fear that the English will attack them this Fall; & Say they are in a distressed condition both for Provisions & Ammunition that there may be about Eight hundred Men in that Settlement at this time Inhabitants & Soldiers that they have thre Cohorns (by the discription) but no Cannon so that the Eight Cannon they hae at Pague Isle this Spring to bring against this place, must be buried some where near that Place.

The 18th the Beaver & ten other Delawares came here from Muskingum he informed me he was come to attend the Conference agreea to my Invitation I received him with the usual Ceremonies.

The 19th I had a private meeting with the Beaver and other Chiefs of the Delawares, at which meeting we agreed that they the Delawares should call a meeting of all the Chiefs of the other Nations over the River as the Shawnesse Chiefs are not yet come, in order to know whether they intend to wait their arrival or hold the Conference before they come.

The 20th it was agreed by all the Chiefs of the Several Nations that the Conference should hold tomorrow.

The 21st General Stanwix sent for me & desired I would acquaint the Indians of the several Nations that the City of Quebeck was taken by the English & that he desired that the Conference might be put of till to morrow as he had ordered a Feu de Joy to be fired on that occasion. I sent Capt. Montour to acquaint the Indians with it who agreed to put of the meeting, but requested two Cags of Rum to Drink that they might rejoice and be merry with us. Capn. Montour Informs me the Indians were seemingly well pleased with ye News.

The 22d the Indians were all drunk so that the Conference was put of till to morrow.

The 23. The Beaver sent me word that the three principal Men of the Wayondotts were yet drunk & that nothing could be done till they got sober. I sent Capn. McKee to know when I might expect them to be all sober & to fix the time precisely.

The 24th. The Indians of the several Nations let me know that they were ready to hear what the General had to say to them. At four o'Clock in the afternoon the General Met them in Council when the General made them several Speeches as appears on the Conferences.

The 25th the Indians made answers to the Speeches made them yesterday as appears by the Conferences.

The 26th the Indians made several Speeches, & ye Woyondotts delivered in a bunch of 41 Sticks, the number of the English Prisoners in their Nation which they Engage to Deliver up.

This Evening all the Chiefs & principal Warriors were Clothed with Laced Coats & Hatts, ruffled Shirts, Shoes and Stockings, after which the General sent for them, made each of the Chiefs a present of a Silver Medle, after drinking Several Healths the General took his leave of them

The 27th. The Warriors of the Delawares made me a speech aſsuring me they were glad the War Hatchet was buried, and aſsured me by a Belt of Wampum that they would Convince me of their Sincerity by their future Conduct towards their Brethern the English.

The 30th A Party of Shawneſse, and Mohickanders came here, and informed me that the Principal Men of the Shawneſse, were coming here to confirm the Peace, and that the reason of their not coming sooner, was their being involved in a War with the Southward Indians.

November 1st. Several Shawneſse came here. Some Delawares & Six Nation Indians set of home.

The 7th. Some Delawares arrived here with several Horse Load of Skins to Trade.

The 12th. An Indian from the Meguck informs me that the French at Fort D'Troit has received a Supply of Provisions, and Goods from the Ilinois County and a reinforcement of abo. three Hundred Men, that they were sending out Traders, to all the Indian Nations near that Settlement both on their side the Lake, and the other.

A true Copy from the Original
William Trent Aſsistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The 14th. Palathe Wappe a Shawneſse, from the Mguech came here; he informs me the four principal Men of their Nation who were coming here, meeting the Chiefs of the Several Nations that had been here at the Conference, at the Beavers Town, & hearing from them what had paſsed between us at the Conference, agreed to return home till the Spring, when they are to come here with the Chiefs of the Several Nations who have agreed to aſsemble here at that time to deliver up all our People who are Prisoners in their Several Nations. Those that had Skins to deal set of for this place, the rest returned home from there five days agoe.

The 15th. Seven Ottawas came here from near Fort D' Troit where they live, and inform me their Nation are divided, some remaining in the French Interest, the others coming to settle on this side the Lake where they intend to hunt & plant next ſpring, that the French refuse to supply them with Powder, and Lead, telling them to go to the English for what they want.

About one o'Clock Thirty Shawneſse Warriors with a Number of Women; and Children arrived here, they saluted the Garrison with three discharges of their Fire Arms, which was returned with three Cannon. At three O'Clock they came over the River to my House & made the following ſpeech.

Brother

Some Chiefs of our Nations were coming with us, but on hearing what paſsed at the Conference here, they were well pleased and put of their Visit till the Spring, when they are to attend at the General Meeting of all Nations here to perform their Engagements, as we sent you word Yesterday by one of our People who we sent before us fort that purpose; we are all Warriors and agreed to come and Exchange what few Skins we had for ſuch neceſserys as we wanted, and we hope you will aſsist us with such neceſsaries as we are not able to purchase at present, as we are poor, if we cannot get Powder and Lead our People must Starve. We return thanks to the great King of England for the Care he has of us in Supporting a Trade amongst us, and appointing People who we are acquainted with to Transact the publick busineſs between him and us.

Gave a Large String of Wampum

Brother

We are in number thirty Men, Eighteen Women, and

Six Children then they Delivered me up two white Men who were Prisoners amongst, one named John Walker, the other a Dutch Lad taken last Spring at Ligonier.

The 16th The same Nation Delivered up another Prisoner.

The 18th All the Indians were Clothed in number 122 Men, Women & Children, the Principal Warriors had Laced Coats, Hatts and Laced Strouds given them; they returned thanks for the Presents that had been given them, and particularly for the powder and Lead.

A True Copy from the Original
William Trent Assistant to
George Croghan Esquire

Geo. Croghan
Deputy Agent

Minutes of Conferences
held at
Pittsburg
In July 1759

By George Croghan Esqr. Deputy ..... Agent to Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet, his Majestys Agent and Superintendant for Indian Affairs in the Northern District of North America, with the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawnesse, and the Wayondotts, who represent the Eight following Nations Viz. Ottawas, Chepawas, Putawatimes, Twigtwees, Cuscuskees, Kecopas, Shockeys, and Musquakes.

Minutes of Conferences &ca.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburg on the 4th. July 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.
Colonel Hugh Mercer Commander at Pittsburg
A Number of the Officers of the Garrison
Capt. William Trent }
Capt. Thomas McKee } Assistants to George Croghan Esqr.
Capt. Henry Montour Interpreter

The Beaver the Delaware King arrived here from over the Lakes with a Number of the Principal Councillors, and Warriors of the Delaware Nation. On their Arrival they Saluted the Fort with a discharge of their small Arms which was returnd by a discharge of the Cannon from the Fort, they then came in; after being seated, the Beaver said he only came over the River to shake hands with us, that he was not prepared to speak on any Business & desired we would not, as the Wayondotts and other Indians who came with him were over the River. After drinking a Glass of Wine round we parted.

At a Conference held at Pittsburg on the 5th. July 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.
Col: Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburg
A Number of the Officers of the Garrison
Capt. William Trent }
Capt. Thomas McKee } Assistants to George Croghan Esqr.
Capt. Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians

Six Nations
Sagouwsaday
Gyusnay
Grandendane
and
16 Warriors

Delawares
The Beaver King of the Delawares
Shingess }
George }
Wicheuskin } Chiefs & Captains
Killbuck }

Delawares
Wendohale
John Peters
The Pipe
Johnny
Gooshamaqua
Mattacha Peter
} Chiefs & Captains

and a great number of others
Capstains and Warriors

Shawnesse
Kuicenwhethe
Louthema
Opeiwa
} Chiefs
and 14 Warriors

Wayondotts
Duiatea, Sonongica
Tanondany, Terondea
Sandeghgo,
} Deputys representing their own; & Eight other Nations
and 22 Warriors

Capt. Croghan opened the Conferences with the following Cermonies, addressing himself to the Indians present of Every Nation.

Brethren

It gives me pleasure to see you the Representati of so many different Nations at this Council Fire. I bid you all heartily welcome.

Brethren

With this String I wipe the dust and Sweat of your Body pick the Bryars out of your feet, and Clear your Eyes th you may see your Brethrens Faces and look Chearfull.

Gave a String

Brethren

With this String I clear your Hearts, and Minds, that you may speak perfectly free, and open to us.

Gave a String

Brethren

With this String I wipe the Blood from of the Council Seat that your Clothes may not be stained, nor your minds — disturbed.

Gave a String

As soon as he had done they performed the same Ceremoni on their parts. The Beaver then got up and desired to know when they might expect the Peace to be confirmed, as the Deputys from the several Nations had fixed a time for their return. Col: Mercer and Captain Croghan appointed a private meeting next Morning, to fix on the time.

At a Private Conference held at Pittsburg on ye 6th July 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.
Col: Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburg
Capt. William Trent } Assistants to George Croghan Esqr
Captn Thomas McKee }
Captn Henry Montour Interpreter

The same Indian Chiefs as before

When they were seated Col. Mercer and Capt. Croghan proposed to them their going to Philadelphia in order to ratifie and confirm the Peace, they refused saying they would not go to Philadelphia while the English and French were at War in their Country, that they wod go and see their Brethren when their Women & Children could Sleep in peace; then proposed their waiting the arrival of the General, but they refused, saying, That a delay might be attended with bad consequences at this time, and then insisted on the Peace being confirmed saying that as soon as it was proclaimed through the Nations, that the Warriors of the several Nations whose Deputys are now here would abandon the French, on which a time was fixed to hold a Conference with them for ye purpose.

July 7th

The Deputys from the several Nations waited on Captn Croghan and desired to know the prices of Goods & Skins which he acquainted them with, they Complained of the prices of Stroud & Skins, saying that Stroud was dearer than what they formerly gave for it, and that the price of Skins, and furs, was also less than what the Traders formerly gave for them, and desired that he would write the Governor to have the prices Settled.

Pittsburg July 8th 1759.

This Morning the Indians called Capt. Croghan to a private Conference

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.
Capt. Henry Mountour Interpreter

Indians

The Deputys from the several Nations as before.

When we were seated, These Deputys produced fourteen Belts and two large Bunches of Strings of Wampum which they said was the Wampum of the Nine following Nations Wayondotts, Ottawas, Chepawas, Putawatimees, Twightwees, Cuscuskees, Keecopos, Shockeys, and Musquakees, Impowering the Wayondott Deputys. to act in behalf of their Nations, and to confirm the Peace between them and the English as was agreed upon in a Council held over the Lakes by The Beaver King with with their Nations, and a Road Belt by which these Nations have cleared the Road to the Sunrising that they might travil in peace to see their Brethn. the English as formerly. They then replied we have now shewed you the Powers by which we act in favour of the several Nations Just mentioned to you, and we desire to hear what you have to say to us to morrow, as we are impatient to return home.

And a Meeting was appointed in the Morning for that Purpose.

At a Conference held at Pittsburg July 9th 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.
Col Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburg

Captains	Lieuts.	Ensigns	
Waggoner	Mathews	Crawford	Mr. Ormsbe
Woodward	Hydler	Crawford	Mr. Allen
Prentice	Biddle	Faulkner	Mr. Gibson
Morgan	Conrad	Morgan	Mr. Lightfoot
Smallman	Kennedy	McVicar	
Clayton	Somner		
Ware	Anderson		
	Hutchins		
	Dangerfield & Wright of ye Train		

Capt. William Trent } Assistants to George Croghan Esqr.
Capt. Thomas McKee }
Capt. Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians

Six Nations
Tagounseday
Gyusuday
Grandandawe
and
Sixteen Warriors

Shawnesse
Keiuuwehthe }
Louthema } Chiefs
Opeiwa }
and 14 Warriors }

Wayondotts
Dieuatea }
Tanondany }
Sandighgo } Deputys representing their own and Eight other Nations
Sonongua }
Terondea }
and 22 Warriors }

Delawares
The Beaver King of the Delawares
Shingess }
George }
Whickeushkin } Chiefs & Captains
Killbuck }
Wendohale }
John Peters }
The Pipe
Johnny
Gooshamagua
Mattacha Peter
and a Great number of other Capts. and Warriors

As soon as the Indians had taken their Seats, Capt. Croghan made the following Speech.

Brethren

The Wayondotts, Deputys of the Nine Western Nations of Indians, give attention to what I am going to say to you. We are this day met in Council to renew and brighten the Antient Chain of Friendship, between us, and you, in behalf of the Nine different Western Nations of Indians you represent with this String of Wampum I scatter the dark Clouds that hang over our heads, open your Ears that you may hear, and your Eyes that you may see the Sun that Shines over us. And I desire what I shall say to you this day, that you publish it immediately through all the Nations.

Gave a String

Brethren

The Complaint which your People made three years ago to the Governor of Pennsylvania about their Lands, was settled last fall at the Treaty of Easton and a Line Settled by your People and the Six Nations to their Satisfaction, all which you were made acquainted with last fall by the Deputys of the Six Nations, sent with your Deputys from that Treaty for that purpose, and you may depend on it that your Brothers the English will never Violate any of their Engagem.ts to you, or any of your Brethren of any other Nation, but hold fast of the Chain of friendships, and we make no doubt but you on your side will take the same Care. To Confirm what I have said I give you this Belt.

Gave A Belt

Brethren

As soon as all disputes between us were ended last fall at the Treaty of Easton, the Peace was confirmed in the presence of the Six Nations, and we in conjunction with the six Nations immediately dispatched Meſsengers to aſsure you of the truth thereof. The Peace Belt was sent to our Brothrs the Delawares, that they might send it through all ye Nations living towards the Sun Setting in friendship with them that they might know what was done & take fast hold of it. Last fall when the French destroyed their fortifications here and ran away, a number of your Brethren the English under the Command of Brigadier General Forbes took post at this place; at that time I went to see our Brothers the Delawares at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, and gave them an invitation to come and confer with the General, when we came here we found the Generals bad State of health had obliged him to set of, but that he had left Col. Bouquet who was Second in Command to receive and treat with them in his Name, at that Conference they promised to perform all the Engagements their People had entered into with us at the Treaty of Easton, acquaint all Nations with what paſsed there and invite all Nations in amity with them to go to Philadelphia early this Spring to ratifie and confirm the Peace, but as your own busineſs or the Season of the Year did not permit you, the General has sent me to transact the publick busineſs with you, and all other Nations towards the Sun Setting in his name, till his arrival. Our Brothers the Delawares have performed their Engagements by taking a long Journey over the Lakes to make known to the Westward Nations what paſsed at the Treaty of Easton, and I aſsure you Brethren I am heartily glad to see the Deputys of so many of the Western Nations at this place met in Council, and as you have already informed me that your Affairs will not permit you waiting the arrival of the General I have with the Consent & approbation of Col: Mercer the Commanding Officer here agreed to hold this Conference, and you may be aſsured that the busineſs transacted with you at this Conference, the Kings General, and all the Governors on this Continent will ratifie & confirm in the first General meeting you have with them.

Brethren as the design of this Meeting was to aſsure Each other that we would keep fast hold of the Chain of friendship and perform our mutual Engagements made to Each other at Easton, we on our parts shall punctually perform ours, and in order to our enjoying the bleſsings we Expect from the Peace it is Neceſsary, and we do insist, that you also perform those made on your parts by restoring to us our flesh and Blood that yet remain amongst you, as we can never taste true satisfaction till that is done; we do not think it practicable for you to deliver up at once or in one place all our People who yet remain Prisoners amongst you, but we place the greatest Confidence in the Sincerity of your intentions, of your performing all your Engagements made to us at that Treaty, and that you will loose no time in performing this article of it. I Confidence of which I give you this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

You have often requested your Brothers the English to carry on a Trade with you in your Country as formerly, the Enemy you know were in poſseſsion of your Country at that time which obliged us to bring out an Armed Force to drive them away, but before we got here the French burnt their Fort and ran away up the River where they yet stay and carry on the War against us, You are sensible Brethren that while the Enemy are in poſseſsion of your Country, we cannot trade safely with you as we did formerly, the General is on his way here to build a Trading House to Secure the Goods brought by the English Traders for your Use from the insults of the French which will be performing all our Engagements to you, you must be convinced of the sincerity of our intentions, as you see already a number of Traders here and more on their way the Better to Supply you with such neceſsaries as you may want. And I aſsure you as soon as the Enemy are drove out of your Country which I Expect you will be aſsisting in, that the General will depart your Country after securing our Trade with you and our Brethren to the Westward. In Confirmation of what I have said I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

Chiefs & Warriors of the Delawares.

As you are our Neighbours and now going to return to your Several Towns I take this Opportunity of desiring you not to go for a broad, nor think long till you hear from us for I aſsure you by this String of Wampum that as soon as the General arrives here with his Majestys Troops I shall call you together as the General will have something to say to you and be glad to see all his Brethren of the several Nations to the Sun Setting.

Gave a String

The Beaver the Delaware King then got up addreſsing himself first to all the Indians present, desiring them to listen to what he was going to say which was from his Heart and to take Example by him, then addreſsing himself to all the white People present made the following Speech.

Brothers.

I have brought with me some of your flesh and Blood, there they sit, one is my Mother, the other my Sister, I deliver them up to you in the presence of all here; do not think I am tyred of them, no; I love them as well as I do my own Mother & Sister, when they go to the Inhabitants do not hide them, when I goe down I shall call and see them.

Then delivered up the two Women

The Beaver then addreſsing himself to Col. Mercer made the following Speech.

Brother

When I was here in the Fall I desired that our People might have Liquor but spareingly; but now I desire the Bung may be knocked out of the Keg, and when the Liquor comes we may have liberty to purchase; and then returned thanks for the Speeches we had made them, which he said he believed came from our Hearts.

Gave a String

Capt. Montour by order of Col. Mercer acquainted them that the first Liquor that Came up they Should have liberty to buy part of it. Then returned thanks for the Speeches they had made us, and the Colonel gave the whole an invitation to dine with him the next day.

At a Private Conference held at Pittsburg 11th July 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir Wm. Johnson Baronet.

Capt. Henry Montour Interpriter

Indians

The Chiefs & Warriors of the Delawares & Shawneſse and the Deputys and Chief Warriors of the Woyondotts.

Diuatea the Chief of the Woyondott Deputys spok as follows in behalf of his own, and the other Nations they represent.

Brothers

By this String of Wampum we aſsure you that as soon as we get home we will call a general Council of all Nations over the Lakes and lay before them what you have said to us and you may depend on a large Body of our People being here in about two months in order to confirm the Peace on our parts, and we shall use all the influence we have to withdraw such of our young Men as the French have stole from us this Spring, as soon as poſsible. As to your flesh and Blood that is amongst us we can aſsure you that you will see them again; but Brethren we have not many of them, nor ever had.

Gave a String

The Beaver made the following Speech in behalf of the Delawares and Shawneſse.

Brothers

We are very well pleased with what you have said at this Conference Ever since the Treaty of Easton and what paſsed here last fall we have looked upon the Peace to be confirmed between you and us and it gives us great pleasure to see it now in a manner confirmed between you and all our Friends the several Nations to the Sun Sitting. As to your Flesh and Blood a little time will convince you that we are sincere and will perform our Engagements, in restoring all them that are in our poſseſsion.

Gave a String

During the time of the Conference there was neer five hundred Indians here.

July 16th 1759 At the request of the Indians here and with the Approbation of Col: Mercer I sent the following speech to Venango, by two Wayondott Meſsengers, for the Warriors of the Western Nations who had joined the French before this Conference.

Brethren

The Wayondotts, Chepawas, Ottawas, Putawatimes, Twigtwees, Cuscushkees, Kicapos, Shockeys and Masquakees, hear what I am going to say you Your Brothers the English are not come here to War with the Indians, but to carry on a Trade and Commerce with all Nations of them as far as the Sunsitting.

Brothers as the Peace is now confirm'd between your Deputys and us. I expect you will abandon the French and ~~leave~~ & leave them and us to fight our own Battles. The Beavers who were present at this Conference can tell you what passed between your Deputys and us. With this bunch of Wampum I take you by the hands and lead you to your own Country where I desire you will sit and smoak your Pipes till I give you a Call. I aſsure you the English have no Intention of injuring you and I must Insist on your paying due regard to this Meſsage and immediately quit the French which will confirm me in the good opinion I have of the sincerity of your professions made in ye behalf by your Deputys at the Conference I held here with them, and will be Convincing your Brothers the Governors of the several Provinces that you are determined to renew and remain stedfast in your Antient friendships with all his Majestys Subjects

Sent 12 fathom of White Wampum

The Indians of the several Nations here sent Speeches to inforce the above Speech

The Beaver the Delaware King spoke in behalf of all the Nations who were present at the Conference held here, and desired that the General might be made acquainted with what passed here between them and us; and desired that the General might bring none of the Southward Indians with him, if he Should there would be no perswading some of the Indianes. but we intended to deceive them.

A True Copy from the Original
William Trent Assistant to
George Croghan Esquire

Minutes of Conference held at Pittsburg In August 1759.

By George Croghan Esq. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majestys Agent and Superintendent for Indian affairs in the Northren District of North America. With the Chiefs & Warriors of the Delawares, Shawnesse, Wayondotts, Twightwees, Ottawas, Chepewas, Cuscuskees and Putewatimes.

Minutes of Conferences &ca

At a Meeting held at Pittsburg on the 7th August 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Col: Hugh Mercer Commander at Pittsburg

A Number of the Officers of the Garrison

Capt William Trent }
Capt Thomas McKee } Aſsistants to George Croghan Esqr

Captn Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians

Delawares
The Beaver }
Delaware George } Chiefs
White Eyes }
Tesetzummy } Captains
and
82 Warriors

Shawneſse
Miſsquepalathe }
Waconathechea } Chiefs
Othooway Weselouthas }
Wappepalathe } Captains
and
64 Warriors

Wayondotts
Skooghgurouras
Tohondotteradases

Wayondotts
Coreewenteaus }
Conourys } Captns
and
52 Warriors

Ottawas
Miſsceaghage }
Oulamey } Captains
and
22 Warriors

Chepawas
Ockeaways Captain
and
9 Warriors

Cuscuskees
Miſshequanoque
and
14 Warriors

Twigtwees
Miſsehekaga }
Owayname } Captains
and
38 Warriors

Putawatimees
Opeewas Captain
and
8 Warriors

When the Indians were gathered I acquainted them that my reason for calling them was to hear what they had to say to each other, as it appeared to me that some one Nation of them had in the begining of this War given the Hatchet to the rest to strike us, and notwithstanding all the Treatys and Councils we have had with the Chiefs of their Several Nations, that the bloody Hatchet was not yet thrown into the bottomless Pitt; as we every day heard of fresh Murders being committed on the Road.

I then made the following Speech to them with a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

I desire as there is a sufficient number of all the Western Nations of Indians present, that you let me see the War hatchet buried, that there may be no more use of it made against any of his Majestys Subjects, As you are Sensible that Peace has been made between us and your Deputys in behalf of your Several Nations. You may be assured that if any of your People continue these Acts of Hostilities, that we shall look on them as a violation of the Peace, and a breach of the Solemn Engagemts made to us by your Deputys in behalf of your several Nations.

Gave a Belt.

The 8th the Indians acquainted me that they would meet in the Afternoon to bury the War Hatchet, as I had desired.

Three o'Clock in the Afternoon the Chiefs & Warriors of the Delawares, Shawnesse, Wayondotts, Twigtwees, Ottawas, Chepawas, Cuscuskees, and Putewatimees met in the Council House, and sent for Col: Mercer and my self to come & hear what they were going to say to each other. When we came to the Council House the Beaver desired I would open the Council, which I did by acquainting them that I was glad to see so great a number of my Brethren from so many different Nations met together to brighten & Strengthen the Chain of friendships between them and us. delivering them a String of Wampum.

The Beaver then addressing himself to all the Indians of ye Western Nations, Spoke as follows.

Uncles the Wayondotts and you our Cousens of the several other Western Nations.

With this fine Feather which I have dipped in that pure Oil which our Grandfathers formerly used on this Occasion I wash the inside of your Eyes, that you may hear what I am going to say to you, and that you and your Warriors may hear what our Warriors are going to say to you after I have done. As our Grand Children the Shawnesse Join us in this Council, I desire you will Consider what is said to you this day as spoke by both our Nations

Gave a String

Uncles & Cousins

This Spring when I was over the Lakes holding a Council with the Chiefs of your Several Nations, they desired I would be Strong and accomplish the good work of Peace which I had began at this place last fall on their behalf, and gave me these fourteen Belts of Wampum to assure our Brethren the English, the Six Nations, our several Tribes of Delawares, and other Nations of Indians living in the Six Nation Country, that they were willing to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English and all Nations of Indians living to the Sun rising.

Uncles and Cousins this Belt which you see me hold in my hand I will join With these fourteen Belts to assure all Nations to the Sun rising that your Nations have agreed to the Peace confirmed here the 9th of last Month between the Deputys of your Nations (who came with me here for that purpose) and our Brethren the English." Here he laid down the Belt which he added to the fourteen Belts which he promised to send of the next day.

Then taking up another Belt spoke as follows.

I assure you by this Belt, that the Peace was settled here between your Deputys and our Brethren the English in the manner I have informed you, And they have taken to your Country the Belts of Confirmation given to them.

Gave a Belt

The Beaver then desired his Uncles & Cousins of the Western Nations of Indians to listen to what the Warriors of the Delawares and Shawnesse were going to say. The princip.^d Warrior of the Delawares then got up and made the following Speeches.

Uncles and Cousins of all the Nations to the Sun setting

listen to what the Warriors are going to say to you.
We and our Grand Children the Shawnesse began the War in this Country, we did not make the Hatchet, it was sent to us by one of our Tribes who live amongst the French called Wapponers and some of our People who lived on Sasquehanna, we were foolish enough without taking time to consider, to make use of that wicked Weapon and then sent it to your Nations inviting you to come and help us, which you did.
The wise Men of all our Nations have made Peace with our Brethren the English, and as the Peace is very agreeable to us, We by this Belt of Wampum take the Hatchet we sent you out of your Hands, and we pull up a large Pine tree and Bury it Deep in the Ground treading the Earth firm down about all the spreading Roots of the Tree that ye Hatchet may never be found more.

Gave a Belt.

Uncles and Cousens
We have buried the Hatchet. With this Belt we Stop up the War road, and Clear out the road of Peace from your Country here, which you will travell in safety to see your Brethren the English and trade with them. We lay a great Log a Cross the War path over which your Warriors must not expect to cross for the future. We wash the Blood that has been spilt on the Earth and gather up the Bones of our Friends that has been killed since the War and bury them decently

Gave a Broad Belt

Uncles & Couzens
I desire that you and the Warriors of your Nations may think no more of War, but go a hunting, and Travel this Road of Peace and visit your Brethren the English, and exchange your Skins & furs for Goods to Cloth yr Women & Children.

Gave a String

The Beaver then spoke as follows
Uncles & Cousins
The War Hatchet is now buried. With these two Belts I disperse the dark Clouds which has so long hung over our heads, that we may see the Sun clear & as the Blood that has been spilt is washed of the Earth. I hope we shall smell the sweet sent of the springing Herbs as formerly. and enjoy the blessings of Peace as our forefathers formerly did. He

He gave one Belt to the Wayondotts & one to the Twigtwees The Wayondotts and Twigtwees in behalf of themselves and the other Western Nations made the following Speech.

Nephews the Delawares & Cousins the Shawneſse.

It gives us great pleasure to hear you speak, What you have said this day has made our hearts easy, it is like Physick given to a Man which cures him when he is at the point of Death. It is true it was your duty to do this as we had the Hatchet from you, we on behalf of all the Nations aſsure you and our Brethren the English that we will pay due regard to what you have said, and proclaim it through all the Nations both on this side the Lakes & the other, and we aſsure you that none of our Warriors for the future shall go to War against our Brethren, and that we will as soon as poſsible comply with the Engagements our Deputys entered into with our Brethren the English on Confirming the Peace.

Gave two Belts

A True Copy from the Original
William Trent
Aſsistant to G. Croghan Esqr.

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburg In September 1759.

By George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to ye Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majestys Agent and Superintendant for Indian affairs in the Northren District of North America with some Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Ottawas and Twigtwees, at which were present a number of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawneſse and Wayondotts.

Minutes of Conferences &ca

At a Meeting held at Pittsburg on the 3d September 1759

Present

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix
George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourabl Sir William Johnson Baronet.
Col. Hugh Mercer
Captains
Gates
Cochreran
Mather

Major Tulican
Mr. Davion
Doctor Ruſsel

with a great number of other Officers & Gentlemen belonging to the Army.

Capt. William Trent }
Capt. Thomas McKee } Aſsistants to George Croghan Esqr.
Capt. Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians

Ottawas
Mehennak, Chief
Oulamey, the Chief Warrior
&
24 other Warriors

Twigtwees
Moshiconaghta, Chief
Miſchgho, Chief Warrior
&
17 Other Warriors

A Number of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawneſse & Wayondotts

After the usual Ceremonies, of picking the Bryars out of their feet wiping the Dust and Sweat of their Bodys, Clearing their Hearts and Minds, and Wiping the Blood of the Council Seats being performed. The General made the following Speech.

Brethren

At a Conference held here about two Months agoe between George Croghan Esqr. his Majestys Deputy Agent, who I sent here to treat with all the Western Nations of Indians, and the Wayondotts Deputys who came here with our Brothers the Delawares and were impowered by all the Western Nations of Indians to represent them at that Conference; a Peace was Concluded, and the Antient Chain of friendships which Subsisted between your Forefathers and his Britanick

Majesty's Subjects in America brightened.
All that paſsed at that Conference will be repeated to you, and the Engagements entered into at that time by the Kings Deputy Agent, And Col: Mercer the then Commanding Officer, with the Deputys who represented all the Western Nations. I do confirm in his Majestys Name, and in behalf of all his Subjects in America, and I Expect on your parts a punctual, and due performance of all the Engagements made us by your Deputys, which will be the only way to re establish a lasting and firm peace, between you and us, To Confirm what I have said I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt

What paſsed at the Conferences of the 5th. July was then repeated over to them.

The Chief of the Ottawas then got up & Spoke as follows.

Brethren the English.

I have heared what you have said to us & with this String of Wampum I open your Ears that you may hear & give attention to what I am going to say to you.

Gave a String

Brethren

Some years agoe the French got the better of our understanding and by the aſsistance of the Evil Spirit put the Hatchet into our Hands which we were fools enough to make use of against our Brethren the English; but as our Deputys has Settled a peace on our behalfs, with our Brethren. I by this Belt of Wampum take fast holt of the New Chain of Friendship and aſsure you that we will keep Steady to our friendship with the King of Great Britain and all his Subjects in America as long as the Sun & Moon gives light.

Gave a Belt of Wampum painted

He then Lighted a large Pipe, the Stem of which was feathered with Eagle Feathers and handed it round to all present to Smoke out of, and then Spoke as follows.

Brethren

This is the Pipe of Peace which our Forefathers allways carryed with them when they went to make peace with any Nation they had been at War with; and agreeable to their Custom we Confirm the Peace by this Pipe, and leave it with you that any Nation who comes here to make Peace, may Smoke out of it and know that we the Ottawas have made Peace with our Brethren the English.

Then Delivered the Pipe to Capt. Croghan

The Chief Warrior of the Ottawas then spoke as follows in behalf of ye Warriors.

Brethren

Our Chiefs have confirmed the Peace with you which is very agreeable to us, it was we the Warriors that Carryed on the War against you we now by this Belt of Wampum strengthen the Peace made by our Chiefs and assure you we will never make use of the Hatchet against our Brethren the English more.

Gave a Belt

Then Mesheconaghta the Chief Man of the Twigtwees got up, lighted a Pipe like the other, and after all present had smoked out of it, made the following Speech.

Brethren

This is the Pipe of Peace allways made use of by our forefathers on the like occasion, by it I confirm the Peace of the Town I am the head of and leave it with you that all Nations that come here may know that we have made Peace with our Brethren the English and that all Nations may Smoke in Peace out of it.

Delivered the Pipe to Capt. Croghan

The Chief Warrior of the Twigtwees with a large Black Belt of Wampum in his hand with the Figure of a Hatchet in it, spoke as follows.

Brethren

It gives us the Warriors of the Twigtwee Nation great pleasure to hear and see that so many of the Nations to the Sun sitting has made Peace with our Brethren the English, and to confirm you of our Sincerity towards you, I deliver you this Hatchet which the French gave us to make use of against you; you know best what to do with it if you have a mind to turn it against your Enemys the French, you will find friends to make use of it

Delivered the Belt to Capt. Croghan

The Chief Man of ye Ottawas then got up & Spoke as follows.

Brethren

We have thrown away the French and must now—

depend upon you for supplys and hope you will consider our necessitys at this time. I hope when we get settled to our hunting & Planting again we will be able to purchase necessarys for our Familys and give you less trouble than we do at this time.

Gave a String

The Twigtwee Chief made a Speech to the same purpose in behalf of his People.

And Gave a String

A True Copy from the Original
William Trent
Assistant to G. Croghan Esq.

Minutes of Conferences Held at Fort Pitt In April 1760

By George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet, his Majestys Agent and Superintendant for Indian affairs in the Northren District of North America; with the Chiefs and Warriors, of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawneſse, Twigtwees and Mohickons. —

Minutes of Conferences &ca,

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt on the 6th of April 1760

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent. To the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Aſsistant to George Croghan Esqr.

Indians

Six Nations
Neroganera } Chiefs
Sowadereraus }
Conneyegerada } Capts.
Youguenserá }
56 Warriors &
22 Women

Delawares
The Beaver } Chiefs
George Wickcuskee }
Grey Eyes } Capts.
Sonchkicon }
72 Warriors &
18 Women

Shawneſse
Miſsaweakwa } Chiefs
Weiſsinauchthe }
Miſsque Pellathe } Capts
Read Hawke }
84 Warriors
46 Women

Twigtwees
Meconock Chief
Meſsenock Capt.
32 Warriors &
10 Women

Mohickons
Weithypeyocka, Chief
Mauleey Captain
28 Warriors and
14 Women

Captain Croghan Opened the Conference with the following Cerimonies. Addreſsing himself to the Indians present, of every Nation.

Brethren

It gives me pleasure to see you the Chiefs and Warriors of the Shawneſse come here to Confirm the Peace, and renew your Ancient Friendship.

Brethren

With this String I wipe the Dust and Sweat of your Bodies, Pick the Bryars out of your feet, and Clear your Eyes, that you may see your Brethrens faces, and look chearfull.

Gave a String

Brethren

With this String I clear your Hearts, and Minds, that you may Speak, perfectly free, and open to us.

Gave a String

Brethren

With this String I wipe the Blood from off the Council seats that your Cloths may not be Stained, nor your minds disturbed.

Gave a String

As soon as we had done; they Performed the same Ceremonies on their Parts; then the Shawneſse King ordered the Calmit of Peace to be lighted, and after Smoking round, we drank a Glaſs and parted.

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 7th of April 1760

Present

George Croghan Esqr Deputy agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Aſsistant to Georg Croghan Esqr

Indians

Six Nations		Delawares		Shawneſse	
Noroganera	Chiefs	The Beaver	Chiefs	Miſsweakewa	Chiefs
Sowedenera		George		Kiſsnawkthe	
Conneyegerade	Capts	Kekeushin		Misque Pellathe	Capts
Eyouguasera		Grey Eyes	Capts	Read Hawk	
56 Warriors &		Sanchkuon		84 Warriors &	
22 Women		72 Warriors &		46 Women	
		148 Women			

Twightees	Moluckons
Meconock, Chiefs	Wethyspyaca, Chief
Meſsinock, Capt.	Muluy, Captain
32 Warriors &	28 Warriors, and
10 Women	14 Women

The principal Man of the Shawneſse ordered one of his Council to Speak as follows.

Brethren the English,

As it has pleased God to bring us both together this day in Council, to renew and brighten the Antient Chain of Friendship, which was made between our Ancestors and yours; when first they came over the Great Water to this Country. It is our custom to repeat part of what happened in those times; which we desire you may give attention to

Miſsiweikwa Speaker, Brethren

you must know, that God who made all things gave us this Country and brought us through this Ground; he gave you a Country beyond the great Water. Our Ancestors in former Times did not know that there was white People in the World, till they see a Ship coming to Shore; at first they were afraid, not knowing what it was, but when they saw the People they soon discovered they were made like them=selves, but that God had made them white, they then Received them in their Arms; and Tyed the Ships fast that the Winds or Water should not carry her away, and gave them Land to sit down upon and Plant Corn on, then we took the English for our Brethren, and the English made a Silver Chain of Friendship for all Nations of Indians to take hold of, which would not Contract any rust; this was the begining of our Friendship.

Brethren, with the English which you must know, as God has given you knowledge to read and write, which he has not given to us.

Gave four Strings white Wampum

Brethren

In those Days when first the English settled in this Country our Ancestors Nursed our Brethren the English; as they did their own Children, and as more were coming every year, we made more room for them to settle till at length our Brethren drove us up here on the High Land, then the Indians of all Nations began to think that our Brethren wanted to drive us intirely out of the Country, and the French come amongst us, and told us that was your Intentions, then the French and you began to fight in our Country, You both said it was for the good of us Indians that you fought; but we think you both fought for our Country; then our Young Men got into Confusion, and as the French Supplyed them, with all

Neceſsary's they wanted; they helped them to carry on the War against you, this with some other abuses, that some of our People received to the Southward, was the Occasion, of our Quarriling with our Brethren.

ſix ſtrings black Wampum

Brethren

As God has directed your great King who lives over the great Water to order that no Injustice shall be done us by his People; he has likewise directed us whom he will acknowledge for his Children as well as you; to throw from our Minds all Evil thoughts, and forget what is past which I do by this String.

Four ſtrings

Brethren

I now bury the bloody Hatchet in the bottomleſs Pitt, and with this Belt I clear the Road of Peace, to the Sunrising; that we may travel it as our forefathers formerly did to Visit our Brethren, And I stop up the War Road that it will not be Poſsible to paſs along it.

Gave a Road Belt

Brethren

With this Belt I confirm the Peace and renew & brighten the Antient Chain of Friendship that ſubſisted between our Forefathers and yours; in behalf of all my Nation. And I aſsure you Brethren that you shall see your flesh & blood again; to Confirm what I say I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

As I have now done ſpeaking I can aſsure you I have ſpoke the ſentiments of my People and that from my heart; and I desire you will give attention to what our Grandfathers the Delawares are going to ſey to you.

Then the Beaver the Principal Man of the Delawares ſpoke

Brethren the English

I have heared with pleasure what our Grand Children the Shawneſse have said this day in Council and I hope it is agreable to you; I have been Present at all the Conferences you have held here, this last year with all the

Nations living to the Sunsitting, and as the Peace is now Confirm'd, and the Antient Friendship renewed. I hope it will last to our latest Generations; be strong Brethren it is in your Power to make this a lasting Peace.

Gave Six Strings

Brother

The great King of England has sent you here to Renew the Antient friendship Subsisting between the English and us Indians; you have now done that with the Nations living this way, which I desire you will acquaint the great King of. Yet I see the Bloody Hatchet in one of your hands, we have buried ours, and with this Belt I take that Hatchet out of your Hand and Turn the Edge of it against your Common Enemy; Against them You may use it but I desire you may let us live in Peace.

A War Belt

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 9th. April 1760

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Aſsistant to G. Croghan Esqr.

G.C. addreſsing himself to the Indians Said.

The same Indians as before

Brethren the Shawneſse

I have heared what you have said to me in Council two days ago on these Belts and Strings; You have wisely thrown away from your Remembrance all the Evil of your Hearts, and solicited the Deity to direct your Councils for the future, you have buried the War Hatchet in the Bottomleſs Pitt, and removed all Obstickles, off the Road of Peace; you have renewed and brightened the Antient Chain of Friendship, with your Brethren the English, which you may depend on, Your Brethren will never Violate; and I hope you on your parts will take care to observe it by Continualy advising your Children, how to behave towards their Brethren the English; You have been made sencible of what paſsed at the several Conferences, I held at this place with the several Nations living to the

(Sun)

Sunsitting; I have Confirmed Peace with all these Nations in the Presence of your Grandfathers the Delawares and Six Nations and some of your own People, but there is one Article to be performed yet on your Sides, that we may enjoye the bleſsing we expect from this good Work of Peace; which is the Restoring to us our flesh and blood, that remain yet amongst your Several Nations, and which I must insist on your complying with as soon as poſsible, and Brethren, by this Belt I confirm the Peace with you, in behalf of his Majesty and all his ſubjects, and I aſsure you of the hearty inclination there is in your Brethren to Cultivate a lasting friendship with all Nations of Indians as long as you behave so as to deserve it from them.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

In order to prevent any Disputes hereafter between you and yr Brethren the English, The King of Great Britain, your Father and My Master has ordered a line to be Run between you and his People in this Country that you may know how much of your Country you have Sold to your Brethren; the Original of which the Six Nations has and this I deliver to you; that your Children hereafter may be acquainted of it, and not foolishly enter into disputes with your Brethren, as you have done about Trifles; As you must now be ſensible your Brethren the English is the most powerful People in this Country, and not only so but best inclined to do you Justice, and ſupply your neceſsitys while you behave so as to deserve their Friendships.

Then I delivered them a Copy of the Partition Line Settled at the Treaty of Easton between the Proprietors Agents and the Chiefs of the Six Nations.

Brethren the Delawares

I have heared what you said to me the day before yesterday and you may depend on it the great King shall be made acquainted with every thing that has been transacted between us, and you may depend on his giving proper Orders to all his People in this Country from time to time; to Cultivate a good understanding between all Nations of Indians and Them

Gave a String

Brethren

You have taken the Hatchet out of my Hand and desired I would take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship with both my hands; Brethren I will do as you desire, and you may depend on my doing every thing in my power to preserve the Chain of Friendship free from Rust.

Gave a Belt

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 10th. April 1760

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Aſsistant to G. Croghan Esqr.

The Shawneſe Chief Spoke as follows

The same Indians

Brethren the English

As we settled all differences and renewed the Antient Friendship, and opened the Road of Peace we must inform you, that our People is in great want of Goods at our Towns, we return the King of great Britain our thanks for those you gave us Yesterday in his Name; Brother we see the difficulty you have of getting Provision up to this place, to supply your own People, much less to give us and tho you give us part of what you have we are in a starving Condition when we come here to Trade. To prevent this inconveniency to us both, We have been talking with some of the Traders here who say they are willing to go down with us if you and the Commanding Officer be willing, now Brother we desire you will Consult the Commanding Officer on this Affair, and let these Traders go down with us; we know that you and the French have not made peace, but we will engage to take them safe down, and bring them safe up to you again with their Skins, To Confirm the Truth of what we say we give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

You are now Settled in our Country, be Strong and do all Nations of Indians Justice, we are a poor People, and be kind to those that are not able to support themselves; We expect to have a great Council this Summer of all Nations of Indians when that is over we will let you know what we have done, and what part of our Country you may raise Provisions on, that you may not have it to carry from the Settlements.

Gave a Belt

Then Informed the Indians, I would acquaint the Commanding Officer of what they said; and give them an Answer Tomorrow Morning.

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on ye 12th April 1760

Present

George Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Assistant to G. Croghan Esqr

G. C to ye Indians   The same Indians

Brethren of the several Nations here present give attention to what I am going to say.

I have Consulted the Commanding Officer of what you said to me the day before Yesterday and tho we have no instructions about sending Traders, to Trade in the Indian Country yet; but to Convince you of the good inclination your Brethren the English have to Serve you in your necessitys we have agreed to let such Traders as is willing to go with you to ye Towns; as you pledged the Faith of your Nations for their safe Return we make no doubt of it; and as the prices of all kind of Goods is here Settled you know what you are to pay them for their Goods; so I hope there will be no Complaint hereafter and likewise that all your People will behave to these

Traders that Risk their Lives and Effects to go with you; may return home well pleased with your Peoples Conduct.

Gave a Belt

To which the Indians Answered

Brethren

We return you our hearty thanks for agreeing to let these Traders go with us and you may depend on their safty; as the buſineſs we came upon is all done to our Satisfaction; we desire you will give us some Rum to drink, as our hearts are glad let us be merry; God has directed you Brethren how to make it, they Delivered five ſtrings of Wampum, for a Cag to each Nation of the five.

Gave five ſtrings

I then Replyed to them

Brethren

The Rum is very ſcarce here and Mischances often happen in Liquor; yet I grant your request, but I desire you may not say after you have Quarrelled & hurt each other; That I have handed you Peace out of one hand and given you Liquor out of the other to hurt You.

Gave five Cags.

Fort Pitt April 18th 1760

A True Copy from the Original
by Alexander McKee Aſsistant
To George Croghan Esquire.

Albany 17th March 1758

Sir

Your Excell.cy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from me a Report of the Present State of the [illegible] [illegible] interest [illegible] [illegible] Six Nations and the [illegible] [illegible] the Northern District, I will lay the same before you in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to it with the utmost [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In order to throw a [illegible] Light on this subject [illegible] [illegible] have to [illegible] some circumstances [illegible] to the present date

After Braddock's unhappy Defeat which happened [illegible] after my first meeting with the Six Nations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which they seemed [illegible] about that [illegible]

From the Loss of Oswego which the Indians in their figure [illegible] [illegible] called the door of the Six Nations and the subsequent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] found [illegible] [illegible] with the Senecas Cayugas and Onondagas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Indians [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the French [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] they and these [illegible] to act with the French [illegible] the Indians in their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the Enemy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Six Nations

[illegible]

At the Same time these unfavourable Circumstances, were im-
proved by the [illegible] [illegible] and Endeavours with the utmost Zeal &
Diligence to the advancement of Peace and the Promoting [illegible]
Indian Interest

In December 1786 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] communicated to the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which
His Majesty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] must
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] Treaties with the Co-
[illegible] [illegible] the Commencement of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] They [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Determined to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] determined to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Continuance with the Natives [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Nations

traders

* [illegible] on the [illegible] River. There
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Indians
[illegible] [illegible]

together and ready at Hand to defend themselves from those Attempts against them which they had reason to suspect might be made and therefore they had Come to a resolution to stay at Home and be upon their Guard [illegible] took upon this to be a clear Declaration for a Neutrality [illegible] immediately [illegible] His Majesty's Commanders in Chief [illegible] had taken between [illegible] Explaining to them [illegible] Neutrality [illegible] that if they broke thro' them they [illegible] to be looked on as Enemies.

[illegible] Brothers have come to [illegible] Friendship [illegible] considered [illegible] broke thro' this Neutrality [illegible] to make a treaty with the French Governor [illegible] intelligence [illegible] Neutrality —

[illegible] the Onidas [illegible] themselves, promising [illegible] very much [illegible] Croix's [illegible] the French and English Faction [illegible] with [illegible] Neutrality —

[illegible] these Indians [illegible] these [illegible] Indians [illegible] his Majesty's Arms they [illegible] Nations [illegible] at Aughquaga

These [illegible] Interest and Support his Majesty's Arms [illegible] Castles had [illegible] —

[illegible] Mohikan [illegible] Indians settled on the Susquehannah River

* Aughquaga is the Susquehannah River. These [illegible] Indians

River, some of whom were present at this Meeting, declared their Inclinations of Peace and Friendship with us, and that they would bind their Young Men upon any Commotion [illegible] them —

Thus I've stated the State of His Majesty's Indian Interest within my Department in Years past.

What Influence the Events of the last [illegible] may naturally be supposed to have upon the Interest of His Majesty's [illegible] among the Indians, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by both Sides, is too Various to [illegible] Detail. —

I come now to the present State of His Majesty's Indian Interest here. — [illegible] to believe that the Six Nations in Particular [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in consequence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an Execution of which they [illegible] too formidable [illegible] in Consequence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the present [illegible] of which [illegible] may [illegible] France in the present War on this Continent —

I shall now proceed to [illegible] the General Meeting and the [illegible] Nations [illegible] —

to Me

5th

the Western Confederates, the which [illegible] Look upon His Majestys Indian Interest to be in a State of Suspence —

I have already transmitted you some private Intelligence I have received relating to this Treaty, and if that is to be depended on we [illegible] very [illegible] things to the Indians in such Case I am [illegible] to believe a considerable body of Indians will rise against the French upon their [illegible] in a separate Body and [illegible] [illegible] not but I think [illegible] into the Field between 4 & 500 Indians.

Whilst the [illegible] between [illegible] Onondaga, be [illegible] [illegible] some of them [illegible] Nations [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] then be able to muster near 300 to [illegible] His Majesties Arms [illegible] by [illegible] Lake George

[illegible] the [illegible] Cherokees particularly [illegible] to join the [illegible] against [illegible] I cannot be [illegible] [illegible] Estimate [illegible] influence may reach or what Number [illegible] would adhere to the:] —

[illegible] not [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a Reason with them is [illegible] [illegible] Conversation with them imperfectly [illegible] [illegible] Articles [illegible] then we become Sums of perpetual [illegible] the Indians [illegible] the Necessary [illegible] them to the infinite Detriment of His Majesties Service and the Encrease of Indian Expence — [illegible] Laws have been made but [illegible] I have [illegible] in my power against this [illegible] His Majesty's Service in general [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible] for me —

To

ready at Hand to defend themselves from those Attempts which they had reason to suspect might be made they had Come to a resolution to stay at Home and be upon

[illegible] Looked upon this to be either Declaration [illegible] Neutrality [illegible] immediately repugnant [illegible] that had passed between us and the Confederacy [illegible] Neutrality [illegible] that if they [illegible] to be Looked on as Enemies.

[illegible] Knowledge [illegible] considered [illegible] Neutrality [illegible] Canada and [illegible] with the French Governor [illegible] Neutrality —

[illegible] and the Chiefs [illegible] themselves, [illegible] [illegible] the French and English [illegible] [illegible] Neutrality —

[illegible] been [illegible] Attached [illegible] in his Majesties Arms [illegible] [illegible] Upper Nations [illegible] [illegible] Castles and [illegible] at Aughquaga [illegible] our Interest and Support his Majesties Arms [illegible] Castles had [illegible] —

[illegible] Delaware and Mohikander Indians Settled on the Susquehanna River [illegible] Treaty &c, the which then Rests upon His Majesty's [illegible]ment to be in a State of Suspence) ——

I Have already transmitted you some private Intelligence relating to this Treaty, and if that is to be depended on we [illegible] very unfavourable things from the Indians in such Case I am [illegible] a considerable body of Indians will act against the [illegible] upon their own [illegible] in a general Body [illegible] I doubt not but [illegible] [illegible] into the Field between 4 & 500 Indians. [illegible] the distance between [illegible] Onondaga, the Mohawks, and some of [illegible] the Neighbouring Nations [illegible] [illegible] then be able to muster near 300 to [illegible] some [illegible] by way of Lake George [illegible] particularly [illegible] against [illegible] cannot be known [illegible] Otherwise it influence may reach or what Number [illegible] would adhere to us. 7 ——

[illegible] [illegible] to inform [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] perhaps [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] welcome [illegible] the Indians [illegible] the Necessary [illegible] to the infinite [illegible] His Majesty's Service and the Encrease of [illegible] [illegible] Laws have been made but [illegible] have [illegible] in my power against this [illegible] indeed his Majesty's Service in general [illegible] and be powerful [illegible] for me to Reduce within proper Bounds, as to the Indians, and therefore I refer it to your more powerful Interposition,

I have the Honour to be with the greatest Regard

Sir

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient and

Most Humble Servant

Wm Johnson

His Approbation of the said Act. And Pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Pleasure thereupon expressed, the said Act is hereby confirmed, finally Enacted, and ratified accordingly ---

Whereof the Deputy Governor, Council, and Assembly of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and others, whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and Govern themselves accordingly. —

W: Sharpe

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 20th March 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant-Governor

Robert Strettell
Joseph Turner
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwalader
Benjamin Shoemaker
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
Esquires

The Secretary acquainted the Governor and Council that Mr Logan had Endeavour'd to Learn the Sentiments of the Indians with respect to an Answer to Teedyuscung's Speeches, and to get Intelligence from them of the State of Indian Affairs; But, thro' Indisposition, had not so much Conversation with them as he desired for this purpose, and that he remained still indisposed, which was the Reason of his Absence.

A Draught of an Answer to Teedyuscung's Speeches was read, and the Secretary was desired to confer with Mr. Logan on the Answer, and they to Consult with Teedyuscung on the same.

The Message and Amendments to the Tonnage Bill were again read, Considered, Settled, and Ordered to be entered and sent to the House by the Secretary with the Bill.

Amendments to the Bill intituled "An Act for granting to his Majesty "a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Vessels and also certain Duties upon Wine, "Rum, Brandy and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar for Supporting and "Maintaining the Provincial Ship of War for protecting the Trade of this Province, "and other Purposes for his Majesty's Service."

1st Amendt: Page 16. Line 6 Dele the Words [Hugh Davy] in whose stead the Governor desires the House will insert some other Person more fit for the Office of Collector.

2d Page 18, Line 13. — Dele the word [Five] and instead thereof insert the Word [Three]

Dele

3d. Page 19, Line 7.... Dele the Word [another] and instead thereof insert the words [some other person to be approved of by the Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province]

4th. Same Page Line 9.. After the word [who] insert the words [when so approved of]

5th. Same Page Lines 11. 12.. Dele the Words [Hugh Davy]

6th. Page 20. Lines. 9-10-11.. Dele the Words [Joseph Fox, John Hughes, William Masters, Joseph Galloway and John Baynton] in whose stead the Governor desires the House to Propose Five others, not Members of the House of Aſsembly.

..Page 21. line 14.. Dele the word [Ten] and insert the Word [Five]

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly.

Gentlemen

When I consider that this Province in a great Measure owes its quick Rise and flourishing State to Commerce, and the great Encouragement given to Trade I cannot avoid expreſsing my Apprehensions to you, lest the Bill lately presented to me for laying a Duty on the Tonnage of Veſsels, may prove very injurious to your Constituents in its Consequences. I therefore could have wished you had at least fallen on Measures of laying Taxes that might have come in Aid and leſsoned the Weight of the Burden, that by this Bill will be imposed on Trade; However, as you have considered this Matters and think such a Bill neceſsary, I have sent it down with such Amendments as appear to me Proper and reasonable. You will observe, that I have struck out of the Bill such of the Commiſsioners as are Members of your House, who, I must further inform you, have, on several Occasions, heretofore, in the Course of their Conduct, as Provincial Commiſsioners, treated me with so much Disregard, that it is impoſsible I can for the future transact any Busineſs with them.

March 20th. 1758.

William Denny

A Petition of John Miller against Justice Thomas Holiday was read, and it appearing to be a complaint of an oppreſsive and extortionate nature, it was thought proper that it should be recommended to Two Justices and Two of the most reputable Inhabitants of Lancaster County to examine into the Complaint and report thereon to the Governor.

King's use, passed in September, 1756, which was ordered to be entered as follows:

"[L. S.] At the Court at Kensington, the 8th Day of July, 1757.

"PRESENT:

"The King's most Excellent Majesty.

"Lord President.

"Duke of Newcastle,	Earl Thomond,
"Earl of Holdernesse,	Viscount Barrington,
"Earl Gower,	Mr. Secretary Pitt.

"*Whereas*, in Pursuance of the Powers granted to the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, the Deputy Governor, Council, and Assembly of the said Province, did, in September, 1756, pass An Act, which hath been transmitted, and is entituled as follows, Viz^{t}:

"'An Act for Striking the Sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, and giving the same to the King's Use, and for providing a Fund to sink the Bills, or to be emitted by laying an Excise upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits.'

"His Majesty this Day took the said Act into his Royal Consideration, and having received the Opinion of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and Also of a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council thereupon, Is hereby pleased to declare His Approbation of the said Act; And Pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Pleasure thereupon expressed, the said Act is hereby confirmed, finally Enacted, and ratified accordingly, Whereof the Deputy Governor, Council, and Assembly of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and others whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and Govern themselves accordingly.

"W. SHARPE."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 20th March, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	Richard Peters,	
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The Secretary acquainted the Governor and Council, that Mr. Logan had Endeavour'd to Learn the Sentiments of the Indians with respect to an Answer to Teedyuscung's Speeches, and to get Intelligence from them of the State of Indian Affairs; but thro'

Indisposition, had not so much Conversation with them as he desired for this purpose, and that he remained still Indisposed, which was the Reason of his Absence.

A Draught of an Answer to Teedyuscung's Speeches was read, and the Secretary was desired to confer with Mr. Logan on the Answer, and they to Consult with Teedyuscung on the same.

The Message and Amendments to the Tonnage Bill were again read, considered, settled, and Ordered to be entered, and sent to the House, by the Secretary, with the Bill.

Amendments to the Bill entituled "An Act for granting to his Majesty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Vessels; and also certain Duties apon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar, for supporting and Maintaining the Provincial Ship of War for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purposes, for his Majesty's Service."

"1st Amend't. Page 16, Line 6. Dele the Words [Hugh Davy], in whose stead the Governor desires the House will insert some other Person more fit for the Office of Collector.

"2. Page 18, Line 13. Dele the Word [Five] and instead thereof insert the Word [Three].

"3. Page 19, Line 7. Dele the Word [another] and instead thereof insert the words [some other person to be approved of by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Province].

"4th. Same Page, Line 9. After the Word [who] insert the Words [when so approved of].

"5th. Same Page, Line 11, 12. Dele the Words [Hugh Davy].

"6th. Page 20, Lines 9, 10, 11. Dele the Words [Joseph Fox, John Hughes, William Masters, Joseph Galloway, and John Baynton], in whose stead the Governor desires the House to Propose Five others, not Members of the House of Assembly.

"Page 21, Line 14. Dele the word [Ten] and insert the Word [Five].

—

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"When I consider that this Province, in a great Measure, owes its quick Rise and flourishing State to Commerce and the great Encouragement given to Trade, I cannot avoid expressing my Apprehensions to you lest the Bill lately presented to me for laying a Duty on the Tonnage of Vessels may prove very injurious to your Constituents in its Consequences. I, therefore, could have wished you had at least fallen on Measures of laying Taxes that might have come in Aid and lessened the Weight of the Burden that by this Bill will be imposed on Trade. However, as you have considered this Matter, and think Such a Bill necessary, I have sent it down with such Amendments as appear to me Proper and reasonable. You will observe that I have struck out of the Bill such of the Commissioners as are Members of your House, who, I must further inform you, have, on several Occasions heretofore in the Course of their Conduct as Provincial Commissioners, treated me with so much Disregard that it is impossible I can for the future transact any Business with them.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"March 20th, 1758."

A Petition of John Miller against Justice Thomas Holiday was read, and it appearing to be a complaint of an expressive and extortionate nature, it was thought proper that it should be recommended to Two Justices and Two of the most reputable Inhabitants of Lancaster County to examine into the Complaint and report thereon to the Governor.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 22d. of March 1758

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell	Joseph Turner	&
Benjamen Shoomaker	Richard Peters	Esquires
William Logan	Thomas Cadwalader	
Lynford Lardner		

The Draught of the Governor's Answer to Teedyuscung's Speech of this day Sevennight was read, and after some Alterations settled.

Then the Governor and Council adjourned to the Council Chamber.

The Secretary was directed to acquaint the House, that the Governor would in a Quarter of an Hour deliver his Answer to the Indians, and that they might be present if they pleased. The Speaker and Aſsembly and several of the Inhabitants of the City came into the Council Chamber; and when the Indians were seated, the Governor addreſsing himself to Teedyuscung spoke as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung,

I have with great attention considered what you said to me on Wednesday last, and as it was an affair of such great importance, I consulted my Council, and also laid it before the Aſsembly. I desire you, and the rest of your brethren, the Indians, would carefully attend to what I am going to say.

A String.

Brother Teedyuscung, all your Councellers that are with you, and also the Meſsengers from the Ohio hear me.

"The other day, you put me in mind of what paſsed at Easton, at the last
"Treaty; and I find, that you remembered your promise very well. I find also, by
"what you have said, that you have published the Treaty of Peace far and Wide,
"into every part of the Indian Country, and that to your own and our great Satis-
"faction those Indian Nations have accepted the Peace Belt, and have sent to you
"the Calumet Pipe, that from Old Times have been made use of on such Good
"Occasions, and desired you to fill it with good Tobacco, and smoak it with your
"Brother at Philadelphia, and always to smoak it with me when ever any dark
"Clouds should at any time arise,

After a little pause the Governor says, Is not this Brother, the Purport of what you said Yesterday? and then waits a little for the Answer, and when given he proceeds.

Brother,

This News gives me and all of us, the greatest pleasure, and we receive it from your Hands, as a token that you are a faithful Agent, and Friend of Pennsylvania, and have done the utmost in the discharge of your Trust.

Brother

I smoaked with a great Deal of pleasure out of the Pipe that the far Indians, formerly our good Friends, sent you on this Joyful occasion, and, found the Tobacco exceeding good, and I must now desire you, for them, as you Represent them, to smoak out of my Pipe; in which I have also put some very good Tobacco, such as our Ancestors used to smoak together, and was at first planted here when this Country was settled by Onas, We have found by experience that whatever Nations smoaked out of it two or three hearty Whiffs, the Clouds that were between us always despersed, and so they will again, as often as they arise, if these Indians will smoak heartily out of it.

Here the Governor smoaked and gave it to Teedyuscung.

The Governor proceeded, and taking hold of Teedyuscungs First Belt says.

Brother Teedyuscung,

" You refreshed my memory, as to what was said at the Last Treaty, that
" Things should be done no more in private, as had been done heretofore; and that
" you would not conceal any part of it, but publish it before all the World.

" You also put me in mind of your promise of giving a Halloo, that might
" be heard by the most distant Nations, and that you have done it accordingly;
" and that all the Nations represented by this Belt, I now hold in my Hand,
" have heard you, and know and approve of every thing that has been done by us.
and that you have made all those Nations as one Man."

Here the Governor made a Pause, and then Proceeded,

Brother,

" You also put me in mind by it, that these far Indians have sent Messages
" to you, heartily Congratulating you on the good Work you have begun with the
" English, and encourageing you to perfect it, saying, that their and our Lives
" depended upon it.

The Governor then laid down Teedyuscungs Belt and taking up the great Belt said,

Brother

His Majesty, King George, embraces these Eight Nations and receives them with open Arms into the Union established between you and us. I now look upon the union to consist of Eighteen Indian Nations. And by this Belt of Wampum I, in behalf of the Government, and People of Pennsylvania, thank You, for the Good and kind part you have taken and

Confirmed all that you have done, and shall look upon these Indians all as the Hearty Friends and Allies of the English. I think with them that our Lives and Safety depend upon our mutual Sincerity and Care, and aſsure you, that I shall hold it fast with all my might and as long as the Sun endures.

Gives the Peace Belt

Brother Teedyuscung.

You put me in mind of what paſsed at Easton, when you acquainted me, that full Power was in your Hands, and that you had made the best use of it and thereupon the Indians have sent you Meſsages expreſsing their high Satisfaction, and desiring you to preſs on – They tell you farther that they have enquired who has been the Cause of the Darkneſs, and said there were three concerned in it, English, French, and Indians, and have found that one of these three had been the cause of it, and added, that it was the French; and agreed, that he should die; and have thereupon stopped all Correspondence with him, have blinded his Eyes and stopped his Ears; that tho Meſsengers go thro his Country to and from you, Teedyuscung, and the English; yet he shall know nothing of the Matter.

Brother

I am glad you found out among yourselves that the French were the cause of the Darkneſs that overspread this Country. the King of England found it out long ago, and therefore made War against them. This step, that our brethren the Indians made, is a wise and prudent Step. I am convinced by it, that the same good Sense that has been among your Ancestors is not extinguished, but remains with you still, I embrace this good Article of News – It shall be recorded in our records, and I thank them and you very kindly in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects – I aſsure you, by this Belt, that we, on our side, will also blind his Eyes and stop his Ears, that he shall never know what paſses between us, even tho' Our Meſsengers should be Obliged to go acroſs his own Country. – In Confirmation whereof I give you this Belt.

Here gives the Belt

Brother Teedyuscung.

You desired, that all that were then present, might hear and you put me in mind that I told you I was stronger than you, and that you agree to it, and that my Words gave you Encouragement, and you desired me to preſs on the good Work we were engaged in and exert my self to the utmost, saying, nothing should discourage you, and that if we joined heartily together, and the Good God that made us would give it his Bleſsing, we might promise ourselves Succeſs.

Brother

I acknowledge what you said was true, I have not forgot what I said of your Ability, I shall renew what I said then and say now again that we are well able. I am pleased, that you offer to join with us in Prayers to the Most High for Succeſs on our Endeavours. Do you continue to do your part, and nothing shall be wanting on mine. I have the Pleasure to acquaint You that the Representatives, who are now Present have aſsured me, that towards bringing to perfection, the great and good Work of Peace, which we are now Engaged in, and to confirm his Majesty's Indian Allies in their good Dis=positions towards us, they will chearfully strengthen my Hands, and do every thing which can be reasonably expected from them. And having received these great Encouragements, you may depend upon it, that the Government will not fail to perform all their Engagements, and to consult and Promote the good of the Indians, in every respect.

A Belt

Brother Teedyuscung

You acquainted me, that the Indians who Live far back, have sent Meſsen=gers to you, to encourage you and me in the good Work we have begun, and said that they had seen us sitting in Council together, and tho' it should be a Work that would require some time before it might be perfected, they entreated we might not be tired."

You further aſsure me on your part, that you would preſs on and go thro' with it, tho' contrary Winds might blow stong in your face. And earnestly per=swaded me to do the same. You added, one word more, and earnestly desire me to proceed in the good Road, and finish the Work we had undertaken — You begged of me, to open and clear my Eyes, and Look upon our Wives and Children with Pitty and Compaſsion, and for their sakes finish as soon as Poſsible."—

Brother

I am very glad, that Our good understanding reached to such distant In=dians — It was always my thoughts, that they would one day repent, that they lent their Ears to the French King, who poisoned them. I am very glad that, by the Divine favour, this happy Day is come so soon; and that these re=mote Indians are so earnest for us to proceed, that it seems they would Look upon it as a misfortune, if the Work should not be soon finished — I aſsure you, brethren, by this Belt, that I Look upon this to be a most important Work the most so, that men can be engaged in; that Nothing shall be wanting on my part; tho contrary winds should throw Hail, Snow, and Rain in my face it shall not stop me, My eyes are ever looking upon our Poor Wives and Children; and for their sakes nothing shall be left undone that is in my

Power. I pray the great God that made us, to bleſs our mutual Endea=vours, and crown the good Work with ſucceſs. In confirmation of what I say

I give you this Belt of Wampum

Brother

I agree with you, that there are bad Birds in almost every Bush and that their Chirping ought not to be minded. Tho' there should be a Thousand Birds on both sides the Road, yet the Traveller, who is intent on getting to the end of his Journey, will not hearken to them. I shall therefore disregard every thing, but what will promote the main Point, Peace and the good correspondence that is between us; this chirping of Birds must not discourage Meſsengers sent to and fro only let us take care, that we send Men, who are faithful, and love to speak truth; for as you say, you hear with our Ears, so we hear with Yours, And a great deal depends on the Characters of the Meſsengers and their regular proceedings. I desire you, by this String of Wampum to remember this.

A String

Brother,

You have made use of a great many Meſsengers, and they have gone to different Countries, and different Tribes of Indians. I desire to know the names of your Meſsengers, and of the Indian Nations they have been sent to, that they may be put upon our Records, and the Meſsengers rewarded for their Trouble,

A String

The Governor concluded with saying I have now fully Answered what you said to me and I desire to know if you have any thing farther to propose

Whereupon Teedyuscung arose and spoke as follows,

Brother,

Hearken to me, What you have told me, Brother, I have really felt at my Heart, It is nothing but good and right and I will accept it.

Brother and all you my Brethren take notice what I am going to say to You,

I am not going to say any thing New but only to put you in Mind afresh of what we proposed and what paſsed at Easton,

Brother,

When I Look and Consider what we did discourse about at Easton, and when I Look on our Wives and Children I can find no better way than this, and what must be done if you will now Act according as we proposed, This matter affects my Heart and lies deeply there and I hope it will affect yours likewise.

Brother

Pennsylvania 1758

Brother,

Now you must Consider I have a Soul as well as another and I think it proper you should let me have two Ministers to teach me that my Soul may be instructed and Saved at Last.

Brother,

And I desire moreover two Schoolmasters. for their are a great many Indian Children who want Schoolmasters, One therefore is not Sufficient to teach them all so that they may be sufficiently instructed in the Christian Way.

Brother,

I have a Body as well as a Soul. I want two Men to instruct me and shew me the Ways of Living and how to conduct temporal affairs. who may teach me in every thing to do as you do yourselves, that I may Live as you do, and likewise who may watch over me and take care of my Things that no Body may cheat me.

Brother,

I hope you will heartily join in this which I have now said, I desire you and I may now lay the Foundation of this good Work upon a Rock and not upon the Sand: For if we don't build it on such a good Foundation it will tumble to Pieces.

I have not told you all fully. I have only mentioned some short Heads of what I intended to say. I have here but few Councellers: but we have consulted together and have put down at Large in writing our whole Mind and this paper will show it.

Here he desired a Paper which was read in these Words.

Brothers

We formerly told you that we desired to be instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion and requested that we might have Ministers and Schoolmasters supported amongst us for that purpose. We now renew our Request, and as many of our brethren are ready to Lay hold on the Chain of Peace we think it necessary to inform you that Less than two Ministers besides Schoolmasters will be insufficient for that Purpose, and tho we expect our brethren the English will support them yet as they are design'd for the benefit of us and our Children we judge it both reasonable and necessary that we should have Liberty to chuse them ourselves, after having made the best inquiries we are able into the Characters of those who are to Watch for our Souls, and to whose care our eternal Interests are under God to be committed. — This Brothers is an affair that Deserves your most Serious attention and we hope it will be seriously Considered by our brethren the English.

Brothers

You are wise men, You tell us the Christian Religion is Good, and we believe it to be so, partly upon the Credit of your Words and partly because we see that some of our brother Indians who were Wicked before they became Christians, Live better Lives now than they formerly did. But Brothers we have got Bodies as well as Souls, and tho our time in this World is Short, it is nevertheleſs neceſsary to provide for our=selves and Familys while we are in it, this is what our own reason and experience teaches us and we are confirmed in our Sentiments by the universal Practice of Christians as well as Indians, And since we see that our brethren the English Manage the affairs which concern their Worldly Estates and Interests with more Wisdom then the Indians do, our next Request is that our brethren will Support two honest Men amongst us to be our Councellers and Instructers in temporal affairs and at the same to be the Guardians of our Interest, — And that we may be the more certain that we are not deceived by our Councellers, we think it neceſsary to have the choice of them ourselves. We Desire to have two, that if one of them should prove a dishonest Man the other may pre=vent his imposing on us, — And we hope our brethren the English will put the support of our Counsellers on such a foundation as will Leave them under no temptations to betray our Interests for the sake of their own temporal gain, and as an additional Security for their Acting Honestly we shall judge it neceſsary before admitting them into our Ser=vice that they Solemnly Swear after the English Manner, that they will Conscientiously perform the trusts reposed in them, according to the best of their Skill and understanding.

Brothers

These are things that appears to us so just, and reasonable, that we hope our brethren the English who profeſs to have a sincere regard both for our temporal and eternal Interests will readily agree to them, — A Friend=ship that is founded on Justice and equity where a proper regard is had to the Interests of both Parties may reasonably be expected to prove durable, and such we desire may be the Friendship between us, and our brethren the English, — But a Peace that is founded on Injustice and deceit must end whenever the fraud is discovered.

Brothers

These are things that Lay heavy on our Hearts. — Let them sink deep into the Hearts of our Brothers, and if they act conformable to these sentiments both they and their Children, as well as we, and our Children, will feel the good effects of them till the Sun ceases to Shine and the Rivers to run.

his
Teedy S uscung
mark

After the Paper was read, he added,

Brother

Here is a Meſsenger who came from a great distance, He will wait for your Answer that he may have good News to carry to the Indians, and as he has a great way to go I desire he may be dispatched as soon as Poſsible.

To which the Governor replied.

Brother,

I shall take your request into Consideration and give you an answer with all poſsible dispatch and at the same time I shall have some other things to say to you,

The Secretary was then ordered to make out a fair Copy of the Minutes of Conference with the Indians and carry them to the House with the following Meſsage.

Gentlemen,

I lay before you the Minutes of yesterday's Conference with Teedyuscung. You will find, at the Close, he reminded me of the Premiſes made to him at Easton, of an Allowance for Ministers and Schoolmasters, for the use of the Indians, when they should be settled at Wioming; and has now made a further request, that two Persons might be allowed them, for the management of their Affairs in general, As they only stay in Town to recieve my Answer I desire you will enable me, as soon as may be, to give them a Satisfactory One, that our Friendly Indians may see the Government does not refuse them any reasonable request.

March 23.d 1758

William Denny

this Matter, and think Such a Bill necessary, I have sent it down with such Amendments as appear to me Proper and reasonable. You will observe that I have struck out of the Bill such of the Commissioners as are Members of your House, who, I must further inform you, have, on several Occasions heretofore in the Course of their Conduct as Provincial Commissioners, treated me with so much Disregard that it is impossible I can for the future transact any Business with them.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"March 20th, 1758."

A Petition of John Miller against Justice Thomas Holiday was read, and it appearing to be a complaint of an expressive and extortionate nature, it was thought proper that it should be recommended to Two Justices and Two of the most reputable Inhabitants of Lancaster County to examine into the Complaint and report thereon to the Governor.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 22d of March, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq$^{r.}$ Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,
Benjamin Shoemaker,
William Logan,
Lynford Lardner,
Joseph Turner,
Richard Peters,
Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

The Draught of the Governor's Answer to Teedyuscung's Speech of this day Seven night was read, and after some Alterations settled.

The Governor and Council adjourned to the Council Chamber.

The Secretary was directed to acquaint the House that the Governor would in a Quarter of an Hour deliver his Answer to the Indians, and that they might be present, if they pleased. The Speaker and Assembly, and several of the Inhabitants of the City came into the Council Chamber, and when the Indians were seated the Governor, addressing himself to Teedyuscung, spoke as follows:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"I have with great attention considered what you said on Wednesday last, and as it was an affair of such great Importance, I consulted my Council, and also laid it before the Assembly. I desire you, and the rest of your Brethren, the Indians, would carefully attend to what I am going to say."

A String.

"Brother Teedyuscung, all your Councellers that are with you, and also the Messengers from the Ohio, hear me:

"The other day you put me in mind of what passed at Easton at the last Treaty, and I find that you remembered your promise very well; I find, also, by what you have said, that you have published the Treaty of Peace far and Wide into every part of the Indian Country, and that to your own and our great Satisfaction, those Indian Nations have accepted the Peace Belt, and have sent to you the Calumet Pipe, that from Old times have been made use of on such Good Occasions, and desired you to fill it with good Tobacco, and Smoak it with your Brother at Philadelphia, and always to smoak it with me whenever any dark Clouds should at any time arise."

After a little pause, the Governor says, "Is not this, Brother, the Purport of what you said Yesterday?" and then waits a little for the Answer, and when given he proceeds:

"Brother:

"This news gives me and all of us the greatest Pleasure, and we receive it from your Hands as a token that you are a faithful Agent and Friend of Pennsylvania, and have done the utmost in the discharge of your Trust.

"Brother:

"I smoaked with a great deal of Pleasure out of the Pipe that the far Indians, formerly our good Friends, sent you on this Joyful Occasion, and found the Tobacco exceeding good; and I must now desire you, for them, as you Represent them, to spoak out of my Pipe, in which I have also put some very good Tobacco, such as our Ancestors used to smoak together, and was at first Planted here when this Country was settled by Onas. We have found by experience that whatever Nations smoaked out of it two or three hearty Whiffs, the Clouds that were between us always dispersed, and so they will again, as often as they arise, if these Indians will smoak heartily of it.

Here the Governor smoaked and gave it to Teedyuscung.

The Governor proceeded, and taking hold of Teedyuscung's First Belt, says:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"You refreshed my Memory as to what was said at the Last Treaty, that Things should be done no more in private, as had been done heretofore; and that you would not conceal any part of it, but publish it before all the World.

"You also put me in mind of your promise of giving a Halloo that might be heard by the most distant Nations, and that you have done it accordingly; and that all the Nations represented by this Belt I now hold in my hand have heard you, and know and approve of every thing that has been done by us, and that you have made all those Nations as one Man."

Here the Governor made a Pause, and then Proceeded:

"Brother:

"You also put me in mind by it, that these far Indians have sent Messages to you, heartily Congratulating you on the good Work you have begun with the English, and Encourageing you to perfect it, saying that their and our Lives depended upon it."

The Governor then laid down Teedyuscung's Belt, and taking up the great Belt, said:

"Brother:

"His Majesty, King George, embraces these Eight Nations and receives them with open Arms into the Union established between you and us. I now look upon the union to consist of Eighteen Indian Nations. And by this Belt of Wampum I, in behalf of the Government and People of Pennsylvania, thank You for the Good and kind part you have taken, and Confirmed all that you have done, and shall look upon these Indians all as the Hearty Friends and Allies of the English. I think with them that our Lives and Safety depend upon our mutual Sincerity and Care, and assure you that I shall hold it fast with all my might and as long as the Sun endures."

Gives the Peace Belt.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"You put me in mind of what passed at Easton when you acquainted me that full Power was in your Hands, and that you had made the best use of it; and thereupon the Indians have sent you Messages expressing their high Satisfaction, and desiring you to press on. They tell you further that they have enquired who has been the Cause of the Darkness, and said there were three concerned in it, English, French, and Indians, and have found that one of these three had been the cause of it, and added that it was the French, and agreed that he should die; and have thereupon stopped all Correspondence with him; have blinded his Eyes and stopped his Ears, that tho' Messengers go thro' his Country to and from you, Teedyuscung, and the English, yet he shall know nothing of the Matter.

"Brother:

"I am glad you found out among yourselves that the French were the Cause of the Darkness that overspread this Country. The King of England found it out long ago, and therefore made War against them. This step that our Brethren, the Indians, made is a wise and Prudent Step. I am convinced by it that the same good Sense that has been among your Ancestors is not Extinguished, but remaineth with you still. I embrace this good Article of News. It shall be recorded in our records; and I thank them and you very kindly in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects. I assure you by this Belt that we on our side will also blind his Eyes and stop his Ears that he shall never know what passes between us, even tho' Our Messengers should be Obliged to go across his own Country. In Confirmation whereof I give you this Belt."

Here gives the Belt.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"You desired that all that were then present might hear, and you put me in mind that I told you I was stronger than you, and that you agree to it, and that my Words gave you Encouragement; and you desired me to Press on the Good Work we were engaged in and exert myself to the utmost, saying nothing should discourage you, and that if we joined heartily together, and the Good God that made us would give it his Blessing, we might promise ourselves Success.

"Brother:

"I acknowledge what you said was true; I have not forgot what I said of your Ability. I shall renew what I said then, and say now again that we are well able. I am pleased that you offer to join with us in Prayers to the Most High for Success on our Endeavours. Do you continue to do your part, and nothing shall be wanting on mine. I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Representatives who are now Present have assured me that towards bringing to perfection the great and good Work of Peace which we are now Engaged in, and to confirm his Majesty's Indian Allies in their good Dispositions towards us, they will chearfully strengthen my Hands, and do everything which can be reasonably expected from them. And having received these great Encouragements you may depend upon it that the Government will not fail to perform all their Engagements, and to consult and Promote the good of the Indians in every respect."

A Belt.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"You acquainted me that the Indians who Live far back have sent Messengers to you to encourage you and me in the good Work we have begun, and said that they had seen us sitting in Council together, and tho' it should be a Work that would require some time before it might be perfected, they entreated we might not be tired.

"You further assured me on your Part, that you would press on and go thro' with it, tho' contrary Winds might blow strong in your face, And earnestly persuaded me to do the same; You added one word more, and earnestly desir'd me to proceed in the good Road and finish the Work we had undertaken. You begged of me to open and clear my Eyes, and Look upon our Wives and Children with Pitty and Compassion, and for their sakes finish as soon as Possible.

"Brother:

"I am very glad that our good undertaking reached to such distant Indians; It was always my thoughts that they would one day repent that they lent their Ears to the French King who poisoned them; I am very glad that by the Divine favour, this happy Day is come so soon, and that these remote Indians are so earnest for us to proceed, that it seems they would Look upon it as a Misfortune, if the Work should not be soon finished; I assure you, brethren, by this Belt, that I look upon this to be a most important Work, the most so, that men can be engaged in; that Nothing shall be wanting on my part, tho' contrary winds should throw Hail, Snow, and Rain in my face it shall not stop me; My eyes are even looking upon our Poor Wives and Children, and for their sakes nothing shall be left undone that is in my Power, I pray the great God that made us, to bless our mutual Endeavours and crown the good Work with success. In confirmation of what I say,

"I give you this Belt of Wampum.

"Brother:

"I agree with you that there are bad Birds in almost every Bush, and that their Chirping ought not to be minded. Tho' there should be a Thousand Birds on both sides the Road, yet the Traveller, who is intent on getting to the end of his Journey, will not hearken to them. I shall, therefore, disregard every thing but what will promote the main Point—Peace and the good correspondence that is between us. This chirping of Birds must not discourage Messengers sent to and fro; only let us take care that we send Men who are faithful, and love to speak truth; for as you say you hear with our Ears, so we hear with yours; And a great deal depends on the Characters of the Messengers, and their regular proceedings. I desire you by this String of Wampum to remember this."

A String.

"Brother:

"You have made use of a great many Messengers, and they have gone to different Countries and different Tribes of Indians. I desire to know the names of your Messengers, and of the Indian Nations they have been sent to, that they be put upon our Records, and the Messengers rewarded for their Trouble."

A String.

The Governor concluded with saying, "I have now fully Answered what you said to me, and I desire to know if you have any thing farther to propose."

Whereupon Teedyuscung arose, and spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"Hearken to me. What you have told me, Brother, I have really felt at my Heart; It is nothing but good and right, and I will accept it.

"Brother, and all you, my brethren, take notice what I am going to say to you.

"I am not going to say any thing New, but only to Put you in Mind afresh of what we proposed, and what passed at Easton.

"Brother:

"When I Look and Consider what we did Discourse about at Easton, and when I Look on our Wives and Children, I can find no better way than this, and what must be done if you will now Act according as we Proprosed. This matter affects my Heart, and lies deeply there, and I hope it will affect yours Likewise.

"Brother:

"Now you must Consider I have a Soul as well as another, and I think it proper you should Let me have two Ministers to teach me, that my soul may be instructed, and Saved at Last.

"Brother:

"And I desire, moreover, two Schoolmasters, for there are a great many Indian Children who want Schoolmasters. One, therefore, is not sufficient to teach them all, so that they may be sufficiently instructed in the Christian way.

"Brother:

"I have a Body as well as a Soul. I want two Men to instruct me and show me the Ways of Living and how to conduct temporal affairs, who may teach me in every thing to do as you do yourselves, that I may Live as you do, and likewise who may watch over me and take care of my Things that no Body may cheat me.

"Brother:

"I hope you will heartily join in this which I have now said, I desire you and I may now lay the Foundation of this good Work upon a Rock and not upon the Sand; For if we don't build it on such a good Foundation it will tumble to Pieces.

"I have not told you all fully, I have only mentioned some short Heads of what I intended to say; I have here but few Councellors, but we have consulted together and have put down at Large in writing our whole Mind, and this paper will show it."

Here he desired a Paper, which was read in these Words.

"Brothers:

"We formerly told you that we desired to be instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion and requested that we might have Ministers and Schoolmasters supported among us for that purpose. We now renew our Request, and as many of our Brethren are ready to lay hold on the Chain of Peace, we think it necessary to inform you that Less than two Ministers besides Schoolmasters will be insufficient for that Purpose, and tho' we expect our brethren the English will support them, yet as they are designed for the Benefit of us and our Children, we Judge it both reasonable and necessary that we should have Liberty to chuse them ourselves, after having made the best inquiries we are able into the Characters of those who are to Watch for our Souls, and to whose care our eternal Interests are under God to be committed. This, Brothers, is an Affair that Deserves your most Serious attention, and we hope it will be seriously Considered by our brethren, the English.

"Brothers:

"You are wise men, You tell us the Christian Religion is Good, and we believe it to be so, partly upon the Credit of your Words and partly because we see that some of our brother Indians who were Wicked before they became Christians, Live better Lives now than they formerly did. But, Brothers, we have got Bodies as well as Souls, and tho' our time in this World is Short, it is nevertheless necessary to provide for ourselves and Families while we are in it; this is what our own reason and experience teacheth us and we are confirmed in our Sentiments by the universal Practice of Christians as well as Indians, And since we see that our brethren the English Manage the Affairs which concern their Worldly Estates and Interests with more Wisdom than the Indians do, our next request is that our brethren will Support two honest Men amongst us to be our Councellors and Instructers in temporal Affairs, and at the same to be the Guardians of our Interest, And that we may be the more certain that we are not deceived by our Councellors, we think it necessary to have the choice of them ourselves. We Desire to have two, that if one of them should prove a dishonest Man the other may prevent his imposing on us, And we hope our brethren, the English, will put the Support of our Councellors on such a foundation as will Leave them under no temptations to betray our Interests for the sake of their own temporal gain, and as an additional Security for their Acting Honestly we shall judge it necessary before admitting them into our Service that they Solemnly Swear after the English Manner, that they will Conscientiously perform the trusts reposed in them, according to the best of their Skill and understanding.

"Brothers:

"These are things that appears to us so just and reasonable, that we hope our brethren, the English, who profess to have a sincere regard both for our temporal and eternal Interests, will readily agree to them. A Friendship that is founded on Justice and equity, where a proper regard is had to the Interests of both Parties, may reasonably be expected to prove durable, and such we desire may be the Friendship between us and our brethren the English. But a Peace that is founded on Injustice and deceit, must end whenever the fraud is discovered.

"Brothers:

"These are things that Lay heavy on our Hearts. Let them sink deep into the Hearts of our Brothers, and if they act conformable to these sentiments, both they and their Children, as well as we and our Children, will feel the good effects of them till the Sun ceases to shine, and the Rivers to Run.

his
"Teedy S uscung.
mark.

After the Paper was read, he added:

"Brother:

"Here is a Messenger who came from a great distance, He will wait for your Answer, that he may have good News to carry to the Indians, and as he has a great way to go, I desire he may be dispatched as soon as Possible."

To which the Governor replied:

"Brother:

"I shall take your request into Consideration, and give you an answer with all possible dispatch, and at the same time I shall have some other things to say to you."

The Secretary was then ordered to make out a fair Copy of the Minutes of Conference with the Indians, and carry them to the House, with the following Message:

"Gentlemen:

"I Lay before you the Minutes of yesterday's Conference with Teedyuscung. You will find at the Close, he reminded me of the Promises made to him at Easton, of an Allowance for Ministers and Schoolmasters for the use of the Indians, when they should be settled at Wioming; and has now made a further request, that two Persons might be allowed them, for management of their affairs in general. As they only stay in Town to receive my Answer, I desire you will enable me, as soon as may be, to give them a Satisfactory One, that our Friendly Indians may see the Government does not refuse them any reasonable request.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"March 23d, 1758."

tribes will become once More a respectable body, then which Nothing would give me greater pleasure, as I have been at So Much trouble and the King at so great Expence, to Collect your Scattered people together for that End —

As I have no Accots: of the Enemys being yet on their March and as it Must be inconvenient to you to be absent any time from your Families I Shall for the prest dismiss you, after I have given you some Cloathing and Money for an Entertainment at your Arrivall among your people, but at the same time must tell you, that I Expect you will be Ready when I may have Occasion to call upon you, & that in the Mean time you Strengthen your Alliance as Much as you can, which will be our Mutual Interest

A Belt

A True Coppy from the Records
Examined by me
Dn Claus
Deputy Secretary

INDORSED:

Copy
Conferences between Sr Wm: Johnson
the Oneida, Tuscarroras, Cayuga
Delawares, Schoharees & Mohawk
Indians at Fort Johnson
11th: March 1758 —
Enclosed in Sr Williams[1] of 24th March

CATAWBA INDIANS TO CHEROKEES

Copy[2]

[*March 24, 1758*]

Friends and loving Brothers of the Mohock Nation

That grand chain of Friendship which has so long continued between us, still remains clear & bright, and we will as long as the Sun & Moon shines Clear keep it so on our side. We herewith send you by our Friends & Brothers the Cherokees some white Strings of Wampum as a token of our Loyalty to His Majesty King George. We & our Friends the Cherokees have long since taken up the Hatchet against the French & their Allies and expect this Summer to use it with all our might & power. We have some time since sent to our Brothers the Creeks as they are a great Nation to come & join us to go against the French & their Allies & we do expect them soon with their Hatchets, We should have been out before now had it not been that we are obliged to wait for the Instructions of the Honble. Edmond Atkens.[1] sorry I am that it is not in my power to be the Bearer hereof. however what I have herein mentioned will be sufficient we hope to convince you how much we are your Friends & well wishers

---

[1] Johnson to Abercromby, March 24, 1758.

[2] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5. Presented by the Cherokees to Sir William Johnson at a conference held at Fort Johnson July 21, 1758.

We are heartily sorry to hear you have lost many brave Warriors & hope you'l have better Success for the future, we herewith send these Wampum as an Omen of Success against your Enemies. We have no more at present but remain your Friends & Bretheren as long as Fire burns or Water runs and this to be delivered in the presence of Sir William Johnson

King Hagler
Capt. Goodwill
Capt. Waters
Capt. Swot.

Catawbaw Nation
March 24. 1758.

TO JAMES ABERCROMBY

L. [illegible]

F[illegible]son 24th. March 1758

Dear Sir

Since I had the Honour of yours of the 8th. Inst., I have been so taken up with a Meeting of Some of the Upper Nations,

---

[1] Edmund Atkin (Atkins), superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern colonies.

[2] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.

A Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly.

May it please your Honour,

We beg leave to observe, that by the Minutes of the Conferences with the Indians laid before us from time to time, since the Treaty of Easton. It does not appear that any effectual Measures have been taken to recover our fellow Subjects from the Captivity they are under with the Indians with whom a Treaty of Peace has been long since concluded; nor even to remind them of their engagements to restore them. We therefore think it our Duty to recommend it to your Honour, before the Indians depart from this City, to make some enquiry after the Captives and to take such measures as shall be most likely to restore them to their Country Families and Friends. We also think it absolutely neceſsary for the welfare of this Province and the promotion of his Majesty's Indian Interest in a America that a Friendly and kind invitation should be given to the Chiefs of each of the eight Tribes of Indians, that have by a late Meſsenger shown an inclination to enter into an Alliance with his Majesty, and take up Arms against his Enemies, that some of them would when it was convenient to them, take an Opportunity of visiting this Government, and further Ratifying the great work of Peace so happily begun, and now almost perfected.

The Good Effects this Province hath already felt, and his Majesty's Interest in general is likely to receive from the late Conferences with them are such proofs of the good policy of such an Invitation, that we hope we need not add any thing further to enforce it.

Signed by Order of the House.

24th March 1758.

Tho: Leech, Speaker

A true Copy

Richard Peters

Secry

Fort Johnson 11th March 1758.

At a Meeting of a Number of Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayougas Delawares, Schoharees Mohawks &ca.—

Present
Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart. }
Captn. John Butler } Capt. Montour
Lt. Guy Johnson } Interpr.

Canaghquayeeson Speaker asked Sr. William if he and the Mohawks &ca. were ready to proceed upon Business, to which Sr. William answered that he was. Then the Speaker proceeded

Brother Warraghiyagey

Our Bretheren the Cayougas sent a Belt to know from us their elder Brother why we did not call a Meeting upon which the Sachems and Warriors of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayougas & Nanticokes met together, and returned the Cayougas Thanks for their Advice, at the same time concluded to attend the Meeting very soon at Onondaga. Whereupon we sent to the Delawares, Shawanese, and River Indians our Allies to acquaint them of our Resolution, nevermore to listen to the French, but firmly keep up to the Covenant made by our Forefathers with the English, and therefore had taken the Hatchet out of the hands of those who had used it against the English, and that we are now come to acquaint you therewith, and to let you know we have taken the other Nations by the head, and are determined to speak our Resolution boldly at the ensuing Meeting

Gave a Belt Wampm.

Brother Warr.

We being in great Want of a Smith at our Castle, as our Hatchets are all bad and much out any Degree of Prudence and Safety. From the Steps I have even of late taken to promote your Interest in every Respect & particularly my sending my Deputy Mr. Croghan to reside at the German Flatts in order to prevent your being imposed upon in Trade, and also by the late Proposal which I made to the 6 Nations when here, of sending to their Country a large Assortment of Goods to supply their Wants at the cheapest Rates that ever they bought any, You may be convinced of my Inclination and Readiness to serve you all, but as the present Circumstance of Affairs renders it both perilous and impolitic, the Enemy being daily in and abt. your Country, and as we find it is not at present in your Power to protect your Bretheren at the Flatts from the daily Insults & Barbarities of the Enemy, I think it unsafe to hazard them at such a Distance, especially as our Road is free and open for your People to pass and repass without any Danger, & I believe you will be soon obliged to come to our Towns, for all your Necessaries, as that part of the Country is now chiefly depopulated, and consequently unsafe for any Person to bring up Goods.

3 Strings

Bretheren. You say the Onondagas have given the Belt to acquaint all the Nations of their having lighted the Council-Fire, and leave it to the Mohawks to judge whether it be safe or prudent for me to go to the Meeting, as there are so many Scalping Parties by the Way. I must tell you Bretheren my Opinion of the Affair candidly, which is this that you either dont choose I should be present at the Meeting, or that you are not inclined to give Offence to the French at any Rate; For surely it cant be so low with you as not to be able to protect

this

His Majestys Agent, going upon his, and your own busin thro your Country, from a handfull of Renegadoes who dare not from their Guilt stand a Man, nor look him in the Face. In the whole I tell you, that altho no Danger would ever deterr me, or prevent me from doing my Duty to my King and Country, yet if my Presence at the proposed Meeting be not thought neceſsary, I shall wait the Result of it, and expect you will not delay telling me know it as soon as poſsible. ——

The Indians replied. — 3 Strings Wamp.

Brother. We are heartily sorry at your Doubting our present Declarations, there may have some been wth you, who have spoke otherwise as they thought, but we again aſsure you, that what we now have told you, is sincere and the real Sentiments of the Nations we represent. —

As the Mohawks have desired our Opinion on your attending the Council to be held soon at Onondaga, We have thoroughly considered of it, and now beg you will stay at home and take care of your Country which is every Day threatened by the Enemy; and be aſsured that as soon as the Meeting is over you shall know the Result of it without Delay. Brother We the Oneidas, & Tuscaroras beg once more that you will keep a greater Number of Men at the German Flatts, and build a strong Fort there, otherwise we fear, the French will sweep away those that are there, and then you may be apt to blame us for it, and say we had a hand in it as has been often told of us undeservedly. —

Sir William told them that nothing would give him greater Pleasure, than their keeping up to their present Resolutions, as it would be attended with the best of Consequences both to them and Us, and that he would lay before the General their Advice and Request.

Thus ended the Meeting

After the publick Meeting was ended, Sr William took the Chiefs of each Nation into his own Room, and talked very fully to them, on the present Situation of Affairs, and after giving them several severe Rebukes for their past Conduct strongly recommended to them a Union amongst themselves and then an Exertion of their Strength, in Conjunction with their Brethren the English, as the only Means of recovering and reestablishing their pristine Alliances & Consequence. To which they were very attentive, and seemed thoroughly convinced that all he said was clear to them and fact, and assured him in the most solemn Manner, they the 4 before mentioned Nations were firmly resolved to do every thing in their Power to bring the Rest of the Nations to their way of thinking, and doubted not of succeeding ——

14th March

Before the Indians set off for their respective Countries Sr William reinstated Kindarundie an Oneida, before all the Oneida Sachems, with the usual Ceremony and Marks of Distinction; giving him a strict Charge at the same time to behave deserving that Notice taken of him and the Rank he now bore, which he sincerely promised, and he and all his Nation present returned Sr William hearty thanks for the wholesome Admonition he had given them and for appointing him a Sachem to assist them in their Councils ——

After all this was over Sr William gave them a present in publick, and a private present and some Cash to the chiefs, for which they were very thankfull, and parted extreamly well pleased. ——

15. March —

At a Meeting with the Schoharee & Delaware Indians —

Presᵗ. Sr Wm Johnson
Captˢ. Messrs. John Butlers } Captⁿ. Montour Interpr.
Lieuts. Claus and Johnson }

Brethren

Bretheren of Schoh:aree and Mohickons.—

As my Time has been so much taken up with the Affairs of the Oneidas Tuscaroras, Cayugas Nanticokes &ca these several Days past that I could not possibly take that Notice of you which I wished to do; I now take the earliest Opportunity after their Departure to bid you welcome, and thank you for your Readiness in coming so expeditiously on my Call. When I sent for you, there was Reason from the several Accots. I then received to think the Enemy was near our Country, but it seems there was no more than a Scalping Party of 50 Men who killed two of the Inhabitants of Burnetsfield as they went to feed their Cattle, and so retreated.——

Brethn. It is not at all improbable, but the Enemy may attempt something this Way before our Forces take the Field in the Spring, wherefore I am resolved to keep the Militia under my Command in the greatest Readiness to meet them whenever they come, and I doubt not but you will all be as ready to join me then, as you have been now, in which Case you may depend on His Majestys Protection and Favour and all those who act as Friends and Allies with us, will ever be distinguished above the Rest, which you had already several Proofs of. This I confirm with

a Belt of Wampum

Bretheren, As you were present the other Day at the Meeting, when the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas & Nanticokes, declared their Resolutions and Intentions I need not now repeat them to you, but desire and expect you will follow their Example, then your Tribes will become once more a respectable Body, than which nothing would give me greater Pleasure, as I have been at so much Trouble, and the King at so great Expence, to collect your scattered People together for that End.

As I have no Acc.ts of the Enemys being yet on their March, and as it must be inconvenient to you to be absent any time from your Families, I shall for the present dismiss you, after I have given you some Cloathing and Money for an Entertainment at your Arrival among your People, but at the same time must tell you that I expect you will be ready when I may have Occasion to call upon you, and that in the mean time you strengthen your Alliance as much as you can which will be our mutual Interest.

a Belt.

A true Copy from the Records

Examined by me [illegible] Dep. Secy.

Conferences between Sr. Wm. Johnson
the Oneida, Tuscarrora, Cayouga &
delawares Schoharees & Mohawk
Indians. at Fort Johnson.
1st March 1758.
enclosed in Sr. William's of 28th March.

AB 36

attack Fort Edward Some time in y^e^. Next Moon and he Thinks they will Send this way Much about y^e^. Same time, Campble who Made his Escape is of y^e^. Same opinion with those Indians —

the 25th No Indians Came hear Nor Did any Sett of as they are Weating for goods & Rum Comeing up there being butt Little hear att present to Suply Indians with

The Indians Now hear is Very Impeatient to gett home as they Expect y^e^. Meeting att Onondago to be Compleate before they gett home So that I hope they Sett of tomorrow, hear is 74 besides Tuskerroras who is attending a sick Man in y^e^. [fort?]

A SENECA TO JOHNSON

Contemporary Copy.[1]

Fort Johnson, 25th. March 1758 —

Several Senacas arrived here from their Country in ten Days, who having desired at Meeting spoke as follows.—

Pres^t^.
S^r^. William Johnson —
Capt. Montour, Interpreter —

Caniyeans Speaker —

BROTHER WARRAGHYJAGHEY,

Your Friend Tienwhagera (meaning the Cow Shooter, a great Sachem of the Senecas & true to Our Interest) having received several Accounts lately of the Designs of the French &c̃ã, sent us down with Orders to communicate them to you.

We are now (Thank the great Spirit for it) safe arrived, notwithstanding the many Obstructions & discouragements, we met with from (we now find) disaffected Persons, who told us You were greatly out of Temper and might destroy us.— However, we were detirmined to see you, and we are now glad of sitting with you, by the Council Fire of the 6: Nations, where we shall open Our Hearts, and communicate every Thing we know to you.

---

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.50, London, England. Sent by Johnson to James Abercromby, by Abercromby to William Pitt.

Be then attentive, Brother,

The Commanding Officer at Fort Detroit some Time last Autumn sent Messengers to the several Ottawawa Nations, Jienundadees, Twightwees &ca, to desire they wou'd stay at Home for some Time, as he was preparing to kindle a very large Council Fire at His Fort, in Order to call them to it, and there settle some Matters of the utmost Consequence to them.

They sent him for Answer, that they wou'd acquaint their Allies, as they live far off, extending Quite to Missisippi, which wou'd take some Time, however there came a Number of Indians of the different and distant Nations to attend said Meeting.

When met at the Village of the Jienundadees close by Fort Detroit, Saghstag'hre'yi, Chief of that Nation, told the others that he had Learnt something of what the French intended to propose at that Meeting, & it being of a very interesting Nature, advised and begged of them, not to be too hasty in their Resolutions or Answer to the French.—

Being now met at the Fort, after a great Deal of Form &ca. the Commandant told them, that what he was now going to lay before them, was from the great King of France, His Master, whose Commands he was to obey at any Rate and then proceeded thus.

Children, of the several Nations now met here.

The King Your Father, being very sensible, that neither he, the English, or you, have a right title or Claim to the Lands you now live on, being the Property of the Six Nations by Conquest, and he having nothing more at Heart, than the Happiness of His Children, has wisely thought of an Expedient, and the only one, to make You and Yours live quiet and happy hereafter, which is to fall upon the Six Nations, and cut them off from the Face of the Earth, to facilitate which Your Father has been for Years, and is still endeavouring to persuade the Six Nations, (now grown a degenerate and foolish People) to quarrel with their Brethren the English, and is now in Hopes of succeeding. This must involve them in a War with the English, & consequently make their Necks so small, that they must fall an easy Victim to us, when we fall upon them. It is your Father, the Great King's Pleasure, to have this brought about, & accomplished towards the next fall.

After this the Commandant stood up, and on telling them this was the Chief, and only Reason of His Calling them to the Meeting, he took a War Belt of 8. Feet long, and one Foot broad, threw it before them, and desired they wou'd not hesitate at taking it up, then had the Head knocked out of a Hogshead of Claret, drank the King of France's Health in the Blood of the 6. Nations (meaning the Claret) and hoped they wou'd all follow the Example.

Some of the distant Western Nations were about taking up the War Belt, & singing their War-Song, but Saghsta'ghe'ry, the Jienondadee Chief before mentioned, took up the Belt and in an angry Mood, told all the Nations present, that he did not think it proper any of them shou'd sing the War Song before they had maturely consider'd the Purport of what was spoke with the Belt, which he look'd upon to be of a very serious and interesting Nature, and deserving a due Consideration. Upon which they withdrew, and held a Council in the Woods amongst themselves, when the Jienondadee Chief spoke as follows.

" I am surprised at your Conduct & Readiness to take up the French Hatchet, without considering the Consequence, especially as I gave you a Caution, before we entered the Fort or Council Room of the French. He then added, How can I, who am the Flesh and Blood of the Six Nations and in whose Towns Numbers of our Friends & Children are living and settled, declare War against them. Where are there any of the Nations now present, that are not allied to the Six Nations also. To take up the Hatchet against them, wou'd in my Opinion be wrong. Therefore I now declare before you all, that I will not comply with what is proposed by this Belt." And then he kicked it from him, towards where the Twightwees sat, & desired they wou'd speak their Sentiments.

After a short pause the Twightwees replied, that the Six Nations were their old Friends and Allies, and therefore they wou'd never come into what the French proposed by that Belt, so kicked it from them to the Nations from Ilinois and about Missisippi, who after some Consultation together, said; that when the Six Nations formerly conquered them, and several other Nations around them, and had it in their Power to destroy them, entirely and did not do it, they cou'd not think it right to turn their Enemies now, so threw the Belt from them to some of the other Nations, who all joined in Opinion with the Rest who spoke before them, so that they unanimously rejected the Proposal of the French; Then went to the Commandant, who made the Speech to them, and told him, that as it was an Affair of great Moment, which he laid before them, they wou'd take Time to consider of it in their Respective Countrys, and then send him their ultimate Resolutions.

N. B.

This account was brought by Tahaddyha, a Jienondadee Chief, & some Twightwees &c͞a, who were sent purposely to acquaint the Six Nations of it.— They told it at Niagara to several Senecas there, and at Kanawayon, on the Back of the Seneca Country.—

A true Extract from the Original
Minutes.— Examined by me

PETER WRAXALL
Sec^ry^. Ind^n^. Affairs.—

Copy

INDORSED: Copy
Intelligence from a Seneca Sachem
Enclosed in S^r^. William Johnson's
N^o^ 1. April 28^th^. 1758 –
in M. G. Abercromby's of May 24:
1758
21.

(196)

To which the Governor replies

Brother,

I shall take your request into Consideration and give you an answer with all poſsible dispatch and at the same time I shall have some other things to say to you.

The Secretary was then ordered to make out a fair Copy of the Minutes of Conference with the Indians and carry them to the House with the following Meſsage.

Gentlemen,

I lay before you the Minutes of yesterday's Conference with Teedyuscung. You will find, at the Close, he reminded me of the Promiſes made to him at Easton, of an Allowance for Ministers and Schoolmasters, for the use of the Indians, when they should be settled at Wioming; and has now made a further request, that two Persons might be allowed them, for the Management of their Affairs in general. As they only stay in Town to recieve my Answer I desire you will enable me, as soon as may be, to give them a Satisfactory One, that our Friendly Indians may see the Government does not refuse them any reasonable request.

March 23d. 1758

William Denny

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday the 25th. of March 1758,

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Esquires.

Teedyuscung and the Indians

Conrad Weiser Esqr. Interpreter,

The Governor informed the Board that two Members had Waited on him on the Twenty Third with a verbal Meſsage from the House, in Answer to his Meſsage to the Aſsembly of that Day, that the House were of Opinion the Requests of the Indians were of great Importance to his Majesty's Service, and that they concieved the enacting a Law for regulating the Indian Trade was the only Means to enable the Governor to fulfil his Promiſes to the said Indians at Easton, and the requests they have since made of this Government, and therefore the House inclined to reconsider the Indian Trade Bill lately offered to his Honour and sent it up again for his Aſsent.

A proper

A Paper delivered last Night to the Secretary by Teedyuscung was read in these Words and ordered to be entered,

Brother

I would have this Meſsenger who came with me dispatched as soon as poſsible to carry back to the Indians the good News of what we have Now done,

Brother,

You must have heard that the Cherokees are come down to go to War. — Now as several of our Friends who have joined with me live near and some among the French, it is neceſsary the Meſsenger should be sent before to tell them to seperate from the French that they may not be cut off with them.

Brother,

I would have you also dispatch a Meſsenger immediately to the Cherokees to inform them what is done and to stop them. For if any mischief is done it will not be said the Cherokees did it, but that you have done it, who hired and sent them, and this will undo all that we have done. But when the Indian Nations are informed of the Peace we have made, then all those Indians will come and join the Cherokees and be all Friends with the English and all together will go against the French,

Being asked what sort of Meſsage can be sent to the Cherokees that will not do harm. For should any Indians come down with French Men at their Head as they have always done, what then must be done.

Teedyuscung replied I would therefore have the Meſsenger send as soon as poſsible to prevent any of the Indians joining with the French.

He farther said, Brother

Here is our Meſsenger between us both; I leave it to your Generosity what you shall give him; When a Man is travelling he must Eat and Drink & He may also Loose his Horse, which is the case with this Man who Lost a very stately Horse in coming down, all these things should be considered. There were nine other Meſsengers who came with this Man, all these should be rewarded, they make in all Ten, three here and Seven at Bethlehem.

Brother

Since I have been in Town I have been Obliged to run in debt at two or three Houses in Town in treating my People. I hope you will enable me to discharge it,

Brother

I recommend my Interpreter to you. I hope you will reward him. —

Brother,

I have to inform you that upon intelligence received that the French were coming against Fort Allen, I sent Captain Harrison and three other Indians to the Aſsistance of that place, they were there on Service Ranging in the Woods two Weeks, I desire they may be rewarded for their Service!

I desire you will order the Meſsengers Guns to be mended at Bethlehem.

The Above was delivered to the Secretary, who was desired to send it immediately to the Governor by Teedyuscung.

Isaac Still, Interpreter.

The Meſsenger and Moſes Tetamy being present.

Chas: Thompson

A Draught of a further Answer to Teedyuscung was read & settled.

A Meſsage from the Aſsembly delivered by two Members yesterday in the afternoon was read as follows.

A Meſsage from the Aſsembly to the Governor

May it please your Honour,

We beg Leave to observe, that by the Minutes of the Conferences laid before us from time to time, since the Treaty of Easton, it does not appear that any effectual Measures have been taken to recover our Fellow Subjects from the Captivity they are under with the Indians with whom a Peace has been long since concluded, nor even to remind them of their Engagements to restore them. We therefore think it our Duty to recommend it to your Honour, before the Indians depart from this City, to make some enquiry after the Captives, and to take such Measures as shall be most likely to restore them to their Country, Families, and Friends. We also think it absolutely neceſsary for the welfare of this Province, and the promotion of his Majesty's Indian Interest in America, that a friendly and kind Invitation should be given to the Chiefs of each of the Eight Tribes of Indians that have by a late Meſsenger shewn an inclination to enter into an Alliance with his Majesty, and to take up Arms against his Enemies, that some of them would when it was conveinent to them take an Opportunity of Visiting this Government, and further ratifying the great Work of Peace, so happily begun, and now almost perfected. The Good Effects this Province has already felt, and his Majesty's Interest in General is like to receive from the late Conferences with them, are such Proofs of the Good Policy of such an invitation that we hope we need not add anything further to enforce it.

March 24th, 1758.

Signed, by order of the House

Thomas Leech, Speaker

Another Meſsage from the Aſsembly delivered at the same time in Answer to the Demand made by General Abercrombie was read together with the resolves of the House which were ordered to be entered,

Resolved

That immediate Provision be made for raising, paying, and Cloathing, Two Thousand seven hundred effective Men, Officers included, to act in Conjuntion with a Body of his Majesty's British Forces, and the Forces of Maryland, Virginia, and the Lower Counties on Delaware, in such Offensive Operations as shall be carried on and prosecuted by his Majesty's Commander, in Chief, in these parts, during the ensuing Campaign,

Resolved

That the Men already raised, and in the Pay of this Government be a part of the Number to be furnished by the foregoing Resolve.

Resolved,

That it is the Opinion of this House, that there be allowed to each able Bodied Man entering Voluntarily into the said Service, the Sum of Five Pounds, as a Bounty for his Enlistment,

Resolved

That it is the Opinion of this House that there be allowed to each Officer, properly Authorized, the Sum of Twenty Shillings for each able Bodied Voluntier he shall enlist into the said Service.

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

May it Please your Honour,

We his Majesty's faithful and Loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the People of this Province taking into our Consideration the Demands of our most gracious Sovereign, and being sincerely disposed to comply with them to the utmost of the Abilities of this young Colony, and conscious that we cannot do his Majesty and the Good People of this Province, a more effectual Service than by joining with Vigour and Resolution in the Offensive Operations, planned by our Sovereign for the Protection and Defence of his American Subjects, have chearfully agreed to raise, clothe and Pay Two Thousand Seven hundred Men for this great and necessary purpose, in full hope that, Under the Blessing of Divine Providence, His Majesty's Arms will be crowned with Success and Peace be once more restored to this unhappy and distressed Province.

In doing this, we have not so much attended to the Poverty and inability of our Constituents, as to their present imminent Danger, the Necessities of the Times, and the great Prospect there is of relieving them from their present unhappy Circumstances, by one united and Vigorous Effort. And therefore Animated with a Zeal for the Execution of his Majesties Orders in which the Safety of this Colony and the preservation of America are so intimately concerned, we have agreed to furnish on this interesting and important Occasion, More men than a full Share, according to the Proportions required of this Province, Maryland and Virginia, notwithstanding the Country has been drained of its Single Men, (our servants not excepted) by the great Numbers that have been enlisted into his Majesty's Service, and many others that have entered on board the Privateers of this and the neighbouring Provinces.

It is also the Opinion of this House, that Five Pounds be given as a Bounty to every able Bodied Man that shall voluntarily enter into the Service of the Province, and Twenty Shillings to the Officer for every such Man he shall enlist.

The House, earnestly solicitous that this Province may be distinguished among the Colonies for its Loyalty, Ardour and Zeal in promoting so great an undertaking for the Defence and preservation of America, beg Leave to recommend it to your Honour, that you would exert your utmost endeavours, and Leave no method uneſsayed, that may tend to raise the Men in such Time, that they may be ready to March to the Place of rendezvous by the first of May, agreeable to His Majesty's Royal Orders; To accomplish which, we apprehend nothing can so effectually contribute, as a strict and speedy Compliance on your part with His Majesty's wise and gracious Commands, in iſsuing Commiſsions to such Gentlemen of the Province, as shall be judged from their Weight and Credit with the people, and their Zeal for the publick Service, may be disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest Number of Men." — We know from experience on the One Hand, that unleſs the Officers are such as are agreeable to the People no Bounty that the Province is able to pay will procure the Number of Men wanted in Time; and on the other, if his Majesty's Royal Command is pursued, it will greatly facilitate this important Service. —

March 24th, 1758

Signed by order of the House
Thomas Leech, Speaker,

Then the Governor having called the Indians into Council and addreſsing himself to Teedyuscung, spoke to them as follows. —

Brother

I fully expected I should now have been able to have given you an answer to the request you made respecting the aſsistance to wanted from this Government in being supplied with proper Ministers

School

Schoolmasters and Council at your Indian Towns I laid your request immediately before the Aſsembly and they sent me Word that as it was an affair of such Importance they would take time to consider of it Well and give me an Answer, this they have not yet done, and as you have acquainted me that your Meſsengers are very uneasy to return to inform the Indians of what has paſsed here. I must for the present defer giving you an Answer to what you then desired. but you may depend on it that every thing this Government engaged to do at Easton they will faithfully perform, What they are now Considering is only the method of doing it. This is my Answer to what you mentioned the other Day.

Brother Teedyuscung,

You may remember I told you on Wednesday last that altho I had thankfully Answered the Meſsages you had brought me from the Indian Country, Yet I had something more to say to you.

Brother.

I think proper that our Peace Belt that I gave you the other Day should be sent with the greatest Dispatch and in the safest Manner you can to the Indian Towns on the Ohio and the other Towns who have no entered into our alliance that they may be fully informed of what has paſsed between us here, and the Good Work we have done. — take this my Calumet Pipe with you for our Friendly Indians to smoak out off. It is the Pipe our Old Proprietor William Penn smoaked in on his first Arrival into this Country with all the Indians that then Entered into a Covenant Chain with him, and has been preserved by his Order to this Day for that good Purpose. I recommend it particularly to the Delawares our Brethren and to their Grand Children the Shawanese to Smoak out of it heartily as it has now been filled with the same good Tobacco and they the Delawares and Shawaneſe will then remember their Mother Country, for the Ground in Pennsylvania is the Ground they came out off.

Brother,

You know when they first left us they went only a Hunting. tho' at too great a Distance from us to a place where an Evil Spirit Reigned, where they lost themselves by the Instigation of that Evil Spirit whose cunning and Power they could not resist,

Brother,

I Cannot help thinking but their Thoughts must be often bent towards their Mother Country, as it is most Natural for all sorts of People to Love that Ground best from which they first Sprung.

Brother

We Remember very well how kindly you received our Forefathers when they first arrived in this Country, You secured their Ship to the Bushes and kindled up a fire for them, You Entertained them with the Best you had and you must remember the Mutual Friendship that subsisted between us since that time and hope these black Clouds that came from the North will be now intirely Dispelled, as the greatest part of them already are, — We shall then see one another with a great Deal of Pleasure, and the Soo=ner it is done the better, and I aſsure you nothing shall be wanting on my Part toward perfecting this good Work,

In Confirmation of which I give you
This Belt.

Brother,

I must put you in Mind at this Opportunity of our Children that yet remain among the Indians, I should be extremely glad to see as many of them as you can poſsibly bring and as you are a wise man you know that will give great Satisfaction to me, my Council, Aſsembly and all the good People of this Province:

A Belt.

Brother,

You may remember, that at first when the Clouds were beginning to be dispelled, a little foot Path was opened by Fort Allen to Wioming for our Meſsengers to paſs thro' with Meſsages; but as now the Clouds are intirely dispelled between us, and the Indians on Susquehannah, I think it neceſsary to Open a great Road, that is, from Diahogo and the heads of the Susquehannah down to Fort Augusta, called by the Indians Shamokin, where you will always find a kind reception, Entertainment, and Protection in your Road to Philadelphia.

A Belt.

N.B. Teedyuscung expreſsing some diſsatisfaction at this Proposal the Governor added that it was only a proposal for him to Consult the Indians at Wyoming upon; and then he might give an Answer after knowing their Minds.

Brother

I have now done, and shall without delay lay before His Majesty's Com=mander in Chief and Sir William Johnson the Gentleman appointed to transact Indian Affairs in this District, all that has paſsed between us and I make no doubt but the Resolutions of the Indians with regard to the French will be very agreeable to them; and they will immediately transmit it to his Majesty who will be exceedingly pleased,

The Governor ordered the Secretary to prepare a Draught of a Letter to Collonel Washington, or the Officer Commanding the Forces in —

Virginia, agreeable to Teedyuscungs Request of yesterday, and it was agreed such a Letter should be sent by expreſs.

Memorandum, On the Twenty Sixth, the Letter to Collonel Washington was signed and sent by expreſs, and ordered to be entered as follows.

A Letter from Governor Denny to Collonel Washington.

Philadelphia 25th March 1758

Sir

Several Accounts have been brought during the Winter, as if there was a disposition in the Western Indians to return to their Old Friends the English and as there has been little or no mischief done on the Frontiers of this and the Neighbouring Provinces of late it is not unlikely but the Indians are changing every Day in our Favour.

We have no small Confirmation of the truth of these Accounts by some Meſsages which have been delivered to me a relation thereto you will find in the inclosed Paper, besides what Teedyuscung has said in Publick, from the Mouth of the Meſsengers who came directly from the Ohio by the Way of Diahogo they expreſsly declare that since the Peace Belts sent by these Indians who were formerly our Friends have been so Kindly received by this Government they are sure that on their receiving this News they shall be sent back immediately with an Account of their Seperating from the French and coming to join our friendly Indians.

A few Days ago letters arrived here from Winchester informing that several Parties of Cherokees were come there and were preparing to go against the French and the Indians on the Ohio, these Meſsengers were some how or other made Acquainted with this and they no sooner heard it than Teedyuscung with them came in a formal Manner with the following Addreſs.

Brother

You must have heard that the Cherokees are come down to go to War, now as several of our Friends who have joined with me live near and some among the French, it is Neceſsary the Meſsenger should be sent before to tell them to Seperate from the French that they may not be cut off with them.

Brother

I would have you also dispatch a Meſsenger immediately to the Cherokees to inform them of what is done and to stop them, for if any Mischief is done it will not be said the Cherokees did it, but that you have done it who hired and sent them and this will undo all that we have done, But when the Indian Nations are informed of the Peace we have Made, then all those Indians will come and join the Cherokees and be all Friends with the English and all together will go against the French.

I have reason to believe that the Cherokees hate the Delawares and Shawanese and do not desire they should become our Friends but would have them all destroyed, having long born them great Enmity. so that it is a nice point how to Communicate this News to them without giving them disgust, and if any of the early Parties of the Cherokees take Miff and should return disgusted, they may turn back many other Parties that may be on their Way to join his Majesty's Forces.

As this ill Consequence can I think be well avoided if prudence be Observed in the Communication of this News. In Compliance with Teedyuscungs Request I send this Express desiring that the whole Matter may be related to the Cherokees and they be requested to have regard thereto in their Scouting Parties.

I am perswaded there is a good Disposition in several Indian Tribes, lately our bitter Enemies, towards the English, and as it would be a great misfortune that they should be in any wise discouraged or disturbed I hope you will find a way of engageing the Cherokees to attend severally to the request made by Teedyuscung and these Indians.

I beg the favour to know what Numbers of Cherokees are already come and how many more are expected and in what manner they will dispose of themselves till the Rendezvous of the Kings Forces.

I am
Sir
Your very humble Servant
William Denny.

Fort Johnson 25 March 1758.-

Several Senecas arrived here from their Country in ten days who having desired a Meeting spoke as follows.

Prest.
Sir William Johnson
Capt. Montour Interpr.

Caniyeans Speaker

Brother Warraghiyaghey

Your Friend Tienuhigere (meaning the Cow Shooter a great Sachem of the Senecas & true to our Interest) having received several Accounts lately of the Designs of the French &c. sent us down with orders to communicate them to you.

We are now thank the great Spirit for it (safe) arrived notwithstanding the many Obstructions & Discouragements we met with from (as we now find) disaffected Persons, who told us you were greatly out of Temper & might destroy us — however we were determined to see you, & we are now glad of sitting with you by the Council fire of the Six Nations, where we shall open our Hearts & communicate every thing we know to you.

Be then Attentive Brother

The Commanding Officer at Fort Detroit some time last Autumn sent Messengers to the several Ottawawa

Nations, Tienundadees, Twightwee's &c.ª to desire they would stay at home for some time, as he was preparing to kindle a very large Council fire at his Fort, in order to call them to it & there settle some Matters of the utmost Consequence to them.

They sent him for Answer, that they would acquaint their Allies as they live far off, extending quite to Missisipi which would take some time — however there came a Number of Indians of the different & distant Nations to attend said Meeting. When met at the Village of the Tienundadees close by Fort Detroit, Chanistaghreyi chief of that Nation told the other that he had learnt something of what the French intended to propose at that Meeting, and it being of a very interesting Nature, advised & begged of them, not to be too hasty in their Resolutions or answer to the French.

Being now met at the Fort after a great deal of Form &c. the Commandant told them, that what he was now going to lay before them, was from the great

King of France his Master, whose Commands he was to obey at any rate & then proceeded thus

"Children of the several Nations now met here

The King your Father being very sensible that neither He, the English or You have a right Title or claim to the Lands you now live upon being the Property of the Six Nations by Conquest, and he having nothing more at Heart than the Happiness of his Children has wisely thought of an Expedient & the only one to make You & yours live quiet & Happy hereafter, which is, to fall upon the Six Nations & cut them off from the Face of the Earth, to facilitate which Your Father has been for years & is still endeavouring to persuade the Six Nations (now grown a foolish & Degenerate People) to quarrel with their Brethren the English, and is now in hopes of succeeding. this must involve them in a War with the English & consequently make their Necks so small, that they must fall an easy Victim to us when we fall upon them.

It is Your Father the Great Kings

"Pleasure to have this brought about & accomplished towards the next Fall."

After this the Commandant stood up & on telling them this was the chief & only Reason of his calling them to the Meeting, he took a War Belt of 8 feet long & one Foot broad, threw it before them & desired they would not hesitate at taking it up, then had the head knocked out of a Hogshead of Claret, drank the King of France's health in the Blood of the Six Nations (meaning the Claret) & hoped they would all follow the Example.

Some of the distant Western Nations were about taking up the War Belt & singing their War Song, but Seghstaghery the Jenonsadee Chief before mentioned, took up the Belt & in an angry mood told all the Nations present, that he did not think it proper any of them should sing the War Song before they had maturely considered the purport of what was spoke with the Belt, wch he looked upon to be of a very serious & interesting Nature & deserving a due Consideration ——— Upon which they withdrew withdraw & held a Council in the Woods amongst themselves, when the Jienondadie Chief spoke as follows.

"I am surprized at your Conduct & readiness to take up the French Hatchet, without considering the Consequences, especially as I gave you a Caution before we entered the Fort or Council Room of the French —— He then added how can I who am the Flesh & Blood of the Six Nations & in whose Towns Numbers of our Friends & Children are living & settled declare War against them. Where are there any of the Nations now present that are not allied to the Six Nations also. to take up the Hatchet then against them would in my opinion be wrong; therefore I now declare before you all that I will not comply with what is proposed by this Belt" and then he kicked it from him towards where the Twightwees sat, & desired they would speak their Sentiments

—— After a short Pause the Twightwees replied, that the Six Nations were their old Friends & Allies & therefore they would never come into what the French proposed by that Belt, so kicked it from them to the

Nations from Ilinois & about Miſsisipi who after some Consultation together said that when the Six Nations formerly conquered them & several other Nations around them & had it in their power to destroy them entirely & did not do it, they could not think it right to turn their Enemies now, so threw the Belt from them to some of the other Nations who all joined in Opinion with the rest who spoke before them, so that they unanimously rejected the Proposal of the French — then went to the Commandant who made the Speech to them & told him that as it was an Affair of great Moment which he laid before them, they would take time to consider of it in their respective Countrys & then send him their Ultimate Resolutions.

N.B.

This Account was brought by Tahaddyha a Tienondadie Chief & some Twightwees &ca who were sent purposely to acquaint the Six Nations of it — they told it at Niagara to several Senecas there & at

Kanawagon on the back of the Seneca Country.

A true Extract from the
Original Minutes Examined
by me Peter Wraxall
Secy Indn Affairs.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 25th of March, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Lynford Lardner, }

Teedyuscung and the Indians.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr., Interpreter.

The Governor informed the Board that two Members had waited on him on the Twenty-Third, with a verbal Message from the House, in Answer to his Message to the Assembly of that Day, that the House were of Opinion the Requests of the Indians were of great Importance to his Majesty's Service; and that they concieved the enacting a Law for regulating the Indian Trade, was the only means to enable the Governor to fulfil his Promises to the said Indians at Easton, and the Requests they have since made of this Government; and therefore, the House inclined to reconsider the Indian Trade Bill lately offered to his Honour, and sent it up again for his Assent.

A Paper delivered last night to the Secretary by Teedyuscung, was read in these Words, and ordered to be entered:

"Brother:

"I would have this Messenger, who came with me, dispatched as soon as possible, to carry back to the Indians the good news of what we have Now done.

"Brother:

"You must have heard that the Cherokees are come down to go to War. Now, as several of our Friends who have joined with me Live near, and some among, the French, it is necessary the Messenger should be sent before to tell them to seperate from the French, that they may not be cut of with them.

"Brother:

"I would have you also dispatch a Messenger immediately to the Cherokees to inform them what is done, and to stop them, For if any mischief is done It will not be said the Cherokees did it, but that you have done it, who hired and sent them, and this will undo all that we have done. But when the Indian Nations are informed of the Peace we have made, then all those Indians will come and join the Cherokees and be all Friends with the English, and all together will go against the French."

Being asked what sort of Message can be sent to the Cherokees that will not do harm, for should any Indians come down with French Men at their Head, as they have always done, what then must be done?

Teedyuscung replied:

"I would, therefore, have the Messenger sent as soon as possible, to prevent any of the Indians joining with the French."

He farther said:

"Brother:

"Here is our Messenger between us both; I leave it to your Generosity what you shall give him. When a Man is travelling he must eat and Drink. He may also Loose his Horse, which is the case with this Man, who Lost a very stately Horse in coming down; all these things should be considered. There were nine other Messengers who came with this Man; all these should be rewarded; they make in all Ten—Three here and Seven at Bethlehem.

"Brother:

"Since I have been in Town I have been obliged to run in debt at two or three Houses in Town in treating my People. I hope you will enable me to discharge it.

"Brother:

"I recommend my Interpreter to you. I hope you will reward him.

"Brother:

"I have to inform you that upon intelligence received that the French were coming against Fort Allen, I sent Captain Harrison and three other Indians to the Assistance of that Place; they were there on Service Ranging in the Woods two Weeks. I desire they may be rewarded for their Service.

"I desire you will order the Messengers' Guns to be mended at Bethlehem."

"The above was delivered to the Secretary, who was desired to send it immediately to the Governor by Teedyuscung.

"ISAAC STILL, Interpreter.

"The Messenger and Moses Tatamy being present.

"℘ CHA$^{s.}$ THOMPSON."

A Draught of a further Answer to Teedyuscung was read & settled.

A Message from the Assembly delivered by two Members yesterday in the afternoon, was read as follows:

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

"May it please your Honour:

"We beg Leave to observe that by the Minutes of the Conferences laid before us from time to time, since the Treaty at Easton, it does not appear that any effectual Measures have been taken to recover our Fellow Subjects from the Captivity they are under with the Indians with whom a Peace has been long since concluded, nor even to remind them of their Engagements to restore them; We, therefore, think it our Duty to recommend it to your Honour before the Indians depart from this City, to make some enquiry after the Captives, and to take such Measures as shall be most likely to restore them to their Country, Families, and Friends; We also think it absolutely necessary for the welfare of this Province, and the promotion of his Majesty's Indian Interest in America, that a friendly and kind Invitation should be given to the Chiefs of each of the Eight Tribes of Indians that have by a late Messenger shewn an inclination to enter into an Alliance with his Majesty, and to take up Arms against his Enemies, that some of them would when it was convenient to them, take an Opportunity of Visiting this Government, and further ratifying the great Work of Peace so happily begun, and now almost perfected; The good Effects this Province has already felt, and his Majesty's Interests in general is like to receive from the late Conferences with them, are such Proofs of the Good Policy of such an Invitation that we hope we need not add anything further to enforce it.

"Signed by order of the House.

"THOMAS LEECH, Speaker.

"March 24th, 1758."

Another Message from the Assembly delivered at the same time in Answer to the Demand made by General Abercrombie was read, together with the resolves of the House, which were ordered to be entered:

"*Resolved*, That immediate Provision be made for raising, paying and Cloathing Two Thousand seven hundred effective Men, Officers included, to act in Conjunction with a Body of his Majesty's British Forces, and the Forces of Maryland, Virginia, and the Lower Counties on Delaware, in such offensive Operations as shall be carried on and prosecuted by his Majesty's Commander-in-Chief in these parts during the ensuing Campaign.

"*Resolved*, That the Men already raised, and in the Pay of this Government, be a part of the Number to be furnished by the foregoing Resolve.

"*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, that there be allowed to each able Bodied Man entering Voluntarily into the said Service, the Sum of Five Pounds, as a Bounty for his Enlistment.

"*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, that there be allowed to each Officer properly Authorized, the Sum of Twenty Shillings for each able Bodied Voluntier he shall enlist into the said Service."

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

"May it please your Honour :

"We, his Majesty's faithful and Loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the People of this Province, taking into our Considerations the Demands of our most gracious Sovereign, and being sincerely disposed to comply with them to the utmost of the Abilities of this young Colony, and conscious that we cannot do his Majesty, and the Good People of this Province, a more effectual Service than by joining, with Vigour and Resolution, in the Offensive Operations, planned by our Sovereign, for the Protection and Defence of his American Subjects, have chearfully agreed to raise, clothe, and Pay Two Thousand Seven Hundred Men for this great and necessary Purpose, in full hope that, Under the Blessing of Divine Providence, His Majesty's Arms will be crowned with Success, and Peace be once more restored to this unhappy and distressed Province.

"In doing this, we have not so much attended to the Poverty and inability of our Constituents, as to their present imminent Danger, the Necessities of the Times, and the great Prospect there is of relieving them from their Present unhappy Circumstances, by one united and Vigorous Effort. And therefore animated with a Zeal for the Execution of his Majestie's Orders, in which the Safety of this Colony, and the preservation of America, are so intimately concerned, we have agreed to furnish on this interesting and important Occasion, more men than a full Share, according to the Proportions required of this Province, Maryland and Virginia, notwithstanding the Country has been drained of its Single Men (our servants not excepted), by the great Numbers that have been enlisted into his Majesty's Service, and many others that have entered on board the Privateers of this and the neighbouring Provinces.

"It is also the Opinion of this House that Five Pounds be given as a Bounty to every able Bodied Man that shall voluntarily enter into the Service of the Province, and Twenty Shillings to the Officer for every such Man he shall enlist.

"The House, earnestly solicitous that this Province may be distinguished among the Colonies for its Loyalty, Ardour, and Zeal in Promoting so great an undertaking for the Defence and preservation of America, beg Leave to recommend it to your Honour that you would exert your utmost endeavours, and Leave no method unessayed that may tend to raise the Men in such Time that they may be ready to March to the Place of rendezvous by the first of May, agreeable to His Majesty's Royal Orders; To accomplish which we apprehend nothing can so effectually contribute as a strict and speedy Compliance on your Part with His Majesty's wise and gracious Commands, in issuing Commissions to such Gentlemen of the Province as shall be judged from their Weight and Credit with the People, and their Zeal for the Publick Service, may be disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest Number of Men. We know from experience, on the One Hand, that unless the Officers are such as are agreeable to the People, no Bounty that the Province is able to pay will procure the Number of Men wanted in Time; and, on the other, if his Majesty's Royal Command is pursued, it will greatly facilitate this important Service.

"Signed by order of the House.

"THOMAS LEECH, Speaker.

"March 24th, 1758."

Then the Governor having called the Indians into Council, and addressing himself to Teedyuscung, spoke to them as follows:

"Brother:

"I fully expected I should now have been able to have given you an answer to the request you made respecting the assistance to be wanted from this Government, in being supplied with proper Ministers, Schoolmasters, and Council at your Indian Towns; I laid your request immediately before the Assembly, and they sent me Word that as it was an affair of such importance they would take time to consider of it Well, and give me an Answer; this they have not yet done, and as you have acquainted me that your Messengers are very uneasy to return to inform the Indians of what has passed here, I must for the present defer giving you an Answer to what you then desired; but you may depend upon it, that every thing this Government engaged to do at Easton they will faithfully perform. What they are now Considering is only the method of doing it. This is my Answer to what you mentioned the other day.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"You may remember I told you on Wednesday last, that altho' I had thankfully Answered the Messages you had brought me from the Indian Country, Yet I had something more to say to you.

"Brother:

"I think proper that our Peace Belt that I gave you the other Day should be sent with the greatest Dispatch, and in the safest Manner you can, to the Indian Towns on the Ohio, and the other Towns who have no entered into our alliance, that they may be fully informed of what has passed between us here, and the Good Work we have done. Take this my Calumet Pipe with you for our Friendly Indians to smoak out off. It is the Pipe our Old Proprietor, William Penn, smoaked in on his first Arrival into this Country, with all the Indians that then Entered into a Covenant Chain with him, and has been preserved by his Order to this Day for that good Purpose. I recommend it particularly to the Delawares, our Brethren, and their Grand Children, the Shawonese, to smoak out of it heartily, as it has now been filled with the same good Tobacco, and they, the Delawares and Shawonese, will then remember their Mother Country, for the Ground in Pennsylvania is the Ground they came out off.

"Brother:

"You Know when they first left us they went only a Hunting, tho' at two great a Distance from us, to a Place where an Evil Spirit Reigned, where they lost themselves by the Instigation of that Evil Spirit, whose cunning and Power they could not resist.

"Brother:

"I cannot help thinking but their Thoughts must be often bent towards their Mother Country, as it is most Natural for all sorts of People to Love that Ground best from which they first Sprung.

"Brother:

"We remember very well how kindly you received our Forefathers when they first arrived in this Country. You secured their Ship to the Bushes and kindled up a fire for them; You entertained them with the Best you had, and you must remember the Mutual Friendship that subsisted between us since that time, and hope these black Clouds that came from the North will be now intirely Dispelled, as the greatest part of them already are. We shall then see one another with a great Deal of Pleasure, and the Sooner it is done the better, and I assure you nothing shall be wanting on my Part towards perfecting this good Work.

"In confirmation of which I give you This Belt.

"Brother:

"I must put you in Mind at this Opportunity of our Children that yet remain among the Indians. I should be extremely glad to see as many of them as you can possibly bring, and as you are a wise man you know that will give great Satisfaction to me, my Council, Assembly, and all the good People of this Province."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"You may remember that at first, when the Clouds were beginning to be dispelled, a little foot-Path was opened by Fort Allen to Wioming for our Messengers to pass thro' with Messages, but as now the Clouds are intirely dispelled between us and the Indians on Susqueannah, I think it necessary to Open a great Road, that is, from Diahogo and the Heads of the Susqueannah down to Fort Augusta, called by the Indians Shamokin, where you will always find a Kind reception, Entertainment, and Protection in your Road to Philadelphia."

A Belt.

N. B.—Teedyuscung expressing some dissatisfaction at this Proposal, the Governor added that it was only a proposal for him to

Consult the Indians at Wyoming upon, and then he might give an Answer after knowing their Minds.

"Brother:

"I have now done, and shall, without delay, lay before His Majesty's Commander-in-Chief and Sir William Johnson, the Gentleman appointed to transact Indian Affairs in this District, all that has passed between us, and I make no doubt but the Resolutions of the Indians with regard to the French will be very agreeable to them, and they will immediately transmit it to his Majesty, who will be exceedingly pleased."

The Governor ordered the Secretary to prepare a Draught of a Letter to Collonel Washington, or the Officer Commanding the Forces in Virginia, agreeable to Teedyuscung's Request of yesterday, and it was agreed such a Letter should be sent by express.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-Sixth the Letter to Collonel Washington was signed and sent by express, and ordered to be entered as follows:

A Letter from Governor Denny to Collonel Washington.

"PHILADELPHIA, 25th March, 1758.

"Sir:

"Several accounts have been brought during the Winter as if there was a disposition in the Western Indians to return to their Old Friends, the English; and as there has been little or no mischief done on the Frontiers of this and the Neighbouring Provinces of late it is not unlikely but the Indians are changing every Day in our Favour.

"We have no small Confirmation of the truth of these Accounts by some Messages which have been delivered to me, a belation thereto you will find in the inclosed Paper, besides what Teedyuscung has said in Publick. From the Mouth of the Messengers who came directly from the Ohio by the Way of Diahoga they expressly declare that since the Peace Belts sent by these Indians who were formerly our Friends, have been so Kindly received by this Government, they are sure that on their receiving this News they shall be sent back immediately with an Account of their seperating from the French and coming to join our friendly Indians.

"A few Days ago letters arrived here from Winchester informing that several Parties of Cherokees were come there and were preparing to go against the French and the Indians on the Ohio; these Messengers were some how or other made acquainted with this, and they no sooner heard it than Teedyuscung with them came in a formal Manner with the following Address:

"'Brother:

"'You must have heard that the Cherokees are come down to go to War. Now as several of our Friends who have joined with me live near, and some among the French, it is Necessary the Messenger should be sent before to tell them to seperate from the French that they may not be cut off with them.

"'Brother:

"'I would have you also dispatch a Messenger immediately to the Cherokees to inform them of what is done, and to stop them; for if any Mischief is done it will not be said the Cherokees did it, but that you have done it who hired and sent them; and this will undo all that we have done. But when the Indian Nations are informed of the Peace we have made, then all those Indians will come and join the Cherokees and be all Friends with the English, and altogether will go against the French.'

"I have reason to believe that the Cherokees hate the Delawares and Shawanese, and do not desire they should become our Friends, but would have them all destroyed, having Long born them great Enmity; so that it is a nice point how to Communicate this News to them without giving them disgust; and if any of the early Parties of the Cherokees take miff and should return disgusted they may turn back many other Parties that may be on their Way to join his Majesty's Forces.

"As this ill Consequence can, I Think, be well avoided, if prudence be observed in the Communication of this News, In Compliance with Teedyuscung's Request, I send this Express, desiring that the whole matter may be related to the Cherokees, and they be requested to have regard thereto in their Scouting Parties.

"I am persuaded there is a good Disposition in several Indian Tribes, lately our Bitter Enemies, towards the English; and as it would be a great misfortune, that they should be in any wise discouraged or disturbed, I hope you will find a way of engaging the Cherokees to attend severally, to the request made by Teedyuscung and these Indians.

"I beg the favour to know what numbers of Cherokees are already come, and how many more are expected, and in what manner they will dispose of themselves, till the Rendezvous of the King's Forces.

"I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 27th of March, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

A Return of a Court for the Tryal of Negroes, was made by the Judges, by which it appears, that at Newtown in Bucks County, a Negro Man, named Christmas, was Condemned for Burglary, and Mr. Graydon, in behalf of the Court recommended him to mercy, informing the Governor by Letter, that he was a new Negro, and could not speak to be understood in his Defence.

All the Council were unanimous, that he was a proper Object of the Governor's Mercy, and the Secretary was ordered to make out a pardon for him, but not to deliver it till the Negroe's Master engaged to have him transported to some other Country.

A Letter from Captain Christopher Atkins, dated the 24th Instant, on Board the Charming Polly, armed Sloops, lying at Reedy Island, was read in these Words:

"Charming Polly, Arm'd Sloop,
"Lying at Reedy Island, Philadelphia River,
"the 24th of March, 1758.

"Sir:

"Agreeable to my directions from Commodore Durell, Esqr., Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America, I am to acquaint you of my Arrival in the Above Sloop, under my Command, to inforce the Embargo on the Shipping of this Port, at the same time with my Compliments, as a King's Officer, and am with all due respect,

"Sir, Your most Obedient and very Humble Servant,

"CHRISTOPHER ATKINS.

"P. S.—Since I wrote this I have met with three or four sail of Vessels in the Bay of Delaware, Outward bound to different Parts; one ship bound to Teneriff, One Brig to Antigua, Sturgis, Master, an other Brig to Halifax, and a Schooner to Jamaica, Hugh Wright, Master, all which Vessels I have brought back with me to Reedy Island, where I intend to detain them till I hear your Orders.

"Must further beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that the General and Commodore at New York are very strict in inforcing the Embargo and preventing Vessels from eluding it; they having sent for two Privateers up, and Several Merchant Vessels who were Loading at the Watering Place.

"By General Abercrombie's Directions, Collonel Haldiman has a Copy of my Orders."

And whilst the Letter was reading a Petition was presented to the Governor in Council by William Fisher, Redmond Canyngham, John Nesbitt, and Amos Strettell, setting forth the Difficulties they laboured under in not having their Vessels permitted to proceed on their Voyages, they having been cleared and sailed before the Embargo was laid. With these Petitions came Mr. Thomas Willing, Samuel Carson, Mr. Williams, and Captain Blair, who, as Well as the petitioners, made Application to the Governor for an Order to Mr. Atkins to suffer their Vessels to proceed on their Voyages, all having been cleared and sailed before the Embargo.

The Matter being considered, the Council were unanimously of Opinion that these Vessels could not Legally be stopped, and advised the Governor to recommend it to Mr. Atkins immediately to discharge them, that they might proceed to their respective Ports; and the Governor wrote to the Officer accordingly.

The Governor received Two Letters from General Forbes, the one dated the twentieth, the other the twenty-third Instant, both which were read and ordered to be entered:

A Letter from General Forbes to Governor Denny.

"Sir:

"I have the favour of yours of the 17th, and make no manner of doubt of your doing of every thing in your Power in forwarding His Majesty's Service, and therefore must beg that the Officers and Soldiers raised in Pennsylvania for the Service are Able Bodied good Men, capable of enduring fatigue, and that their Arms be the best that can be found in the Province; As Carpenters and Axe Men are absolutely necessary upon Many Occasions, I must recommend the sending as many of those as can be conveniently got into the Troops.

"And likewise that the Province will raise fifty good Men, well mounted upon light Serviceable Horses, and every way accoutred to serve in Conjunction with those to be furnished by the other Provinces as a Body of Light Horse, from whom I expect very Important Service.

"As the Roads from Lancaster to Williams' Ferry upon the Potomack may want considerable repairs and widening of them for the Carriages of Cannon, &c^{a} I have therefore wrote to the Governor of Maryland for that Purpose, In order that those roads may be repaired by the Inhabitants of the 2 Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, living near those parts.

"As I propose Assembling the Regular Troops, and those of Pennsylvania, at Conegochieque, about the 20th of April; You will therefore give Orders for all Manner of Diligence to be used in raising the Numbers that your Province is to send, who shall be payed at the rate of 4 pence ℔ Diem, in lieu of provisions from the time they begin their March; until that they are furnished with Provisions from the King's Stores.

"I am informed that the Inhabitants upon the Frontiers of your Province being much used to hunting in the Woods, would consequently make good Rangers, In which case I am to beg you will give your direction for the forming some of your properest Men into Companys of Rangers with good Officers, who are well acquainted with the Country, to Command them.

"If it could possibly be contrived to find some Intelligent Person who would venture up to the Ohio, either as a Merchant or a Deserter, & would bring us Intelligence what was going on in those parts, I should certainly reward him handsomely. Perhaps such a one might be found in some of your Provincial Companies up a Fort Loudoun, &c$^{a.}$ &c$^{a.}$

"I should be obliged to you if you will give orders to send me some Account of what provincial Troops you have now on Foot, and where they are for the present, as likewise what Numbers (in the whole) your Province is to raise for the Service of the present Year.

"I must beg the favour that you will Order your Secretary to send the Inclosed Packett by an Express to Virginia, And I shall have the Honour to be with great regard, Sir,

"Your Most Obedient & most humble Servant,

"JO. FFORBES.

"New York, March 20th, 1758.

"P. S.—I have this moment an Express from Fort Edward, acquainting me of One of your Scouting Parties of 180 Men having been attacked by a Thousand of the Enemy's Indians, Canadians, &c$^{a.}$ near Tionderoga, in which we have lost 130 Men; the Party behaved most Gallantly, but were overpowered by Numbers."

Another Letter from General Forbes to Governor Denny.

"Sir:

"As there will be a Number of Waggons and Carriages wanted in the Province of Pennsylvania, and as the Inhabitants may be backward in furnishing of them, altho' to be payed for them with ready Money, I therefore take this Opportunity of letting you know that Press Warrants will be necessary all over the Province, In order that if you are not vested with the Power to grant such Warrants, that you will apply to the Assembly to grant theirs, and fix prices upon the Different Carriages and Horses. I have the Honour to be, Sir,

"Your most Obedient and most humble Servant,

"JO. FFORBES.

"New York, March 23d."

The Council taking the within Letters into Consideration, it was agreed that Extracts of the said Letters should be sent to the House, and a Message to the Assembly was drawn at the Table, and agreed to, and the Secretary ordered to deliver it with the Extracts.

The Secretary was directed to make a fair Copy of the Indian Minutes of the Twenty-Fifth, and carry them to the House, with the following Message, But Mr. Peters acquainting the Governor that a Quorum of the House had not met, the Messages were ordered to be dated on the Twenty-Eighth, and entered:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you Extracts of Letters I lately received from Brigadier General Forbes, containing Demands of several important Matters to be done by this Province for the facilitating and forwarding the Expedition to the Westward, and earnestly recommend it to you to take the same into your Consideration, and make Speedy Provision for this necessary Service. The Mayor has acquainted me that Quarters are demanded for One Thousand and Seventy-two Men, including Forty Officers, of which Two Hundred and Twelve are already in Town, and the rest expected in a Day or two. As the Publick Houses in the City and Suburbs cannot at most contain more than Six Hundred, I desire you would be pleased to give Directions that the Barracks be forthwith made ready, and furnished with such necessaries as are required in Quarters, and particularly that a proper quantity of Straw and Wood be ready against the Arrival of the other Troops.

"Some time ago I desired one of your Members to acquaint the House that the Act for Quartering of Soldiers would expire at the end of this Sessions, that it Might be renewed, and I now remind you that this is the Case with respect to the Act for regulating Carriages to be employed in his Majesty's Service. A Number of Waggons will be wanted for the expedition, which will make it necessary for you to fix the Prices of Carriages and Horses, without confining the Hire, as in the late Act, to the inhabited Parts of the Province, or limiting it to a Day or any certain Time.

Many of the Arms given to the provincials being very bad and unfit for use, I propose to Supply them out of the Publick Magazine in this City, and desire you would make provision for the Expence that will attend the Carriage of them.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"March 28, 1758."

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Before I received your Message of the Twenty-fourth Instant, in Answer to mine of the Day before, I intended to have spoke to Teedyuscung, and to have taken my leave of him in Publick, but on his acquainting me that the Messengers had heard of the Arrival of some Parties of Cherokee Warriors in Virginia, and were uneasy to be dispatched, that they might put the Indians who sent them on their Guard with respect to these parties, I did not think it proper to detain them for a formal Conference, but gave them my Answer as soon as it could be got ready.

"You will see by the Minutes now laid before you that I reminded Teedyuscung of the Prisoners remaining among the Indians, assuring him it would give great Satisfaction to me, the Council, Assembly, and all the People of the Province, to see as many of them brought here as was possible. This I said in the presence of the Messengers and other Indians.

"To himself much more was said, intending it should likewise be said in their presence; but he advised me to the Contrary, telling me, that the Messengers would return instantly with agreeable Answers from the Indians, and till then, no more need be said, and it would do more harm than Good.

"No Opportunity has offered since the Treaty of Easton, for my taking any Measures respecting the restoring of the Prisoners, more than reminding Teedyuscung of his engagements on this Account, which I have not failed frequently to do, tho' not formally, as that would have answered no Purpose. The very first Opportunity that Offers with these, or any other Indians, shall be very heartily embraced, and the matter urged upon them with all the Zeal and Care in my power.

"Not knowing how far an Invitation to the Chiefs of these eight Tribes of Indians, who, it seems, lives at great Distances from one another, might interfere with the Measures taken by his Majesty's Commander-in-Chief, or Sir William Johnson, the Superintendant of Indian affairs in this District, I have not ventured to make it, but have transmitted to the General Copies of the Conferences and of your Message, and mentioned the advantages that would arise from such Invitation, desiring his advice therein.

"I have likewise dispatched a Messenger to Colonel Washington, or the Commanding Officer of the Virginia Forces, at Winchester, with an account of these Conferences, and the good Disposition of the Indians, and desired it might be forthwith Communicated to the Cherokees, and they be requested to have regard thereto, in their future Excursions.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"March 28th, 1758."

MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-Ninth, the Governor, by the Secretary, sent down a verbal Message to the House, that Colonel Halderman had waited on his Honour, and requested an Hospital for a Number of Sick Soldiers, ordered to this City; Twenty-Five of whom, are already arrived and in immediate want thereof, and the rest expected to-morrow. Also, Quarters for a Body of his Majesty's Troops, coming here in a few Days, whom all the Publick Houses in the City and Suberbs have not sufficient Room to accomodate. That his Honour had applied to the Mayor to provide an Hospital for the said purpose; but he being unable to procure the same, the Governor now recommends the provision of one to the House, and that they would also give orders, to have the Barracks made ready, and furnished with proper Quantities of Straw and Wood, for Quartering the said Troops.

And on the same Day Two Members from the House waited on the Governor with the following verbal Message that the House desirous that the Waggons and Carriages which may be expected of this Province by his Majesty's Commander-in-Chief, for carrying on and facilitating the Expedition to the Westward, should be procured in due Time, and with as much ease and Conveniency to the Inhabitants as possible, recommend it to the Governor to write to Brigadier General Forbes, that he may acquaint the Governor in Time with the Number of Waggons, Carriages, and Horses, that will be wanted, and that his Honour would, as Soon as Notice be given to him thereof, take the Necessary Steps, and employ such persons, who, from their Weight and Influence with the People, can procure them with Expedition, and will cheerfully undertake that Service, if requested by the Governor.

To which the Governor was pleased to say, that he could not tell what Number of Carriages and Horses might be wanted for the Expedition to the Westward but he would write to General Forbes by the first Opportunity.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 31st of March, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner, Esquires.
Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew,
John Mifflin, Thomas Cadwalader,

The Governor informed the Board that on the Twenty Ninth Two Members waited on him with a Bill Entitled "An Act for

CAPT. JACOB ORNDT TO COL. JAMES BURD, 1758.

Fort Allen, 29th March, 1758.

Sir,

I received your favour of the 8th Currt, informing me of the Indians coming in, but they were past before the Letter came to my hand. I sent a Soldier with them as far as Bethlehem—they are not yet returned.

The 25th Currt arrived here twenty Indians from Diahoga, with several Strings of White Wampum, assuring the English that they would keep their Young men at home, & would do no more harm to the Inhabitants; they informed us, that as soon as these men returned, there would be a great number of Indians in to hold a Treaty with Pennsylvania, these are Muncys and Mohickons. Sir, I have almost finished the Trench about the Fort, and intends setting up Saplins to hinder the Enemy from breaking over the Trench. I inclose my Muster Roll for the month of March, to yr Honr. There is nothing more worth communicating, but I remain,

Your Honour's

most humble servant,

JACOB ORNDT.

To Col. James Burd.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COUNCIL OF OFFICERS, HELD AT FORT LOUDOUN, IN VIRGINIA, 1758.

March the 30th, 1758.

Called by Capt. Thos. Bullett, to consider whether a proposal of Peace (offered by King Teedyuscung & several Indian Chiefs, to the Hon'ble William Denny, Esq., Govr of Pensylvania, and by them imparted to the Commanding Officer of the Virginia Forces at Fort Loudoun, requesting him to communicate it to the Cherokees,) can be proposed to the Southern Indians, without great danger of disgusting them & incurring their displeasure, in such a manner as may be prejudicial to the Interest of the British Colonies in America.

Present in Council:

Capt. Thomas Bullitt, President.

Members:

Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Buckner,
Lieut. Thompson, Lieut. Smith,
Ensign Roy.

1st. We consider that,

The Cherokees are now firmly engaged by our means in a War against the French and their Indians, and having received some small losses, have frequently beged of us not to think of making peace, till they, as well as we are satisfied.

2dly. They are a jealous people, and may probably say when they hear a peace is proposed, that they are about to do what they have often told us they were afraid of, namely, that as soon as they had firmly engaged for us, & incensed many Nations by their Friendship for the English, we should make peace and leave them to be distroyed.

3dly. We believe that such a proposal would be equally as disagreeable to the Catawbas, Creeks, Tuscaroras, & other Southern Nations, (who are now our sincere Friends, & many of them deeply engaged in the present War,) as to the Cherokees.

4thly. As a disgust given to these Nations, (& we have great reason to believe from all their discourse, that such a proposal will be very offensive), may be productive of Consequences as fatal to the prosperity of the Southern Colonies, as a peace with those Indians would be serviceable to the Northern, (even were we well assured that they would become as faithful Allies as the Southern Indians now are, tho' that is a great uncertainty), we think that we ought not to run so great a Risque as we believe we should, were we to communicate to them the proposal of peace, from Nations who have always been odious to them, & who they believe would not keep a peace were it made.

5thly. We think that we ought not to affront those that have always been our Friends, to oblige those who revolted from our Friendship, & have been our professed enemys, & perhaps after a peace made & the Southern Indians affronted, may immediately prove as Treacherous as they have been, & (by their Harrassing our Frontiers with Scalping parties, while they pretend in another Colony to be desirous of and concluding a peace,) we have reason to believe now are.

6thly. We had Capt. Gist, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this District, sent for and brought in Council, who assured us that such a proposal he believed, could not with safety, nor without the greatest danger of the Indians displeasure, be communicated to them, & that if it should, there is no Interpreter here capable of doing it.

7thly. We are unwilling to let the Ohio Indians, as is desired, know the designs of the Southern Indians, because the lives and safety of them, as well as many of our own Officers and men, may in some measure perhaps depend on secrecy, and it is very probable that if they knew when and where these Indians were going, the French would at least have one Friend among them, who would not fail to give Intelligence, which might render our Schemes abortive.

8thly. As many of the Chiefs of each Nation are not here, and no Commissioners appointed by their Council to make a peace, they could not do it without returning Home, which would be a very great expence for nothing on this Colony, and the Loss of at least one Campaign's service from them.

9thly. The Officers present conceive that they are invested with no power to conduct an affair of such Delicacy and of such Importance, nor that they have a right of making or even treating of War or Peace with any Nation.

The Officers in Council for the above reasons, are unanimously of the opinion that we ought not to acquaint the Cherokees with the proposal, but that it be speedily communicated to the President of Virginia.

THOS. BULLITT,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
MORD. BUCKNER,
NATHA. THOMPSON.
CHAS. SMITH,
JAMES ROY.

To Govr Denny.

CAPTN. THOMAS BULLITT TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Hon^{ble} Sir:

On Receipt of yours of the 25th Inst., I held a Councill, Copy whereof I have Inclos'd, by which you'l see the Reasons for not attempting a Negotiation of Peace between the Northern and Southern Indians, or without consulting Higher Powers on the Occasion.

I have Dispatched an Express to Williamsburg with your Letters, where Col^{o} Washington is, and can Immediately have the Resolve of the Councill on the Affair; As to my attempting, In the Intrim, such Negotiations as Teedyuskying proposes, by the resolve of my Councill, cannot Justifiably do it, and for The Reasons by them Offered, also divers others I could innumerate; you will see the Daingers at Present, of such a Thing, and provided we was, there could be Little done, as the Chiefs of their Nations is not yet Arriv'd; neither have we here an Interpreter that can be understood, & our attempting to Speak on the Subject to those Young Men, sent from the Nations to Revenge the Injuries done us and them, by our Enemies, might be misunderstood, and be a means of Calling in all those Partys we have sent out, this would be much to our prejudice, —as the Enemy are on Our Frontiers commiting the most Cruelest off Hostilitys, I must also think such a Step at this juncture would raise a Jilousy amonst them, as they are displeas'd at our not having proper Necessarys here to furnish them on their Arrival, which was their Expectation, (and I believe promised them;) I say, in all Probability, such a proposal to those Indians at this time, might be attended with the Consequences of confirming them in an Opinion, That we had made Peace with their Enemys, have no further Service for them, & in Consequence thereof did not git the Supplys promised them, for Carrying on the War we Ingag'd them in; for s^{d} Reasons must think it too Nice an Affair at Present to attempt.

The Number of Indians here is about four Hundred, also Considerable Partys on their way and Expected from the Southern Nations; Numbers uncertain, tho' Imagined not less than One Thousand; above Twelve days since, three Hundred of the Cherokees have bin Acquipt and sent out against the Enemy; the Lasts Acco^{ts} I had from them they had discovered a Party of them . . . and intend as Soon as they had assembled a Sufficient Body to Attack them, and make no Doubt They'l shortly give us a good Acc^{t} thereof, as to any further Decents they may make cannot inform you.

As the success of Our Arms on this Quarter will in a Great measure depend on the Supporting & Spiriting up Our Friend Indians, have taken this Opertunity to Acquaint you of the present and Great want

---

* See page 190.

here of some Light Fire Arms, Suitable for Indians, also Match-Coats, there being no such thing here, nor can Conveniently be got, so that the late Partys, To the amt of about one Hundred Indians, cannot be Aquipt, and appear very uneasy at our having not Supplys to give them, especially the Particulars Mention'd. This I Acquaint you Off, making no doubt if your Province have these things in Store, (as a Speedy Supply will Greatly Redound to the Good of the Service,) they will send them, which will be Enabling the Agent to Keep them in Obedience to us. I conclude with doing myself the Honour to Subscribe,

Your Most Obedt,

Humble Servt,

THOS. BULLITT.

Fort Loudoun, March ye 31, 1758.

Directed.

To Govr Denny.

GEN. JAMES ABERCROMBY TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

New York, April 1st, 1758.

Sir,

Brigadier Stanwix, who arrived here last Night, deliver'd me your Favor of the 24th, and tho' it is not in my Power to answer it so fully as I cou'd wish, yet I cannot let Slip the Opportunity of Mr. Willing, who returns to Philadelphia this Evening, without acknowledging the Receipt of it.

As I am but lately enter'd on the Command His Majesty has honored me with, I cannot be so thoroughly versed in Indian Affairs as to give any Directions upon this Occason, without consulting with Sr William Johnson, who, by His Majesty's Commission, is appointed Sole Agent and Superintendent of the Northern Indians, in Consequence of which, I have, by Express, transmitted to him the Minutes enclosed in yours, and have pressed him to detain the Messenger no longer than is necessary to frame his Answer, which so soon as it comes to my Hands, I shall forward to you without Delay; meanwhile as it is very important to encourage these Indians to pursue their Proposal of joining with Us against his Majesty's Enemies, I wou'd have you to use your utmost to continue them in that favorable Disposition, without, nevertheless, coming to any determined Reso-

(Copy)

Lancaster 3d. April 1758

Sir

Mr. Daniel Bush came to this Town this Evening from Winchester, who gives me the following account of the Indians there, which I could not omit transmitting to your Honour. vizt.

"Mr. Bush says, he left Winchester on Saturday last,
" and that there were three hundred Indians arrived there,
" who came in by Twentys and Thirtys vizt.
" 51 Catawbas, 250 Cherokees and that of these, 16, 24 and
" 60 are gone to War to Fort Du Quesne, and that there
" were 100 more just fixed out to go that Day, and that
" the rest waits only to be furnished out, which will be done
" in a few Days.
"That there is certainly expected
" 200 Cherokees in one body very soon, & by the middle of this month
" 400 Creeks; and there are
" 600 more Cherokees and
" 600 Creeks more when their Corn is hilled up which
" will be done by the first of May.
" It will take the Creeks about 40 Days travelling it being
" 1100 Miles Distance and the Cherokees 30 Days to come
" being between 6 & 700 Miles Distance.
" Capt. Christopher Gyes furnishes out all those Nations
" and is to be repaid the Expence on the Cherokees by the
" Colony of Virginia; but the Charge on the Creeks is to
" be at the Expence of the Crown, according to the
" Engagement of my Lord Loudoun. I remain

Your Honours
most obedt. Servt.
James Burd

A true Copy Richard Peters
Secretary

The Honble Wm. Denny Esqr.

Now you are in consequence thereof, hereby Ordered and directed to see all of the beforementioned Orders put imediately into execution agreeable to the Act of Assembly, without the least partiality, favour, or affection to any person whatsoever, and for your further information I enclose you the Act of Assembly for levying the Troops upon this occasion.

Given under my Hand at Fort Johnson the 14th. day of April 1758 —

W^{M}. JOHNSON COLL^{O}.

TO LIEU^{T}. COLL^{O}. GLEN,[4] or
next Commanding officer —

INDORSED:

order of Co^{l}. W^{m}. Johnson
Rec^{d}. the 16th. Day of April 1758

---

[4] Jacob Glen. This address in Sir William's hand.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Copy[1]

April 4-Nov. 18, 1758.

April 4th. Sir William having had an invitation from the Six Nations to attend a grand meeting to be held at Onondaga within a few days hence, where he intends to proceed, in case the last alarm should prove groundless.

April 15-16. Sir William set out for Canajoharie, and took with him Captains Johnson,[2] Fonda, and Jacobus Clement, in order to settle some matters with the Indians of that castle. He arrived that night.

April 16th. He delivered a string of wampum to Brant and Paulus, two sachems, desiring them to call all their people out of the woods to attend a meeting he proposed the next day with them, at which he should let them know General Abercrombie's pleasure, and his own inclination and advice — also what passed between him and the several nations, who of late had had several meetings with him.

---

[1] Extracts from the "Records of the Indian Agency, 1757-59," printed in William L. Stone, *Life of Joseph Brant*, I:6-10, and 17n. Original volume destroyed by fire.

[2] Guy Johnson.

* * * * * * *

The body of Otqueandageghte, an Onondaga warrior, who lived for some years at 'Swegachy, and formerly a mate of Sir William's, was found. His name was engraved on the handle (of his knife), and how often he had been to war, together with this inscription — "*Otqueandageghte la Camera de Jeanson.*"

* * * * * * *

May 5th. Sir William having no further accounts of the enemy's appearance, sent a scout of two Mohawks, two Canajoharies, and a white man, to go as far as Wood Creek and the Oneida Lake, in order to obtain the certainty of the alarm. About noon all the women of the chief men of this castle met at Sir William's lodging, and brought with them several of the sachems, who acquainted Sir William that they had something to say to him in the name of their chief women.

Old Nickus (Brant) being appointed speaker, opened his discourse with condoling with Sir William for the losses his people had sustained, and then proceeded: —

Brother, we understand you intend to go to a meeting to Onondaga; we can't help speaking with this belt of wampum to you, and giving out sentiments on your intended journey. In the first place we think it quite contrary to the customs of any Governors or Superintendent of Indian affairs being called to Onondaga upon public business, as the council fire which burns there serves only for private consultations of the confederacy; and when matters are concluded and resolved upon there, the confederacy are to set out for the great fire place which is at your house, and there deliver their conclusion. In the next place we are almost convinced that the invitation is illegal, and not agreed upon or desired by the confederacy, but only the Oneidas — which gives us the more reason to be uneasy about your going, as it looks very suspicious. Did not they tell you, when they invited you, the road of friendship was clear, and every obstacle removed that was in before? They scarce uttered it, and the cruelties were committed at the German Flatts, where the remainder of our poor brethren were butchered by the enemy's Indians. Is this a clear road of peace and friendship? Would not you be obliged to wade all the way in the blood of the poor innocent men, women, and children who were murdered after being taken?

Brother, by this belt of wampum, we, the women, surround and hang about you like little children, who are crying at their parents' going from them, for fear of their never returning again to give them suck; and we earnestly beg you will give ear to our request, and desist from your journey. We flatter ourselves you will look upon this our speech, and take the same notice of it as all our men do, who, when they are addressed by the women, and desired to desist from any rash enterprise, they immediately give way, when, before, every body else tried to dissuade them from it, and could not prevail.

Gave the Belt.

Canajoharie, May 7th. This afternoon Sir William had a meeting with the chief women of this castle, and returned them thanks for their condolence of the 5th instant. At the same time he condoled with them for the loss of one of the tribe of the Bear, that belonged to the chief of that tribe, with a stroud blanket, a shirt, and stockings.

A string of Wampum.

Sir William told them that he would answer their speech concerning his journey, when the messengers who had gone to Oneida came back. He also made private presents to a few of the head women of each tribe, with a blanket and shirt each.

May 10th. This afternoon Sir William returned his answer to the speech of the chief women of this castle, made to him on the 5th instant, which is as follows: —

Dyattego, your tender and affectionate speech, made some days ago, I have considered, and thereupon have dispatched messengers to Oneida, in order to inquire how things stand there after what happened at the German Flatts, and whether my presence at the meeting would be still necessary. These messengers are returned, and I find by them that the sachems of Oneida likewise disapprove my proceeding any farther, for sundry reasons they give in their reply. Wherefore I shall comply with your request to return, and heartily thank you for the great tenderness and love expressed for me in your speech.

Returned their Belt.

Albany, May 18, 1758. Capt. Jacob Head, of a Company of Stockbridge Indians, brought to Sir William's lodgings four French scalps, which his cousin, chief of another company of said Indians, had taken from the enemy some few days before, and the aforesaid Jacob spoke as follows:

Brother Warraghayagey: This scalp (the one with a black belt tied to it painted) I desire may be delivered to my wife's uncle, old Hickus, [Nickus], of Canajoharie, to replace her mother, who was his sister.

This scalp, (meaning another upon the same stick, with a bunch of black wampum tied to it,) I send to the aforesaid man to replace Eusenia, who was Taraghyorie's wife.

This scalp, (meaning a scalp by itself on a stick, with a bunch of black wampum,) my cousin, Captain Jacob, gives to replace old King Hendrick, of Canajoharie.

This scalp, (meaning the small one tied round with a bunch of wampum,) my said cousin gives to replace Hickus's son, who was killed at the battle of the Lake under your command.

Fort Johnson, Nov. 18, 1758. Nickus, chief sachem of Canajoharie, arrived from the meeting at Easton, and in the presence of the Belt, a Seneca chief, several more of said nation, the Red Head, and some more Onondagoes, showed me all the belts which passed between the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the several nations of Indians there assembled, with the purport of them, which I need not insert here.

Sir,

Philadelphia 7th April 1758.

I omitted to inform your Excellency, that Teedyuscung insisting that a Meſsenger shou'd be dispatched to Virginia with an Account of the Conferences to be communicated to the Cherokees, I cou'd not avoid sending off an Expreſs with a Letter to the Commanding Officer at Winchester. A Copy of which I do my self the Honour to transmit to you with the Answer from Colonel Bullet, who succeeds Colonel Washington. You will please to observe with what precaution I expreſsed my self in my Letter, and as it is an affair of the utmost consequence I earnestly desire Sir William Johnson may be made acquainted with it, and give your Excellency his Opinion of what is proper to be done.

I likewise inclose you a Copy of a Letter sent to Mr Burd, Lieutenant Colonel of our Second Battalion of Provincials, from Captain Arndt, who is stationed at Fort Allen, the place where the Susquahannah Indians are by Treaty obliged first to come to, when they arrive on our Frontiers. By that Letter you will observe, that Numbers of Indians are expected in this Province every Day, and as they are fond of Treaties, and Teedyuscung will do nothing, but in the most

General Abercromby.

popular

ticular and publick manner, I desire particular Instructions how
onduct my self on this occasion.

I am, Sir,
Your Excellency's
most obedient and
most humble Servant,
William Denny

Sir

As you have been so unexpectedly & unavoidably detained for a Guide, whose arrival here is still uncertain, and as a large body of the Southern Indians are already come to our Assistance, and many more daily expected, and consequently the Service you was appointed to in the Cherokee Nation in a great measure effected, the Council, whom I consulted on the occasion, concur with me in Opinion, that, under the present alteration of Circumstances, it will be more conducive to the general Service that you proceed as soon as conveniently may be to Winchester. I therefore desire you will set out for that Place as soon as possible, in order to keep the Indians there steadily attached to our Interest, & do all in your power to preserve them in good Temper.

I perswade myself you'll be truly sensible of the Reasonableness of this Request, and chearfully and readily comply with it. I shall embrace the first opportunity of Writing to General Forbes, and make no doubt of satisfying him of the Utility of such Service you are engaged in

I shall only add, that I wish you a good Journey and success in your Undertakings and am with great Respect

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant

Wmsburg April
8. 1758

Copy.

John Blair. P.

Abrm. Bosomworth Esqr.

Copy.

Fort Loudoun 9th April 1758 —

Sir,

Forty Cherokee Indians are juſt arrived at this Garrison, and am at a loſs to know how to act with regard to their Treatment, But intends allowing them Plenty of Beef, Pork, Flouer and a ſmall Quantity of Whisky Rum, till I receive further Orders. As there is not an Interpreter with them. I know but little of their designs as yet. But I believe they come here agreeable to the Treaty held by Mr Croghan at this place last Year, And I think they will not be fit to go to War till they receive Arms, Shirts Stockings and Leather for Mookiſons which they stand in much need off, as they are juſt come from Carolina and are very ill provided with those neceſsaries.

If they will go after the Indians which has done the Damage lately. I will accompany them with 25 or 30 of the best Men in this Garrison.

They say there are an hundred of their Nation on their way to Fort Cumberland, and thirty more will come here in a short time – there are also a large Number of them gone off to War from Augusta Court House.

I am Sir,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Wm Thompson

P.S.

One of them who can Speak English tells me they want a little Wampum, Silver Plates to go round their Arms and Silver Brotches for their Shirt Brests and Gorgets for the Breast's of Nine Captains, that they may go to War like white Men. I believe the want every thing that is neceſsary at Treaty's with Indians.

A true Copy
Richard Peters
Secretary

Lieut. Col: Armstrong.

New York, April 10th 1758.

Sir/

Yesterday I was favor'd with Your's of the 7th. together with sundry Enclosures relative to Indian Affairs, among others the Copy of Your Letter to the Commanding Officer at Winchester, in which, I must own with Pleasure, You have express'd Yourself with great Precaution, and as it is an Affair of the utmost Consequence, (as You very justly observe) I have pursuant to Your Desire, made Sr. Wm. Johnson acquainted with it, and have desired his Opinion of what is proper to be done; which I am in Hopes we shall soon receive, meanwhile I should think it would be right to avoid entering into any Treaties, either with Teedyuscung or any other Indians; observing nevertheless by no Means to discourage any Expectations they may have of our accepting their Alliance, which, when once we are certain of the Sincerity of their Professions in Our Behalf, must prove of too great an Advantage to us, for us to neglect on any Account; And as from Your Experience in Treating with these People, You know best how to Temper with them, it would be untimely for me to give any Directions on that Head, to You that are on the Spot, and who I dare, flatter myself will be able to keep them in their present seeming Humor, untill such Time as we can hear from Sr. W. Johnson.

As I see by Your Letter of the 4th. that Your Assembly is to meet again this Day, I shall not enter into any Details of the Disagreeable Circumstances you are under from the Framing of the Bill for granting £100,000. to H. M's Use, as I am in Hopes, since You selected only two out of the many material Objections, which may be made to this Bill, that You will succeed in getting them rasied, as otherwise there must be a total Stop to the raising the 2700. Men they have voted for the Operations of the Ensuing Campaign the fatal Consequencies and bad Effects of which they can be no

Stranger

Govr. Denny

Stranger to, as they themselves will feel them before any other.

Sam Fear.

Philadelphia 16th: April 1758.

Sir,

It is very disagreeable to me to give You so much Trouble in Indian Affairs, but as Sir William Johnson is at so great a Distance, and no Agent under him is here to consult with, it cannot be avoided.

Last Summer Mr. Croghan held Conferences with several Parties of Cherokees over Sasquehannah, made them some Presents, and encouraged them to come to the Aſsistance of His Majesty's Subjects this Spring, and in Consequence of those Conferences Deputies were sent from these Indians, at the Request of Mr. Croghan, to Sir William Johnson, who gave them a kind Reception, had several Meetings, and dispatched them, with his Answers, into the Cherokee Country. Expecting Numbers of Southern Indians would come early in the Spring, I failed not to mention it, as well to my Lord Loudoun, as to Sir William Johnson, in one of my Letters wrote in November last, and desired Directions in what Manner I should act towards them, in case they should come into this Province, but have received no Answer.

The Letters, Copies of which are inclosed, will inform your Excellency of the Arrival of Forty Cherokees at Fort Loudoun in Our Province, and more are on the Road, and there is Reason to think, that they are come in Virtue of what paſsed between the Cherokee Deputies and Sir William Johnson. They are almost naked, without Arms, and expect to be compleatly equipped for War at every Fort where they come, imagining Preparations are made for them, and Magazines of Goods laid in before their Arrival. Brigadr. General Stanwix knows the Nature of these Indians, what

General Abercromby.

was said to them last Year, and how apt they are to take Offence, which would have dreadful Consequences.

Our unhappy Province has hitherto delayed the Supplies, and indeed if there was Money, it does not appear to me, that the Aſsembly would consent to this heavy Expence, having refused to pay Ninety Pounds, laid out, by Colonel Stanwix Orders and Mr. Croghan's, on Neceſsaries for the Cherokees. It was with Difficulty that the Commiſsioners were last Year persuaded by me to send any Presents to the Cherokees; they did not scruple to say, that, as these were Southern Indians, and came by Accident to the Northward, they were more immediately under the Commander in Chief, and ought to be directed and supplied by him. That the great Charge attending Indians, together with the Efforts of this Government to bring about a Peace with the Delawares, Shawonese and those who first committed Hostilities, has, and will run this Province to a very extraordinary Expence, too much for them to bear, considering they provide Forces for the neceſsary Defence of their Frontiers, extended near Two Hundred Miles in Length.

Knowing their Sentiments, and that the Province being near Fifty Thousand Pounds in Debt for the Pay and Provisions of their Troops, no Time was to be lost, least the Cherokees should be disobliged, I sent the Letters to Sir John St. Clair, and tho' very ill with the Fever and Ague, he was so good as to attend to them, but declined doing any Thing, on Account of the singular and unreasonable Notions prevailing in the Aſsembly and People of this Province in Indian Affairs, and particularly with Regard to the Cherokees.

I am therefore obliged earnestly to represent to your Excellency, the fatal Consequences, that will certainly arise to the publick Measures, and especially those concerted for a Western Expedition, if timely

Supplies are not sent to the Southern Indians, to be distributed, at any Place, where they chuse to come, either in Virginia, Maryland, or this Province.

In the mean time no Endeavours shall be wanting on my Part to persuade the Aſsembly, when they meet on Tuesday next, to send up Arms and an Aſsortment of Goods for the immediate Use of the Cherokee Warriors, who are come, or shall chuse to come, into any of our Forts; but least I should not succeed, or obtain a sufficient Sum for this neceſsary Purpose, I entreat your Excellency to take this important Matter immediately into your Consideration, and please to give such Orders as You shall judge best for the King's Service.

I have the Honour of yours of the Thirteenth Instant, and expect soon to have the Pleasure of seeing Brigadier General Forbes.

I returned from Newcastle late on Friday Night, having paſsed a Bill for Eight Thousand Pounds, which with the Two Thousand Three Hundred Pounds remaining unexpended of the Sums lately raised for the King's Use, is all appropriated for the Service of the ensuing Campaign. Three Companies of One Hundred Men each, including Officers, under the Command of a Major are unanimously agreed to be raised. Each Man has Eighteen Pence a Day Pay, Five Pounds Bounty Money, and a compleat Suit of Cloaths and Neceſsaries.

The Officers, who are recommended to me by the Commiſsioners, as I am a Stranger to that Country, have an Allowance of Thirty Pounds for a Tent &ca., and will, I hope raise their Companies in a very little Time, as they are Gentlemen of Interest.

That Government has always behaved well; and particularly so on this Occasion. Sir, I have the honour to be with the greatest regard

Your Excellency's
most obedient and most
humble servant William Denny

P.S. 17th

Sr John Sinclair has privately sent off arms and watchcoats to the Cherokees.

Gov. Denny.
Philadelphia 16th April 1758.
Recd the --- 19th by the Post
Ans. the 20 do

AB 148

New York April 20th 1758

Sir

As I am in daily Expectations of hearing from Sir William Johnson, either by Mr Croghan or Such other person conversant in Indian affairs, as Sir Willm shall have been able to Spare at this time, which I have pressed him in my Several letters by no means to delay Sending, I again find my=self under the disagreable necessity of deferring till then my answer to Your last favor of ye 16th And as I find by Your Postscript of the 17th that Sir John St Clair has privately sent off Arms & Match Coats to the Cherokees in which he did very right, I should hope those will induce them to Stay and free You from the apprehen=sions you are under, of their taking offense, which I am Sensible, might be attended with bad Consequences, but Yet, I do not See how, without the advice and assistance of Sr Wm Johnson, it is in my power to remedy it, unless you have been able to prevail on Your Assembly, to send up arms and an assortment of goods for their immediate use; to which purpose, I am convinced, no endeavors of Yours will have been wanting.

I could wish you were as exempt from difficulties at Philadelphia as You have been at New Castle, where I find they have

behaved

The Honble Govr Denny

behaved to your Satisfaction, on which I sincerely congratulate you, & hope they will not disapoint you, in your expectations of their Speedy levying & Equipping the three Companies they have — agreed to raise.

Brigr. Forbes Set out from hence last Saturday, I must again beg, that You will Give him all the Aid & Aſsistance he may Stand in need of, in the prosecution of the high & Important Command he is charged with; As he, on his part, is gone with a design, of aiding you to the utmost of his power, with his advice, for reconciling Matters between you and the Aſsembly, and endeavoring to convince them, how Neceſsary it is for their own welbeing, to exert themselves at this Critical Crisis to the Extent of their Abilities, in which I hope You will both Succeed.

I am &c.

send some of it here. In winter expeditions we could make use of it occasionally for the Canadians and soldiers; for every novelty is difficult of introduction among Indians, who are a superstitious race. Should any misfortune happen to them, they would say 'tis a *Medicine* they are getting; a term in their language equivalent to *charm* in ours.

A number of the Upper country Indians, who came last year to the expedition against Fort William Henry, died of the small-pox on their way home. The English had it. This is a real loss to us, and will cost the King considerable in consequence of the expenses it will occasion at the posts to treat them, cover the dead and console the widows. Fortunately, they have always declared, in the different Councils held at Michillimakina, Detroit, &c., that the English had thrown *that Medicine* on the Indians, which they might have turned aside had they been willing to believe the French General and not plunder the baggage of the English.

I am, with respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

MONTCALM.

M. de Vaudreuil to M. de Moras.

Montreal, 21st April, 1758.

My Lord,

I spare no pains to break up the negotiations of the English with the Indian Nations that are attached to us. Those of the Five Iroquois Nations whom I have intrusted to give me information of their proceedings, have reported to M. de Noyan, Commandant at Frontenac, Colonel Johnson's message to the said Five Nations, as follows:

" Brothers. You must not expect peace as yet; the King of England wished to make " proposals therefor to the King of France, but all the English Lords are opposed to it, saying, " Now we have discovered the passage of the vessels which are carrying succors from France " to Canada; we have captured many of them this year, among others, those which were " carrying the despatches of the General to the Court of France; that is the surest means of " reducing Canada."

To prove to the Indians the truth of these advances, Johnson opened a large store to them, where they, indeed, saw nothing but French goods; he proved still more conclusively to them the reality of the fact, by a number of barrels of Cogniac Brandy which he gave them. He also said to them:

" The General of Canada supposed that he did me serious damage, in taking and pillaging " the Palatines and burning their village; killing them and taking them prisoners matters very " little to me. The loss we have experienced at Isle Royalle affects me more, although we " captured three ships which were carrying despatches from your Father to the Court of France. " I admit that this does not indemnify us, but we shall blockade the passage so closely this " spring that not a single French ship will escape us. I am making arrangements for going " to see you all at an early day, with thirty horse loads of goods, for I know you are in great " necessity, your Father being unable to relieve you."

Two young Onondagas who are much attached to me, hearing these words, resolved secretly to go and meet Johnson to make him return; they overtook him, and at once accosted him, saying, "Where are you going, brother?" "I am going," answered Johnson, "with these "loads of provisions and goods to visit all your villages." "'Tis well; but our gratitude "requires of us to forewarn you, that possibly you will fall into the hands of Onontio, who "is coming with a numerous army on your road." "Though that be," replied Johnson, "'what care I?" My two faithful Onondagas then said to him, "Brother, you must needs "be desirous of dying, or else you do not believe us; once more, return back quick, for we "assure you that our Father's scouts were on the River *à la Grosse ecorce*[1] when we left our "village expressly to warn you." Johnson, however cunning he be, was less so than these two Indians; he made them presents and abandoned some kegs of Brandy, which they drank with other Indians who joined them, whilst Johnson was returning home.

• • • • • • • • • • • •

• • • • • • • • • • • •

I am, with most profound respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

VAUDREUIL.

M. Doreil to Marshal de Belle Isle.

[Département de la Guerre, Paris.]

Quebec, 30th April, 1758.

My Lord,

The exact and consecutive correspondence of the Marquis de Montcalm greatly abridges mine. He reports to you the situation of this Colony; the military events and different details of the service. I am therefore saved from doing so. Yet I do not believe, my Lord, that I am interdicted from the honor of writing to you by every opportunity. Here is one which I profit by. 'Tis a small vessel that the contractor is sending to France. I forward the duplicate of my letter by way of Louisbourg.

The navigation is hardly open. The winter has been long and the more severe, as the scarcity has always been on the increase. At Quebec we have been limited, since last summer, to four ounces of bread a day. The people have been restricted to two ounces since the first of this month. The troops dispersed among the farmers throughout the country, have suffered, but less than those in the towns. 'Tis to be feared that at the end of such misery, we shall have to suffer from serious sickness. Conceive, my Lord, with what impatience we are waiting for the first ships from Europe. We hope the Court will have adopted such measures as the circumstances require, for the conveyance of powerful succor to us. We are all crushed by the horrible dearness of all sorts of articles. What was worth 20^s when we arrived, now brings a pistole.

---

[1] A little east of Oswego. Its Indian name was Cassontachégona. *Pouchot's Memoires sur la dernière Guerre*, III, 123; *Charlevoix Journal*, Letter XIII, n. 4. — ED.

List of things sent to the Indians at Winchester

60 light Fuzees at 32 Shillings
2 pieces of Watchcoats £50 each
Silver Gorgets, Armbands & Bracelets, with Broaches

To be sent from Philadelphia

218 light Fuzees
300 Dressed Deer Skins } amounting to £420..12..0
Strouds & halfthicks }

104 Kettles
50lb Vermillion
50,000 Wampum
500 powder horns

New York April 25th 1758.

Sir

After the departure of Yesterdays post, by which I had the pleasure of writing to you, I was by the return of my express, favour'd with yours of the 22d. together with a letter from Mr. Bosomworth requesting full powers & Authority to demand & require the aid & assistance of Mr. Atkins Deputy & all Interpreters & Conductors whatever, & that they should follow & Obey such orders & directions as he shall think proper to give for the good of the service & the better Regulation & Management of Indians going to war: Orders also for Mr. Atkins Agent or Commissary of Indian Stores to deliver out to the Indians whatever goods he may have occasion for. And moreover, that I should lose no time in sending him Draughts or immediate orders of Credit to carry on this service & defray the necessary Expences thereof.

How far it would be proper to acquiesce with these demands, I must leave it to you as being within your department, but for my part I must own I should be very cautious in taking a step which may perhaps be construed as a Supersedure of the King's Commission to Mr. Atkin, in whom, or his Deputies, I imagine the above powers are only vested, but as from present Circumstances you will be better able to judge of the propriety of such a measure, I must beg that you will inform Mr. Bosomworth of the resolutions you shall come to, thereupon.

I join with you in opinion of the Consequence

Brigr. Genl. Forbes

of the Cherokees, and cannot but own, that the Steps you have taken to keep them in our Interest, are very wise. As to the Engagement enterd into with them, I must refer you to Govr. Littleton & Mr. Birds letters, which are the only ones come to my knowledge, but for your further information, I send you enclosed Copies & Extracts of Lord Loudoun's letters to Govr. Littleton, the President of Virginia & Mr. Atkin on that head.

I shall consult with Mr. Mortier on ways & means to supply you with what further money you may stand in need of, but I am to tell you that I foresee we shall meet with great difficulties in that Article, as no Money has been sent out in ye Devonshire, and that the D. Q. M. G. has not the least advice of any coming out besides which, our Military Chest here, likewise wants to be recruited, which I should hope they will have thought of at home, or otherwise we shall be at a great loss. it having been found absolutely necessary, since You left us that you should be attended by one of the D. Q. M. G., and Mr. Mortier having offerd to take upon him ye Albany departmt. I have accordingly writ to Mr. Barrow & directed him forthwith to settle his Affairs there & immediately to set out for this place, from whence as soon as he arrives I shall send him to you, I shall likewise hasten Mr Gordon the Engineer whom I have orderd to leave the care of the Stores to Mr. Hay. And with regard to the Hospital People, Mr. Napier told me that he would appoint & forward them to you with all Speed and write to you upon it.

I readily agree with you, that we should by no means run the Risk of losing the Certainty of 1000 Cherokees for the distant uncertainty of

40 or 50

of 40 or 50 Shawanas & Delawares, I therefore think you have done very right to continue sending things to them at Winchester.

Although there is nothing so repugnant as the subscribing & avowing falsehoods and that I sincerely pity Govr. Denny for being forced to such disagreeable Circumstances, yet I cannot help thinking that his Conduct upon this occasion must meet with the highest approbation, and that from the notoriety of these falsities, every one will be convinced of his Zeal for His My. Service and the good of the Publick, both which must at this Critical Crisis have suffered greatly had not the bill past, upon which I sincerely congratulate you, as I make no doubt, but you have had a great share in bringing it about, which could not have been effected so soon, if at all, from hence; and therefore I look on your being on the spot as a very lucky Incident.

It gives me no less pleasure to find by your Letter that the Assembly of Virginia have framed a bill to augment their force to two Regts. of 1000 each & to Garrison their forts with their Militia; if they realize these desires you will together with the forces of Pensa. have very near the Number of Provincials His Majesty expected, These two Governments and Maryland should raise, which was only 5000, but as I foresaw there might be a deficiency, I insisted on 1000 more, and as things turn out in Maryland I think I did very right for tho they promise very fair in their addresses, Yet I do not see that they have hitherto voted either Men or any Supplies whatever.

With regard to the 1000 Arms demanded of y
by Mr Blair for the Virginians, I am at the great
loss imaginable for notwithstandg yᵉ Informati
given me by Mr Secretary Pitt, that 2000 Stand
should be sent me for the use of the Troops that
were to be raised by the Southern Government
none are yet come, nor can I tell when they will
now that the Devonshire & Eight Transports ar
arrived, by which I expected them. The Method
I have observed upon this occasion with regard t
the Northern Governmts was to call upon them
pursuant to His Majesty's Command signified t
them by Mr Secretary Pitts Circular Letter of yᵉ 30
of December, immediately & with particular dilig
to collect & put out in the best Condition all the
Serviceable Arms that can be found within their
Governments in order that yᵉ Same be employed
as far as they will go in this Exigency. And lest the
number they should so collect might not answer the
present Deficiency, I proposed to them, that they should
enjoin their Men to bring their own Arms (which f
in their Countries are without) as being so much
lighter & preferable to the Tower Arms, and by way of
Encouragement for their so doing, I promised to
make good to the proprietors in Money, such as shou
be lost or damaged in actual Service. I would
therefore have you try the like Experiment, but if y
cannot bring it to bear, I see no other way left than
that of purchasing the number of Arms you may
want for this Service, which should by no mean
suffer thro an untimely Parsimony.

lo

le

he

ho

ld

few

y of

hould

you

han

ray

and

AB 200

have received, relative to this Meeting, and if that is to be depended on, We may hope very favorable Things from the Indians. In such Case I am inclined to believe a considerable Body of Indians will act against the French upon their own Plan in a seperate Body, and in another Part from Our Army; However I question not but I may then be able to bring or send into the Field between 4 & 500. Indians.–

Shou'd the System proposed at Onondaga be a Neutrality, I apprehend some of Our more Neighbouring Nations will not fall into it, and that I may even then be able to muster near 300. to join His Majesty's Arms towards Canada by Way of Lake George.–

But shou'd the Indians at this Congress unfortunately detirmine to join the French against us; I cannot take upon me to say, how extensive it's Influence may reach, or what Numbers in such Case wou'd adhere to us.—

INDORSED: Report of the Present State of
his Majesty's Indian Interest,
relative to the Six Nations & the
Indians of the Northern District;
by Sr. William Johnson.–
in M. G. Abercromby's of May 24.
1758.
25.–

INVITATION TO ONONDAGA CONGRESS

Contemporary Copy.[1]

Fort Johnson 26th. April 1758–

Arrived *Canaghquayeson & Nicolasa* two Onieda Chiefs and acquainted Sir William that they were sent Express by the 6 Nations and desired a hearing, when Accordingly they were called.

---

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.50, London, England. In a letter of Abercromby to William Pitt, May 24th.

Pres^t.
Sir William Johnson Bar^t.
George Croghan Esq^r.
Lieu^t Claas Dep^t. Sect^y.
Jacobus Clement Interpreter

Canaghquayeson spoke & said Brother,

We came here to let you know, in the Name of our Confederacy that they are now ready to hold the Meeting at Onondaga so long proposed and now it is for certain to take Place, within 12 Days hence.— We therefore were sent Express to invite you, and your Brethern the Mohocks to it whom we beg you will acquaint thereof; We have in our Passing Connojohary acquainted that Castle with our Message & given them an Invitation. We can assure you that the Road is now clear and every Obstacle removed from it, wherefore we hope you will not make any Delay, but set out as soon as Possible, as we expect before we can reach Onondaga the rest of the Nations will be Assembled there the Mohocks Connojoharys and several Nations from Susquahanna River, are to rendevous at Onieda within 9 Days when we are to join them & march in a Body to Onondaga.

Gave a Belt

Fort Johnson 28^th. April

Sir William Johnsons Answer to the invitation of the 6 Nations Deliverd him the 26^th. Instant

Bretheren

I have considerd the Invitation you made me two Days ago in the Name of the 6 Nations desiring I would attend the approaching Meeting at Onondaga, and as I hope they would not have given me this Invitation, unless their Resolutions were such as will be favorable to the honour and Interest of the great King of England my Master, and your Father.— under these Expectations I do accept of your Invitations will give my timely Attendance and Acquaint the Mohocks of this Castle with it, that they may accompany me.

A true Copy from the Original Minutes examined by me

PETER WRAXALL
Secr^y. Indian Affairs

Copy

INDORSED: Copy

Invitation of the 6 Nations
to S^r. W^m. Johnson to Attend
the Congress at Onondaga
Enclosed in S^r. W^ms. of y^e 28^th. April 1758.
N^o. 2.
in M. G. Abercromby's of May 24.
1758
23.

A Meſsage was delivered to the Governor by two Members from the House that as the Supply Bill underwent no Corrections, and was a fair Copy, if the Governor pleased, it might have the Great Seal affixed to it, without being copied, and that the like had been done at other Times, where Dispatch was neceſsary. — The Governor and Council went immediately into the Council Chamber and the Secretary was sent to the House with a Verbal Meſsage, that the Governor desired the Attendance of the Speaker and the House in the Council Chamber, they accordingly waited on the Governor and the Bill Entituled An Act for granting the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds to his Majesty's Use, and for striking the Same in Bills of Credit, and for continuing the Several Acts of Aſsembly of this Province herein after mentioned for sinking the Bills of Credit so to be struck), at the Times and in the manner herein after directed and appointed; was enacted into a Law.

Mr. Lardner desired an Entry might be made that he would not consent on any Account to be a Commiſsioner.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Lardner with Two Members of the House saw the Seal affixed to the Bill, and it was lodged in the Rolls Office to be recorded.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 26th of April 1758

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell Lawrence Growden
Benjamin Chew Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires

Teedyuscung coming to town on Monday the tenth Instant with a Meſsenger dispatched from the Council of the Indians at Secaughkoonta after the Governor had set out to meet the Aſsembly of the Three Lower Counties, the Council had a Conference with the Indians which was read and ordered to be entered as follows.

At a Conference with the Indians in the Council Chamber Philadelphia April 12th 1758

Present. Robert Strettell Esquire President

William Logan Lawrence Growden
Benjamin Shoemaker Benjamin Chew } Esquires
Joseph Turner Thomas Cadwalader
Lynford Lardner

Several Inhabitants of the City.

Indians

Teedyuscung King of the Delawares.
Eſsoweyowalund, alias Daniel a Meſsenger of the Wanami Nation
Tepiscahung and one other Indian.
Isaac Still Interpreter.

Mr. William Peters Secretary for the Province
Charles Thompson Secretary for Teedyuscung.

The President addreſsing Teedyuscung said

Brother Teedyuscung

The Day before yesterday I received a Letter from Timothy Horsefield of Bethlehem, informing me you were coming down here with some other Indians on Busineſs of Importance with this Government, and having heard yesterday you were in Town, as the Governor is gone to Newcastle, I immediately called these Gentlemen together, who are now present, and who are of his Council, to acquaint them of it. On which we desired William Logan to see if he could find you and know on what Busineſs these Indians were come. He told us he could not meet with you, but that the Indian Meſsenger Daniel had informed him he was come from the Indian Country on Publick Busineſs and desired to be dispatched. I must therefore let you know, That, as the Governor is Absent, he has left us to Act in his place and we are now ready to hear what you have to say to us.

A String

Then Teedyuscung arising said

Brother, I desire you and all my Brethren present would hear me.

You may remember, Brother, when we held a Council at Easton, you desired me to hear you, I did hear you, and therefore I gave a Halloo, and after I had given One Halloo all the Indians heard it and turned about, and saw me Teedyuscung and my Brethren the English holding our Heads together in Council.

Brother, now these Indians back desire us both Viz: English and Indians to preſs on heartily, and they said we will clear your Eyes that you may see clearly. There are many sorts of Wind come and blow dust in the Eyes. We wipe the Eyes both of Teedyuscung and the English, that you may see our Wives and Children. We Clean your Ears that you may hear us who live back, and we have made One Meſsenger to do our Busineſs. Now here he is. The Reason of this Second Meſsenger's coming is, because the other staid a long Time.

A String

Brother, and all you my Brethren hear me,

You may remember at Easton when Governor Morris was there, you said to me, Brother, I am able, you are weak, I would have you, tho' you are weak, to do all in your Power, and as I told you I am strong, I will allways help you in promoting this Good Work. Now Brother, I have done the utmost in my Power, and have helped you and all the Indians far back have heard me. I therefore desire you, as you are strong to preſs on in promoting this good Work, so that we may build this Peace on a firm Foundation, as it has been formerly, and let us look up to God for a Bleſsing so that this Peace may always stand firm.

A String

Brother, and all you my Brethren, hearken to what I am going to say

I desire you Brother to preſs on in this good Work we have undertaken, you know I am weak, this Busineſs is very heavy, without you help me I cannot do it, But if we both lay our hands to it and join heartily, we can easily perform it. All the Indians round about from Sunrise to Sun set look to us and are ready to join in the Good Work and help us. You see all these Nations of Indians have heard me when I gave the Hallos, and have turned their Eyes, and are now ready to join Hands with us, and help in the Good Work.

A String

Hear me Brother, and all you my Brothers.

Brother

I tell you, you and I are about a very good Work, Now Brother, all the Indians a great way off have seen us about that good Work, But yet I see you look towards the Westward, and keep your Eyes to the Westward, I desire you, Brother, you would leave that piece of Meat for me, You see I have it between my Arms and betwixt my Legs, leave it for me to eat it, and I shall take it Bit by Bit, and I hope I shall in a Little Time eat it all, It is not only I that tell you this, all the Nations I mentioned before say the same.

Being asked what he meant by the Peice of meat, Teedyuscung replied, I desire you and the rest of the English not to trouble yourselves to go against the Ohio, I will do it myself, They are all within my Dish. Leave them for me, I will give them one Blow, and if any escape that I will drive them to the Sea for you.

A Belt of 7 Rows.

Brother, and all you my Brothers, hearken,

I have looked about me and then all over the World, what makes me look is to see from whence so much Mischief sprung from, and I will take Notice of all those that pretend to join us, and if I find they do not do right, I will run my Hand down their Throat, and bring up their Heart and lay it before you, for may be it was they that did this Mischief. I dont tell you so my self but all the Nations I mentioned before tell you the same.

A String

Brother,

I have told you all that I intended at present to say to you, I would have you consider it, and if you find any part of it wrong, I hope, as we are Brothers, you will speak out and tell me what does not please you, that I may also consider it, And I desire you would dispatch us as soon as poſsible.

I hope, Brother, you will take Notice of this Meſsenger, and I beg you would dispatch him as soon as poſsible that he may return quickly. The other Meſsenger was detained too long.

The President said

Brother Teedyuscung, what you have said is very agreeable to us, and gives us Pleasure. The Council will immediately take it into Consideration, and give you an Answer as soon as we have considered it, and dispatch you as soon as poſsible.

Then Teedyuscung said, Brother, the next Time we meet, I shall talk freely about our private Affairs, namely, about our Building and settling at Wioming

At a Conference with the Indians in the Council Chamber Philadelphia April 13th 1758.

Present, Robert Strettell Esquire President

Benjamin Shoemaker Lynford Lardner } Esquires
William Logan Thomas Cadwalader

A Number of Inhabitants of the City.

Indians.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares.
Eſsoweyawalund, alias Daniel, Tepiscahung, Teedyuscung's Two Sons and Nephew.
Isaac Still Interpreter, Secretaries as before

The President, addreſsing Teedyuscung, said,

Brother,

You desired us Yesterday to consider what you then said to us, and if we thought any thing wrong, as we were Brethren, to speak out freely and tell you so. Your Advice is very good, This is the Way one Brother ought to treat another, Our Hearts should be laid open to each other, that no Doubts or Suspicions may lurk there to disturb our Friendship. We will on this, and every other Occasion, Act with Openneſs and Sincerity towards you and all our Brethren the Indians.

Brother,

Agreeable to your Advice, we now freely tell you, that we do not well understand your Meaning in desiring us not to turn our Eyes to the Westward, nor trouble ourselves to go against the Ohio, but leave it for you to do, and that you will strike one Blow and drive them into the Sea, We must inform you, that we shall be Obliged to follow the Orders of our great King in carrying on the affair, and as we are his Servants, we dare not disobey his Commands. Besides, Brethren, we do not desire you, who are one Flesh and Blood with us to engage in any Dangers in which we do not share with you. The Work can be more easily and safely accomplished by both of us than by one without the other. Our Enemies are now murdering our Brethren on our Borders, and while we are Men we cannot sit still with our Hands tied, and let them cut our Throats. We therefore desire you will fully explain yourself on that Head, before we give you an Answer to what you said to us Yesterday.

A String

To which Teedyuscung replied

Well, Brother, I hope you will hear me, and you my Brothers take Notice of what I am going to say.

Brother,

You may remember at Easton I told you I put out my Hand and took hold of you by one Hand, and that the Mohock took hold of you by the other, and that you were in the middle between us. Now I am sorry to hear Mischief has been done back, I can neither see nor hear who has done it, tho' I have still hold of your Hand all this Time; Now I tell you, Brother, as I have taken hold of your Hand heartily, I will look and search diligently who has done it, and I will stand by you, and go with you wherever you go, and where your Bones lie, there mine shall also lie; for we are Brothers, and I will always stand by you and die by you. I dont tell you this from my Lips, but from my Heart, and my Actions shall shew it.

The President taking Notice, that Teedyuscung had not given an Answer to that part respecting the going against the Ohio, whereupon Teedyuscung arose and said,

Brother,

When I came from Home I thought we should have been able to have done that Work by ourselves, but now I see so much Mischief done, I do not think it prudent to undertake it myself, nor would I, by any means hinder you from going but I will heartily join with you, and we will go together.

Brother,

Now I have told you I will die with you and where your Bones lie there my Bones shall lie also. I farther tell you, as soon as I go home this my Messenger shall carry the News to all the Indian Nations, that we will join with our Brothers the English and go with them, and where their Bones lie there ours shall lie also.

Then the President said,

Brother Teedyuscung, and our Brethren the Indians, what you have now said sufficiently explains what you said yesterday on this Head, and I am much pleased with it and thank you for so favourable an Explanation; we will now immediately proceed to Consider a full Answer to what you said yesterday, and will let you know when we are ready, and hope it will not take up much Time.

Teedyuscung being asked, whether it would be agreeable to him to receive an Answer this afternoon replied, as the Busineſs is weighty and requires haste. I shall be ready to hear you whenever you please.

receive an Answer this afternoon replied, as the Buſineſs is weighty and requires haste. I shall be ready to hear you whenever you please.

Eodem Die. P.M.

The Conference continued

Present the same as in the Morning

The President, addreſsing himself to Teedyuscung said.

Brother Teedyuscung, and our Brethren the other Indians, I desire you will now attend to what I am going to say to you, and consider it as if it came from the Governor's Mouth.

Brother Teedyuscung and our Brethren the other Indians.

Yesterday you told me that you had, agreeable to your Promise at Easton given an Halloo, that the Indians all around us had heard you, that they had seen you and me sitting together in Council, that they approve of what we are about and desire us both to preſs heartily on, in prosecuting the Buſineſs we are engaged in, that they will do all they can to keep our Eyes clear, that we may see their Wives and Children, and our Ears Open, that we may hear what they, who live back, have to say to us. That they had appointed one Meſsenger to do our Buſineſs, and that it is our Friend Daniel, who is come Down, that the reason of his being sent was on Account of the other Meſsenger staying so long.

Brother,

It gives me and the rest of my Brethren great Pleasure to hear that you had performed what you undertook at Easton, and that what paſsed there was agreeable to the Indians, and that they approved of our Proceedings. You may aſsure all the Indians, nothing shall be wanting on my part to accomplish the good Work begun, and hope you will continue your good Resolutions to give me your aſsistance. I Look on your Wives and Children with Compaſsion and Pitty, as I well know they must live very uneasy, untill the great and good Work we are now engaged in be fully compleated. It therefore highly concerns us both to leave no stone unturned till it be so. I am sorry the Meſsenger was detained so long on his Journey. You know he met with many Difficulties in coming down by the Deep Snows and bad weather, that he could scarce Travel. Their sending this Second Meſsenger on the Same account is a Proof of their good Disposition, and I desire you, by this String of Wampum, to thank them for their Care.

A String

Brother.

By this String, you put me in mind that you were told in Governor Morris's Time, that you were weak, and that I were strong, that altho' you were weak, yet I would have you do all that was in your Power, and that as I was strong, I would always help you in promoting this good Work. You told me also, that you had used your utmost Endeavours to aſsist me and that all the Indians back heard you, and now desire that I would preſs on and build this Peace on a firm Foundation, as it had been formerly, and Look up to God for a Bleſsing, that the Peace might stand for ever.

Brother,

I remember well what was told you by Governor Morris respecting my my Ability, and the Promiſes that were made you of doing all that was in my Power towards promoting this good Work, and I now aſsure you, I continue in the same Resolution, and am determined to aſsist you to the utmost of my Abilities, and shall always depend upon the Aſsistance of my Brethren the Indians, in joining me in fixing the Foundation of this Peace, we are now so happily engaged in, on so secure a Rock, that it will last as long as the Sun continues to give its Light, and in order to do this more effectually, as you have told me that you are poor, I shall take an opportunity seriously to Consider in what Particulars I can be of most Service to You.

A String

Brother

You repeat your desire that I would preſs on this good Work, and inform me that you are weak, that the Work is heavy, and that unleſs I help you, you cannot lift it. You tell me I can do it. and that if you join me in it, it can easily be done; that all the Indians from the Sunrise to the Sunset have heard your Halloo, and have their Eyes upon us. and are ready to join us to lift it up.

Brother

I am very sensible the good Work we are engaged in is a very weighty one, and of the greatest Importance to you and us. and that it requires us to join our utmost Strength to carry it on, and accomplish it in the happy Manner we both desire.

It gives me great Satisfaction to hear you say the most distant Indians are ready and willing to join us in it. This Account gives me fresh Encouragement to continue my Resolutions of acting to the utmost of my Abilities, and you may be aſsured I shall do every thing in my Power to bring this good Work to a happy Iſsue. I desire you will join me in Prayers to the Almighty God to give a Bleſsing to our Endeavours. Let us in all our Proceedings have our Eyes fixed upon him. Let us act honestly and sincerely with each other, that we may have some Ground to hope for his Aſsistance, for without it all we can do will be in vain.

A String

Brother,

By this Belt you told me yesterday that the Work we engaged in is good, that all the Indians afar off have seen us about it but that you yet perceive we keep our Eyes looking to the Westward on the Expedition formed against the Ohio, and desired us not to trouble ourselves about that affair, but to leave it to you, and that you would do it for us; that you had it in your Power to do it, and that you would give them one Blow, and that whoever shall Escape, you would drive them into the Sea. And by this Belt you told me to day, that, when you came from Home, you thought you should be able to have performed what you yesterday proposed, but that you have, since you come to Town, heard there were Enemies doing us Mischief at this Time on our Frontiers, and that you judged it not prudent for you to undertake it yourself, but that you would join the English heartily in it, and would die with us in the Undertaking, and wherever our Bones lay yours should also lie with them. And that you would immediately send Word back by Daniel to let all the Indians know this was your Resolution.

Brother,

I acknowledge the Work we are engaged in to be good, and am pleased the distant Indians have seen us consulting on it, and are pleased with it. What you have observed of our turning our Eyes to the Westward, and that we are concerned to prosecute that Expedition is true. We look on the generous Offer you made Yesterday of doing that Buſineſs for us, as a great Mark of your Sincere Dispositions to his Majesty, and your hearty Attachment to the English Nation. We know it is a great Undertaking, and think you have acted very prudently in reconsidering that Matter, and now heartily thank you for your kind Offers to aſsist us in it, Our great Enemy the French have for a long Time been making Encroachments on these Lands, and are determined to keep poſseſsion of them if they can. And as our great and Wise King has found that they will not hearken to any thing he has said to them on this head, he has now, at a very great Expence, sent over into this Country a great Number of Officers and Soldiers to drive them off. When they will set about it is uncertain; but as you have been so kind as to Offer to join us in such an Expedition; when the Commanding Officer is ready to undertake it, we will acquaint him of your good Intentions, and he will send Notice to you. It will be therefore absolutely neceſsary you immediately send Word to all the Indians who have now joined with us, and make them fully acquainted with the Engagements you have entered into on their Accounts, and that you and we expect they will fulfill them.

A Belt

Brother,

You tell me you have looked above and all over the World to find out ~~from~~ whence the Mischief that has been amongst us arose, that you have now found it out, and shall take Notice of all such as have pretended to be our Friends, that if you find any of them decietful, you will run your Hand down their Throats, and pul up their Hearts, and lay them before us, and that in this all the Indian Nations, who have joined you and us have agreed.

Brother,

I am glad you have taken so much pains to find out the Cause of this Mischief, and that you are determined still to search it out to the Bottom, and see if any such who pretend to be our Friends have any Hand in it. This is a very prudent Resolution, and I desire you would pursue it, for if there be any among you who carry Two Faces, and act deceitfully they are much more dangerous to both of us than our open Enemies, and, if not found out, will ever be throwing Logs in the great Road, that has been now opened between us, towards perfecting this great and good Work of Peace; I aſsure you I shall use the same Care on my part to find out such Enemies among us, if there be any.

Brother

I have now answered every Part of what you said to me yesterday. I do not observe that you have said any thing that was wrong: if I had, I should have Endeavoured to set you right, as Brethren ought to do with one another. I am sensible of the Neceſsity of dispatching this Meſsenger. I shall do every thing I can to forward it, and I now desire, if you find I have omitted giving you a full Answer on every Head, that you would, like a Brother, open your Mind freely to me, and tell me so, for you must be sensible, the greater Freedom we use with one another on affairs of such Importance as the great Work we are at present engaged in, the greater Probability there is of finishing it speedily to the satisfaction of both of us.

A String

Teedyuscung making no Answer, the President proceeded and said

Brother,

As I have now answered what you said to me yesterday, if you have nothing further to say to me on this Head, I have some other Buſineſs to lay before you.

To which Teedyuscung replied, I have nothing to object to what you have said It is a full Answer to what I said Yesterday; and all quite agreeable.

The the President, resuming his Discourse, said

Brother Teedyuscung,

I am sorry to inform you, that I hear there are now some Indians on our Frontiers, and in Lancaster County on Swahatawro Creek, murdering our people and carrying off some scattering Families. This, Brother, will, I am afraid, be attended with very ill Consequences, unleſs we can find out who they are. It highly concerns you to join me in endeavouring to know of what Nation these People are, and to bring some of them in, that I may be able to know who sent them there. These may perhaps be some of the People who have pretended to be our Friends, but, whether they be or not, we must find them out, and as you have now taken hold of our Peace Belt, and have engaged for the Indian on Saſquehannah that they will not suffer any Enemy Indians to hurt me, I desire that you will immediately go to Bethlehem yourself where I understand you have some Young Men, and send a Party of them out to Scour our Frontiers, and take some of them Prisoners. Or if you are not able to take them, that you will endeavour to bring back our People they have carried off, and I will immediately give Orders for a Party of our Soldiers there to join. This Conduct will convince me and my People that you are in earnest in this great and good Work we are now engaged in.

A Belt.

Brother,

The Accounts you have mentioned to me from time to time of the several Tribes of Indians joining us in the good Work we are engaged in has given me great Pleasure; You told me, by your last Messenger, that You were now become Eighteen Tribes or Nations, and are now grown very strong; I desire you will acquaint such of these Tribes who have joined you, that I, with great Pleasure, take them by the Hand, and that I shall be very glad to see some of the Chiefs of each Nation in this City, that I may see and hear them, and take them in my Arms. They will then have an Opportunity of Confirming, by their own mouth, what You have said to me; which will afford me great Satisfaction. I desire you will make them acquainted with the Engagements you entered into with me at Easton in their behalf, of returning all our Prisoners they had in the Indian Country; And as our People are Strangers to the Woods and will not be able to find the Roads to the Inhabitants, this will be a very good Opportunity of having them conducted safely, and I shall depend on their bringing with them all our People they can collect.

A Belt.

Teedyuscung having received the Belt arose and said.

Brother, hearken, I shall only speak a few Words, and all you present take Notice

Brother,

Since I have taken hold of the Covenant Chain, as I consider myself as one with you, I can do no other than as you have said. Were my Wife and Children among you I should be very uneasy and want to see them. I will therefore use my utmost Endeavours to collect as many of your People that are Prisoners in the Indian Country as I can, and will bring them down to you. Brother, now I think we have really finished our Agreements and we are one, But tho' we are one, I will not give myself intirely to you. I will not inlist under your Captains or Officers, but I will have Captains of my own, Here my Son is one of my Captains. We will join with you but we will have Captains of our own; And as you know I am but weak and Poor, I hope you will pay my People who shall go out along with you.

It being late, the Conference ended; and as Teedyuscung was in haste to dispatch the Messenger, and send out some of his Young Men to scour our Frontiers, he sat out next morning for Bethlehem, without saying any thing of his Private Affairs and Settlement at Wioming, as he intended.

Extract

Pennsylvania 1758

Extract of a Letter dated Tuesday April 18th. 1758

B

Teedyuscung dispatched his Son John Jacob as Captain and four more Indians, Vizt. his Son Amos, Paul, and his Brother John, also Isaac all Delawares to the three Indian Nations over Allegheny, Vizt. Delawares, Shawanese, and Quahanaquesie of which last Castareega is Chief.

1st. Delivered Four Strings to acquaint said Nations that he had twice received good News from them, and lately heard they inclined to be at Peace with the English; but now he hears of fresh murders being committed, which two Contraries he cannot reconcile, or see thro; and therefore desires to know the reason

2d. A large Black Belt with five strokes across made of white Wampum, at which Teedyuscung said,

Hark, Men of Allegheny, you sent me Word, you had laid hold of the two ends of the Peace Belt, and I and the English should lay hold of the Middle, which we have done, and held, and do hold it still fast, Therefore I must desire all your Captains to sit quiet at Home, and not partake of these Evils or murder English any more, For indeed we are many Indians that live here amongst them, By such Doings you may hurt the Chain of Peace.

3d. A White Belt with black strokes across set with black Wampum at which he said,

My Friends and Brethren, Shawanese and Delawares,

You live near the Others, and if any of you live too nigh the French, move a little further from them, and take each other by the Hand and let all your Chiefs come, and I will take them by the Hand and go with them to the Governor, where they shall hear Words with their own Ears for themselves.

4th. A White Belt set with black Wampum across and said,

Hereby I require and charge all Indians here and there not to acquaint the French anything of Transactions here; but to stop their Ears and Eyes, that they may neither hear nor see what passes amongst us.

Then were read the following Letters and ordered to be entered,

Extract from a Letter, from Sir William Johnson to M. Genl. Abercrombie dated at Fort Johnson 13th. April 1758, received 22d. in the Morning by the Post,

I shall endeavour all in my Power to get as many Indians as I possibly can to join his Majesty's Forces, both this way and to the southward for which Purpose I shall send Mr. Croghan as soon as he returns from the German Flats, to Philadelphia, (in the mean while I think Governor Denny should loose no Time in sending invitations to them Indians who are inclined to Peace to come to Philadelphia) with Proper Instructions and Directions to assist and co-operate with Governor Denny in bringing about and settling a Peace with the Ohio and Western Indians and try if he can get a Number of them to join Brigadier General Forbes, and endeavour to perswade the rest to lie still if poſsible, which (from the steps I have lately taken) I am in hopes he will be able to accomplish, The Cherokees will I am poſsitive (by what they promised me last fall when here) join us heartily, if we do not by neglect or some mismanagement overset the good Disposition they then were in, which I hope will be guarded against and prevented, as their Alliance is in my Opinion a Matter of the utmost Consequence, particularly to the South=ern Governments which I think should not stick at any thing now to engage them heartily

J: Appy. Secretary

Bethlehem April 23d. 1758

Sir.

This Morning a Soldier came from Fort Allen with a Letter from Capt: Orndt directed to you or Mr. Edmonds, wrote last Night, in which the Captain gives you an account of the Trouble he had with Teedyuscungs Meſsengers and that he could not get them from the Fort, sooner than yesterday Morning and that they came back again towards Evening, telling the Captain they would not carry the Meſsage, one of them said he had dream'd that two Indians had poisoned them and they would die if they did go, forcing at the same time their Belts and strings of Wampum upon Mr. Orndt to send them to Teedyuscung again, yet he kept them and only desired you or Mr. Edmonds to acquaint Teedyuscung of the Behaviour of his Meſsengers. Edmonds acquainted Teedyuscung directly of it, he proposed to send a Young Man of his, to bid the Meſsengers proceed in their Journey &ca. But Mr. Edmonds told him that would be to no purpose, his Captains would not hearken to the Meſsage of a lad, it was needful that he did go himself and look after things; to which he at last agreed upon Condition, that Edmonds should go with him. And so they both set out for Fort Allen about 9 o'Clock this Morning Mr. proposed to take the Captains Letter along to You, but when sent for Mr. Edmonds was gone already and his Wife said, he had in the Hurry taken the Letters along. I thought it therefore needful to acquaint you nevertheleſs of the Contents, as you may have an opportunity to acquaint the Governor of it. The Captain complains also, that those Indians who were to range, did Nothing but Drink and were continually Drunk, they having brought whole Casks of Rum from Easton. One thing more I must tell you, The Lieutenant from Fort Allen was here yesterday in his private affairs, he reported that a Couple of Indians were come from the Susquehannah some Days ago, and that since their Arrival the Meſsengers look'd much confused and as if they were knock'd on the Head. In short things Look very suspicious and as if some evil spirit did work and rule again amongst the Savages which we have so much Reason to believe as an Indian from above has secretly told his Friend here in Bethlehem there would be bad Times again beseeching him at the same Time to retire from these parts. If not the Lord was on our side, in Distreſs our Strong Defence and Armour, we should be in great fear but as we are under his Protection he will keep a good Watch, that we may not be surpris'd and I hope the last Murder on Swatara has put all our Neighbours upon their Guard, for as we know nothing certain we can no body tell of it.

Your Family is well, I am with much respect

Yours

John Edwin

May it Please Your Honour,

Sir, I came to Town last Night pretty late, and thinking it not Convenient to Trouble you to Day, I beg leave to Inform your Honour, that, Teedyuscung, a Day or two after he had Dispatch'd his Two Sons &c.ª to the Allegheny, Sent Five other Indians to range on our Frontiers in Company with some of Capt.ⁿ Arndts Men, this he desired I would inform you of, and that he intends very soon to pay you a Visit (nay he would fain come with me) to conclude about going to Wioming &c.

I am your Honours most Hum.ᵉ Serv.ᵗ

Timothy Horsfield

Philadelphia April 23.ᵈ 1758

Benjamin Shoemaker William Logan and Richard Peters were appointed a Committee to Consider the Intelligence contained in the said Letters and what is proper to be done in Consequence thereof and to make their report thereon as soon as possible

A Recommendation by the Commissioners under the Act for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade &c.ª of John Carson, Francis Campble, and Nathaniel Holland to be Agents at Fort Augusta and to be Commissionated accordingly was read & Considered and Francis Campble is approved of and appointed to be the Indian Agent at Fort Augusta and to be Commissionated accordingly of which the Commissioners aforesaid are to have notice.

A Petition, to the Governor from several of the Inhabitants of the Town of Reading and others in the County of Berks was read setting forth the great Distress of that County from the Ravages lately committed therein by some Indians, and praying for a speedy Reinforcement; the same was taken into Consideration and upon application to General Forbes a Company of One Hundred Highlanders were ordered into that part of the Province for their Protection and Security.

Memorandum. On the Twenty Seventh Two Members waited on the Governor with the Bills for granting to his Majesty a Duty of Tonnage &c.ª for his Concurrence; and at the same time presented to his Honour the Bill for Extending several Sections of an Act of Parliament &c.ª intituled. An

Act for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and desired his Aſsent to it as it now stood.

Memorandum On the Twenty Eighth the Governor by the Secretary sent down to the House the Bill for granting to his Majesty a Duty of Tonnage &c. with a Verbal Meſsage that his Honour was ready to paſs the same, whenever presented to him for purpose.

A Message was delivered to the Governor by two Members from the House that as the Supply Bill underwent no Corrections, and was a fair Copy; if the Governor pleased it might have the Great Seal affixed to it, without being copied, and that the like has been done at other Times, where Dispatch was necessary. The Governor and Council went immediately into the Council Chamber and the Secretary was sent to the House with a Verbal Message, that the Governor desired the Attendance of the Speaker and the House in the Council Chamber; they accordingly waited on the Governor and the Bill Entituled "an Act for granting the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds to his Majesty's Use, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit, and for continuing the several Acts of Assembly of this Province herein after mentioned for sinking the Bills of Credit so to be struck, at the Times and in the manner herein after directed and appointed," was enacted into a Law.

Mr. Lardner desired an Entry might be made that he would not consent, on any Account, to be a Commissioner.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Lardner, with Two Members of the House, saw the Seal affixed to the Bill, and it was lodged in the Roll's Office to be recorded.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 26th of April, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Lawrence Growden,
Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

Teedyuscung coming to town on Monday, the tenth Instant, with a Messenger dispatched from the Council of the Indians at Seckaughkoonta, after the Governor had set out to meet the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties, the Council had a Conference with the Indians, which was read, and ordered to be entered as follows:

"At a Conference with the Indians in the Council Chamber, Philadelphia, April 12th, 1758.

"PRESENT:

"ROBERT STRETTELL, Esquire, President.

"William Logan, Lawrence Growdon,
"Benjamin Shoemaker, Benjamin Chew,
"Joseph Turner, Thomas Cadwalader,
"Lynford Lardner, } Esquires.

"Several Inhabitants of the City.

"*Indians*:

"Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares.

"Essoweyoualund, alias Daniel, a Messenger of the Wanami Nation.

"Tepiscahung and one other Indian.

"Isaac Still, Interpreter.

"Mr. William Peters, Secretary for the Province.

"Charles Thompson, Secretary for Teedyuscung.

"The President, addressing Teedyuscung, said:

"'Brother Teedyuscung:

"'The Day before yesterday I received a Letter from Timothy Horsefield, of Bethlehem, informing me you were coming down here, with some other Indians, on Business of Importance with this Government, and having heard yesterday you were in Town, as the Governor is gone to Newcastle, I immediately called these Gentlemen, together, who are now present, and who are of his Council, to acquaint them of it. On which we desired William Logan to see if he could find you, and know on what Business these Indians were come. He told us he could not meet with you, but that the Indian Messenger, Daniel, had informed him he was come from the Indian Country on Publick Business, and desired to be dispatched. I must, therefore, let you know, that as the Governor is absent, he has left us to Act in his place, and we are now ready to hear what you have to say to us.'

"A String.

"Then Teedyuscung, arising, said:

"'Brother:

"'I desire you and all my Brethren present would hear me.

"'You may remember, Brother, when we held a Council at Easton you desired me to hear you. I did hear you, and, therefore, I gave a Halloo, and after I had given One Halloo all the Indians heard it and turned about and saw me, Teedyuscung, and my Brethren, the English, holding our Heads together in Council.

"'Brother: now these Indians back desire us both, Viz^{t}: English and Indians, to press on heartily, and they said we will clear your Eyes that you may see clearly. There are many sorts of Wind come and blow dust in the Eyes. We wipe the Eyes both of Teedyuscung and the English, that you may see our Wives and Children. We Clean your Ears that you may hear us who live back, and we have made One Messenger to do our Business. Now, here he is. The Reason of this Second Messenger's coming is because the other staid a long Time.'

"A String.

"'Brother, and all you, my Brethren, hear me.

"'You may remember at Easton when Governor Morris was here, you said to me, 'Brother, I am able—you are weak. I would have you, tho' you are weak, to do all in your Power, and as I told you I am strong, I will always help you in promoting this Good Work.' Now, Brother, I have done the utmost in my Power, and have helped you, and all the Indians far back have heard me. I, therefore, desire you, as you are strong, to press on in promoting this good Work, so that we may build this Peace on a firm Foundation, as it has been formerly, and let us look up to God for a Blessing, so that this Peace may always stand firm.'

"A String.

"'Brother, and all you, my Brethren, hearken to what I am going to say.

"'I desire, you, Brother, to press on in this good Work we have undertaken; you know I am weak; this Business is very heavy; without you help me I cannot do it. But if we both lay our hands to it and join heartily we can easily perform it. All the Indians round about from Sun rise to Sun set look to us, and are ready to join in the Good Work and help us. You see all these Nations of Indians have heard me when I gave the Halloo, and have turned their Eyes, and are now ready to join Hands with us and help in the Good Work.'

"A String.

"'Hear me Brother, and all you my Brothers.

"'Brother:

"'I tell you, you and I are about a very good Work. Now, Brother. all the Indians a great way off have seen us about that good Work; But yet I see you look towards the Westward and keep your Eyes to the Westward. I desire you, Brother, you would leave that peice of Meat for me. You see I have it between my Arms and betwixt my Legs. Leave it for me to eat it and I shall take it Bit by Bit, and I hope I shall in a Little Time eat it all. It is not only I that tell you this; all the Nations I mentioned before say the same.

"Being asked what he meant by the Peice of meat Teedyuscung replied: 'I desire you and the rest of the English not to trouble yourselves to go against the Ohio; I will do it myself. They are all within my Dish; Leave them for me. I will give them one Blow, and if any escape that I will drive them to the Sea for You.'

"A Belt of 7 Rows.

"'Brother and all you my Brothers hearken:

"'I have looked above me, and then all over the World. What makes me look is to see from whence so much Mischief sprung from; and I will take Notice of all those that pretend to join us, and if I find they do not do right I will run my Hand down their Throat and bring up their Heart and lay it before you, for may be it was they that did this Mischief. I dont tell you so myself, but all the Nations I mentioned before tell you the same.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'I have told you all that I intended at present to say to you. I would have you consider it, and if you find any part of it wrong, I hope, as we are Brothers, you will speak out and tell me what does not please you that I may also consider it; and I desire you would dispatch us as soon as possible.

"'I hope, Brother, you will take notice of this Messenger, and I beg you would dispatch him as soon as possible that he may return quickly; the other Messenger was detained too long.'

"The President said:

"'Brother Teedyuscung:

"'What you have said is very agreeable to us, and gives us Pleasure. The Council will immediately take it into Consideration and give you an answer as soon as we have considered it, and dispatch you as soon as possible.'

"Then Teedyuscung said:

"'Brother:

"'The next Time we meet I shall talk freely about our private Affairs, namely, about our Building and settling at Wioming.'"

—

"At a Conference with the Indians in the Council Chamber, Philadelphia, April 13th, 1758.

"PRESENT:

"ROBERT STRETTELL, Esquire, President.

"Benjamin Shoemaker, Lynford Lardner, } Esquires.
"William Logan, Thomas Cadwalader, }

"A Number of Inhabitants of the City.

"*Indians:*

"Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares.

"Essoweyaualund, alias Daniel Tepiscahung.

"Teedyuscung's Two Sons and Nephew.

"Isaac Still, interpreter.

"Secretaries as before.

"The President, addressing Teedyuscung, said:

"'Brother:

"'You desired us yesterday to consider what you then said to us, and if we thought any thing wrong, as we were Brethren, to speak out freely, and tell you so; Your advice is very good; This is the Way one Brother ought to treat another; our Hearts should be laid open to each other, that no Doubts or Suspicions may lurk there to disturb our Friendship; We will on this and every other Occasion Act with Openness and Sincerity towards you and all our Brethren, the Indians.

"'Brother:

"'Agreeable to your Advice, we now freely tell you, that we do not well understand your Meaning in desiring us not to turn our Eyes to the Westward, nor trouble ourselves to go against the Ohio, but leave it for you to do, and that you will strike One Blow, and drive them into the Sea. We must inform you that we shall be Obliged to follow the Orders of our great King in carrying on the affair, and as we are his Servants, we dare not disobey his Commands. Besides, Brethren, we do not desire you, who are one Flesh and Blood with us, to engage in any Dangers in which we do not Share with you; The Work can be more easily and safely accomplished by both of us than by one without the other. Our Enemies are now murdering our Brethren on our Borders, and while we are men we cannot sit still with our Hands tied, and let them cut our Throats. We, therefore, desire you will fully explain yourself on that Head before we give you an Answer to what you said to us yesterday.'

"A String.

"To which Teedyuscung replied:

"'Well, Brother, I hope you will hear me, and you, my Brothers, take Notice of what I am going to say.

"'Brother:

"'You may remember at Easton I told you I put out my hand, and took hold of you by one Hand, and that the Mohock took hold of you by the other, and that you were in the middle between us. Now I am sorry to hear Mischief has been done back. I can neither see nor hear who has done it, tho' I have still hold of your Hand all this Time. Now I tell you, Brother, as I have taken hold of your Hand heartily, I will look and search diligently who has done it, and I will stand by you and go with you wherever you go, and where your Bones lie, there mine shall also lie; for we are Brothers, and I will always stand by you and die by you. I don't tell you this from my lips, but from my Heart, and my Actions shall show it.'

"The President taking Notice that Teedyuskung had not given an answer to that part respecting the going against the Ohio, whereupon Teedyuskung arose and said:

"'Brother:

"'When I came from Home I thought we should have been able to have done that Work by ourselves, but now I see so much Mischief done, I do not think it prudent to undertake it myself, nor would I by any means hinder you from going, but I will heartily join with you, and we will go together.

"'Brother:

"'Now I have told you I will die with you, and where your Bones lie there my Bones shall lie also; I further tell you, as soon as I go home this my Messenger shall carry the News to all the Indian Nations that we will join with our Brothers the English, and go with them, and where their Bones lie there ours shall lie also.'

"Then the President said:

"'Brother Teedyuscung, and our Brethren the Indians: what you have now said sufficiently explains what you said yesterday on this Head, and I am much pleased with it and thank you for so favourable an Explanation; we will now immediately proceed to Consider a full Answer to what you said yesterday, and will let you know when we are ready and hope it will not take up much Time.'

"Teedyuscung being asked whether it would be agreeable to him to receive an Answer this afternoon, replied, 'as the Business is weighty and requires haste, I shall be ready to hear you whenever you please.'"

"EODEM DIE.—P. M.

"The Conference continued.

"Present the same as in the Morning.

"The President addressing himself to Teedyuscung said:

"'Brother Teedyuscung, and our Brethren the other Indians: I desire you will now attend to what I am going to say to you, and consider it as if it came from the Governor's Mouth.

"'Brother Teedyuscung, and our Brethren the other Indians:

"'Yesterday, you told me that you had, agreeable to your Promise at Easton, given an Halloo; that the Indians all around us had heard you; that they had seen you and me sitting together in Council; that they approve of what we are about, and desire us both to press heartily on, in prosecuting the Business we are engaged in; that they will do all they can to keep our Eyes clear, that we may see their Wives and Children, and our Ears open, that we may hear what they, who live back, have to say to us. That they have appointed one Messenger to do our Business, and that it is our Friend Daniel, who is come Down; that the reason of his being sent was on Account of the other Messenger staying so long.

"'Brother:

"'It gives me and the rest of my Brethren great Pleasure to hear that you had performed what you undertook at Easton, and that what passed there was agreeable to the Indians, and that they approved of our Proceedings. You may assure all the Indians, nothing shall be wanting on my part to accomplish the good Work begun, and hope you will continue your good Resolutions to give me your assistance. I look on your Wives and Children with Compassion and Pitty, as I well know they must live very uneasy, untill the great and good Work we are now engaged in be fully compleated. It, therefore, highly concerns us both to leave no stone unturned till it be so. I am sorry the Messenger was detained so long on his Journey. You know he met with many Difficulties in coming down, by the Deep Snows and bad weather, that he could scarce travel. Their sending this Second Messenger on the same Account, is a Proof of their good Disposition; and I desire you, by this String of Wampum, to thank them for their care.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'By this String, you put me in mind that you were told, in Governor Morris' Time, that you were weak, and that I were strong; that altho' you were weak, yet I would have you do all that was in your Power, and that, as I was strong, I would always help you in promoting this good Work. You told me, also, that you had used your utmost Endeavours to assist me, and that all the Indians back heard you, and now desire that I would press on and build this Peace on a firm Foundation, as it had been formerly, and Look up to God for a Blessing, that the Peace might stand for ever.

"'Brother:

"'I remember well what was told you by Governor Morris respecting my Ability, and the Promises that were made you of doing all that was in my Power towards promoting this good Work; and I now assure you I continue in the same Resolution, and am determined to assist you to the utmost of my Abilities, and shall always depend upon the Assistance of my Brethren, the Indians, in joining me in fixing the Foundation of this peace we are so happily engaged in on so secure a Rock, that it will last as long as the Sun continues to give its Light; and in order to do this more effectually, as you have told me that you are poor, I shall take an opportunity seriously to Consider in what Particulars I can be of most Service to you.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'You repeat your desire that I would press on this good Work, and inform me that you are weak, that the Work is heavy, and that unless I help you you cannot lift it; you tell me I can do it, and that if you join me in it, it can easily be done; that all the Indians from the Sun rise to the Sun set have heard your Halloo, and have their Eyes upon us, and are ready to join us to lift it up.

"'Brother:

"'I am very sensible the good Work we are engaged in is a very weighty one, and of the greatest Importance to you and us, and that it requires us to join our utmost Strength to carry it on, and accomplish it in the happy manner we both desire.

"'It gives me great Satisfaction to hear you say the most distant Indians are ready and willing to join us in it. This Account gives me fresh Encouragement to continue my Resolutions of acting to the utmost of my Abilities, and you may be assured I shall do every thing in my Power to bring this good Work to a happy Issue. I desire you will join me in Prayers to the Almighty God to give a Blessing to our Endeavours. Let us in all our Proceedings have our Eyes fixed upon him. Let us act honestly and sincerely with each other, that we may have some Ground to hope for his Assistance, for without it all we can do will be in vain.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'By this Belt you told me yesterday that the Work we engaged in is good, that all the Indians afar off have seen us about it, but that you yet perceive we keep our Eyes looking to the Westward on the Expedition formed against the Ohio, and desired us not to trouble ourselves about that affair, but to leave it to you, and that you would do it for us; that you had it in your Power to do it, and that you would give them one Blow, and that whoever shall Escape you would drive them into the Sea. And by this Belt you told me to-day that when you came from Home you thought you should be able to have performed what you yesterday proposed, but that you have since you come to Town heard there were Enemies doing us Mischief at this Time on our Frontiers, and that you judged it not prudent for you to undertake it yourself, but that you would join the English heartily in it, and would die with us in the Undertaking, and wherever our Bones lay your's should also lie with them, And that you would immediately send Word back by Daniel to let all the Indians know this was your Resolution.

"'Brother:

"'I acknowledge the Work we are engaged in to be good, and am pleased the distant Indians have seen us consulting on it, and are pleased with it. What you have observed of our turning our Eyes to the Westward, and that we are concerned to prosecute that

Expedition, is true. We look on the generous Offer you made yesterday of doing that Business for us as a great Mark of your Sincere Dispositions to his Majesty, and your hearty Attachment to the English Nation. We know it is a great Undertaking, and think you have acted very prudently in reconsidering that Matter, and now heartily thank you for your kind Offers to assist us in it. Our great Enemy, the French, have for a long Time been making Encroachments on these Lands, and are determined to keep possession of them if they can; And as our great and wise King has found that they will not hearken to any thing he has said to them on this head, he has now, at a very great Expence, sent over into this Country a great Number of Officers and Soldiers to drive them off. When they will set about it is uncertain, but as you have been so kind as to Offer to join us in such an Expedition, when the Commanding Officer is ready to undertake it, we will acquaint him of your good Intentions, and he will send Notice to you. It will be, therefore, absolutely necessary you immediately send Word to all the Indians who have now joined with us, and make them fully acquainted with the Engagements you have entered into on their Accounts, and that you and we expect they will fulfil them.'

"A Belt.

"'Brother:

"'You tell me you have looked above and all over the World to find out from whence the Mischief that has been amongst us arose, that you have now found it out, and shall take Notice of all such as have pretended to be our Friends, that if you find any of them deceitful, you will run your Hand down their Throats, and pul up their Hearts and lay them before us, and that in this all the Indian Nations, who have joined you and us have agreed.

"'Brother:

"'I am glad you have taken so much pains to find out the Cause of this Mischief, and that you are determined still to search it out to the Bottom, and see if any such who pretend to be our Friends have any Hand in it. This is a very prudent Resolution and I desire you would pursue it, for if there be any among you who carry Two faces, and act deceitfully, they are much more dangerous to both of us than our open Enemies, and if not found out, will ever be throwing Logs in the great Road, that has been now opened between us, towards perfecting this great and good Work of Peace, I assure you I shall use the same Care on my part to find out such Enemies amongst us, if there be any.

"'Brother:

I have now answered every Part of what you said to me yesterday. I do not observe that you have said any thing that was wrong; if I had, I should have Endeavoured to set you right, as Brethren ought to do with one another I am sensible of the Necessity of dispatching this Messenger. I shall do every thing I can to forward it, and I now desire, if you find I have omitted giving you a full answer on every Head, that you would, like a Brother, open your Mind freely to me, and tell me so, for you must be sensible the greater Freedom we use with one another on affairs of such Importance as the great Work we are at present engaged in, the greater Probability there is of finishing it speedily to the satisfaction of both of us.'

"A String.

"Teedyuscung making no Answer, the President proceeded and said.

"'Brother:

"'As I have now answered what you said to me yesterday, If you have nothing further to say to me on the Head I have some other Business to lay before you.'

"To which Teedyuscung replied: 'I have nothing to object to what you have said. It is a full Answer to what I said Yesterday, and all quite agreeable.'

"The President resuming his Discourse, said:

"'Brother Teedyuscung:

"'I am sorry to inform you that I hear there are now some Indians on our Frontiers and in Lancaster County, on Swahatawro Creek, murdering our people and carrying off some scattering Families. This, Brother, will, I am afraid, be attended with very ill Consequences unless we can find out who they are. It highly concerns you to join me in endeavouring to know of what Nation these People are, and to bring some of them in, that I may be able to know who sent them there. These may, perhaps, be some of the People who have pretended to be our Friends; but whether they be or not we must find them out; and as you have now taken hold of our Peace Belt, and have engaged for the Indians on Sasquehannah that they will not suffer any Enemy Indians to hurt me, I desire that you will immediately go to Bethlehem yourself, where I understand you have some young Men, and send a Party of them out to Scour our Frontiers and take some of them Prisoners; Or if you are not able to take them, that you will endeavour to bring back our People they have carried off; and I will immediately give Orders for a Party of our Soldiers there to join. This Conduct will convince me and my People that you are in earnest in this great and good Work we are now engaged in.'

"A Belt.

"'Brother:

"'The Accounts you have mentioned to me from time to time of the several Tribes of Indians joining us in the good Work we are engaged in has given me great Pleasure. You told me by your last Messenger that you were now become Eighteen Tribes or Nations, and are now grown very strong. I desire you will acquaint such of these Tribes who have joined you that I with great Pleasure take them by the Hand, and that I shall be very glad to see some of the Chiefs of each Nations in this City, that I may see and hear them, and take them in my Arms. They will then have an Opportunity of Confirming by their own mouth what you have said to me; which will afford me great satisfaction. I desire you will make them acquainted with the Engagements you entered into with me at Easton in their behalf of returning all our Prisoners they had in the Indian Country. And as our People are Strangers to the Woods, and will not be able to find the Roads to the Inhabitants, this will be a very good Opportunity of having them conducted safely; and I shall depend on their bringing with them all our People they can collect.'

"A Belt.

"Teedyuscung having received the Belt arose and said:

"'Brother, hearken, I shall only speak a few words, and all you present take Notice.

"'Brother:

"'Since I have taken hold of the Covenant Chain, as I consider myself as one with you, I can do no other than as you have said. Were my Wife and Children among you I should be very uneasy and want to see them; I will therefore use my utmost Endeavours to collect as many of your People that are Prisoners in the Indian Country as I can, and will bring them down to you; Brother, now I think we have really finished our Agreements and we are one; But tho' we are one, I will not give myself up intirely to you; I will not inlist under your Captains or officers, but I will have Captains of my own; Here my Son is one of my Captains; we will join with you but we will have Captains of our own; As you know I am but weak and Poor, I hope you will Pay my People who shall go out along with you.

"It being late, the Conference ended; and as Teedyuscung was in haste to dispatch the Messenger, and sent out some of his Young Men to scour our Frontiers, he sat out next morning for Bethlehem, without saying anything of his Private Affairs and Settlement at Wyoming, as he intended."

Extract of a Letter dated Tuesday, April 18th, 1758.

"Teedyuscung dispatched his Son John Jacob as Captain, and four more Indians, Viz$^{t.}$: his Son Amos, Paul and his Brother John, also Isaac, all Delawares, to the three Indian Nations over Allegheny, Viz$^{t.}$: Delawares, Shawanese, and Quahanoquesie, of which last Castareega is Chief.

"1st. Delivered Four Strings to acquaint said Nations that he had twice receiv'd good News from them, and lately heard they inclined to be at Peace with the English; but now he hears of fresh murders being committed, which two Contraries he cannot reconcile or see thro', and therefore desires to know the reason.

"2d. A Large Black Belt, with five strokes across, made of white Wampum, at which Teedyuscung said:

"'Hark, Men of Allegheny; you sent me word you had laid hold of the two ends of the Peace Belt, and I and the English should lay hold of the Middle, which we have done, and held, and do hold it still fast; Therefore, I must desire all your Captains to sit quiet at Home, and not partake of these Evils, or murder English any more; For indeed, we are many Indians that live here amongst them. By such doings you may hurt the Chain of Peace.'

"3d. A White Belt, with black strokes across, set with black Wampum, at which he said:

"'My Friends and Brethren, Shawanese and Delawares:

"'You live near the Others, and if any of you live nigh the French, move a little further from them, and take each other by the Hand, and let all your Chiefs come, and I will take them by the Hand and go with them to the Governor, where they shall hear Words with their own Ears for themselves.'

"4th. A White Belt, set with black Wampum across, and said:

"'Hereby I require and charge all Indians, here and there, not to acquaint the French any thing of Transactions here; but to stop their Ears and Eyes, that they may neither hear nor see what passes amongst us.'"

Then were read the following Letters, and ordered to be entered:

"*Extract from a Letter from Sir William Johnson to M. Gen*l. *Abercrombie, dated at Fort Johnson,* 13*th April,* 1758, *received* 22*d, in the Morning, by the Post.*

"I shall endeavour all in my Power to get as many Indians as I possibly can to join his Majesty's Forces, both this way and to the southward, for which Purpose I shall send Mr. Croghan, as soon as he returns from the German Flats to Philadelphia (in the mean while, I think Governor Denny should loose no Time in sending Invitations to them Indians, who are inclined to Peace, to come to Philadelphia), with proper Instructions and Directions to assist and co-operate with Governor Denny, in bringing about and settling a Peace with the Ohio and Western Indians, and try if he can get a Number of them to join Brigadier General Forbes; and endeavour to persuade the rest to lie still if possible, which (from the Steps I have lately taken), I am in hopes he will be able to accomplish. The Cherokees will, I am positive (by what they promised me last fall when here), join us heartily, if we do not by neglect, or some mismanagement, overset the good Disposition they then were in, which I hope will be guarded against and prevented, as there Alliance is, in my Opinion, a Matter of the utmost Consequence, particularly to the Southern Governments, which, I think, should not stick at any thing now to engage them heartily.

"J. APPY, Secretary."

"BETHLEHEM, April 23d, 1758.

"Sir:

"This Morning a Soldier came from Fort Allen, with a Letter from Capt. Orndt, directed to you or Mr. Edmonds, wrote last Night, in which the Captain gives you an account of the Trouble he had with Teedyuscung's Messengers, and that he could not get them from the Fort sooner than Yesterday Morning; and that they came back again towards Evening, telling the Captain they would not carry the Message; one of them said he had dream'd that two Indians had poisoned them, and they would die if they did go—forcing, at the same time, their Belts and strings of Wampum upon Mr. Orndt to send them to Teedyuscung again; yet he kept them, and only desired you, or Mr. Edmonds, to acquaint Teedyuscung of the Behaviour of his Messengers. Edmonds acquainted Teedyuscung directly of it; he proposed to send a Young Man of his to bid the Messengers proceed in their Journey, &c. But Mr. Edmonds told him that would be to no purpose—his Captains would not hearken to the Message of a lad—it was needful that he did go himself and look after things; to which he at last agreed, upon Condition that Edmonds should go with him; And so they both set out for Fort Allen about 9 o'Clock. This Morning, Mr. ——— proposed to take the Captain's Letter along to you; but when sent for, Mr. Edmonds was gone already, and his Wife said he had, in the Hurry, taken the Letters along. I thought it, therefore, needful to acquaint you, nevertheless, of the Contents, as you may have an opportunity to acquaint the Governor of it. The Captain complains, also, that those Indians who were to range, did nothing but Drink, and were continually Drunk—they having brought whole Casks of Rum from Easton. One thing more I must tell you, The Lieutenant from Fort Allen was here, yesterday, in his private affairs; he reported that a Couple of Indians were come from the Susquehannah some Days ago, and that since their Arrival the Messengers look'd much confused, and as if they were knock'd on the Head; in short, things Look very suspicious, and as if some evil spirit did work and rule again amongst the Savages; which we have so much Reason to believe, as an Indian from above has secretly told his Friend, here in Bethlehem, there would be bad Times again, beseeching him, at the same Time, to retire from these parts. If not the Lord was on our side—in Distress our strong Defence and Armour—we should should be in great fear; but as we are under his Protection, he will keep a good Watch, that we may not be surpriz'd; and I hope the last Murder on Swatara has put all our Neighbours upon their Guard; for, as we know nothing certain, we can no body tell of it.

"Your Family is well.

"I am, with much respect, Yours,

"JOHN EDWIN."

"May it Please Your Honour:

"Sir:

"I came to Town last Night, pretty late, and thinking it not Convenient to trouble you to-Day, I beg leave to inform your Honour, that Teedyuscung, a Day or two after he had dispatch'd his Two Sons, &c^{a} to the Alleghena, Sent Five other Indians to range on our Frontiers, in Company with some of Cap^{t} Orndt's Men; this he desired I would inform you of, and that he intends, very soon, to pay you a Visit (nay, he would fain come with me), to conclude about going to Wyoming &

"I am your Honour's most Hum. Serv^{t}

"TIMOTHY HORSFIELD.

"Philadelphia, April 23d, 1758."

Benjamin Shoemaker, William Logan, and Richard Peters were appointed a Committee to Consider the Intelligence contained in the said Letters, and what is proper to be done in Consequence thereof, and to make their report thereon as soon as possible.

A Recommendation by the Commissioners under the Act for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade, &c^{a} of John Carson, Francis Campble, and Nathaniel Holland, to be Agents at Fort Augusta, and to be Commissionated accordingly, was read & Considered, and Francis Campble is approved of and appointed to be the Indian Agent at Fort Augusta, and to be Commissionated accordingly, of which the Commissioners aforesaid are to have notice.

A Petition to the Governor from several of the Inhabitants of the Town of Reading and others in the County of Berks was read setting forth the great Distress of that County from the Ravages lately committed therein by some Indians, and praying for a speedy Reinforcement; the same was taken into Consideration and upon application to General Forbes a Company of One Hundred Highlanders were ordered into that part of the Province for their Protection and Security.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-Seventh, Two Members waited on the Governor with the Bills for granting to his Majesty a Duty of Tonnage, &c. for his Concurrence; and at the same time presented to his Honour the Bill for Extending several Sections of an Act of Parliament, &c. intituled "An Act for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion," and desired his Assent to it as it now stood.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-Eighth, the Governor by the Secretary sent down to the House the Bill for granting to his Majesty a Duty of Tonnage, &c. with a Verbal Message that his Honour was ready to pass the same whenever presented to him for purpose.

(Copy) N.o 1

Sir William Johnson
Fort Johnson 28th Apl. 1755
Rd the 5th May by post
And the 13

Sir

Fort Johnson 28th April 1758

Two Days ago I received a Belt of Wampum from the upper Nations with an invitation to me and the Lower Mohawk Castle to attend the approaching Congreſs at Onondago, a Copy of which Meſsage and my Answer to it I herewith transmitt your Excellency.

By the intelligence I have rec.d (a Copy of which I send you with my letter of that Date) there is I think great Reason to believe, this Congreſs at Onondago will be of very great Importance and I hope productive of Events which may be highly favourable to His Majestys Service, and the interest of the Colonies. I persuade myself the Indians would not have given me the invitation unleſs they were convinced that the Subject Matters to be there discuſsed would be agreable to me —

The time for the Meeting you will see Sir is very Short and I was obliged to give my Answer immediately as I judged it for the Good of His Majestys Service to give my Attendance, I have accepted the invitation, and propoſe to set off in a few Days.

As to the proposal of the Indians for opening and reestablishing a Trade in the Country of the Six Nations, it is undoubtedly an application not to be rejected. at the same time it is an affair of that importance as Merits a very serious Consideration before it is set on foot

At my Lord Loudoun's Desire I Deliver'd him the Sketch of a Plan, in Case the Trade at Oswego should be reestablished. A Copy of this I have some where amongst my Papers, but I wish you would Ask my Lord for a Copy of what I gave him that you may give it a Reading and Consider it.

I suppose this Subject will be one amongst others, which will be opened at Onondago, to which I shall give such an Answer as will leave a Reserve for your Direction and Opinion.

Trade is the principal hinge upon which the Continuance and Extension of His Majesty's Indian Interest Must turn, at all times it will require a very skilfull Eye, in the present Conjuncture of Affairs it is a Point that requires to be very Delicately touched. A blunt refusal would be fatal, conditional promises I apprehend will at present be the most Adviseable Measure.

I think by no means of pushing an open Unrestrained Trade with the Indians, untill they have given incontestable Proofs, that the Effects of that Trade would not be made [illegible] agst us. I [illegible] leave this important Subject until the Result of this Meeting at Onondago throws more light upon it, when I will give you my further Sentiments thereon.

Captain Wraxall is with me and I could not Detain him with the requisite [illegible] from the Duties of his Military Station, tho' I could

Wish some Satisfactory Expedient could on that he Might be wholly with me in ye Department of Secretary for Indian Affairs, as a Variety of Inconveniencies and Obstructions do, and must arise to His Majestys Service, as well as to myself by these two Departments clashing and obstructing each other.

In my Letter of the 13th Instant I answered your Excellency upon my colecting as large a Body of Indians as I possibly can to Aid his Majestys Arms in making an irruption into Canada. I shall have this Matter constantly before me and Prosecute it to the utmost of my power at the approaching Meeting at Onondaga, which will give me a lucky Opportunity of pushing that point.

Its possible our Indian Affairs may Speedly wear a More favourable Aspect, when it will be Absolutely Necessary that I be supplied with a Stock of proper Indn Arms, Guns, Pistols and Cuttlasses, at all Events I shall want a Number of them, and where to get them I know not.

I formerly gave into my Lord Loudoun a List of these and a proper Assortment of other Goods for the Indians, which his Lordship promised to Write for to England, which would save the Crown a great Sum of Money, for the prices here are Extravagantly high.

I have heard Nothing of that Affair since. I have a great many Guns by me which are useless for Want of repair, and many Daily

Between

Returned me which want Mending, could your Excellency order a Gun Smith and Tools hither, I am very much Distressed for want of one, and It would save — a great Deal of money.

I am Obliged to Your Excellency for promising to grant me a Warrant for my three Years Salary, I am in want of it.

My Commission from General Braddock bears Date the 15th of April 1755. which to the 15th Inst. amounts to £1800. Sterl. You will See by my other Letter of this Date that I have hinted at the Confusion which may arise in Indian Affairs by the busy Spirit which rages in the Pensylvania Governm.t being introduced in their Ind.n Negotiations.

I am well informed the Quakers have a very considerable private Fund [illegible] for treating with the Ind.ns that they hold private and Separate Meetings with them, and transact in a Manner of their own, which none but themselves know the Bottom of. This Procedure is in itself flagrantly illegal and will I am convinced not only Confound but perhaps render Uneffectual what the Governor and his Council may have in design. And whilst Indian Affairs are thus subject to Party Views and Opposition Your Excellency may easily foresee the fatall Consequences which may result from it if they draw into their Scale, and as both Parties seem Desirous of Doing, and Extensive Indian Negotiations.

Matters being thus circumstanced, I can see little advantage which would Arise from my sending Mr. Croghan or any other person thither. What Extraordinary steps the Quakers have taken, A Paper I transmitted you last Winter to send my Lord Loudoun very Evidently shows, and I think is of so interesting a Nature, that least it should have Escaped your Memory, I will herewith send you another Copy. How far such Messages and Declarations may tend to Obstruct His Majestys Service, and fatally Wound the success of His Arms, I humbly submit to your Judgement, but at the Same time I must beg Leave to Declare to you, that if these sort of Negotiations with the Six Nations are permitted with impunity to be privately carried on, without my knowledge or Concurrence, I cannot Answer for the Consequences nor carry on that Service which his Majesty hath been pleased to commit to my Care and Direction. The Affair Appears to me in a Light of the utmost Moment, especially at this Juncture, and thought it my indispensible Duty to lay it before Your Excellency His Majestys Commander in Chief, as I conceive it comes with great Propriety within the Reach of your immediate Power, for I am sensible Govr. Denny is by far too Weak to give any effectuall Check or Controll to these Interferings of the Quakers.

I am with the greatest respect

Your Excellencys

m

Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant
Willm. Johnson.

To Hon:e
Major Gene.

Fort Johnson 25th March 1759

Several Senecas arrived here from their Country in Ten Days, who having desired a Meeting spoke as follow

Present
Sir William Johnson
Capt. Montour Interptr.

Canigeanes Speaker

Brother Warraghyjaghey

your Friend Tiononhagena (Meaning the Cow Shooter a great Sachem of the Senecas and true to our Interest) having received Several Accounts lately of the Designs of the French &c. Sent us down with orders to communicate them to you.

We are now thank the Great Spirit for it Safe arrived, notwithstanding the Many obstructions & Discouragements we met with from (as we now find) Disaffected Persons, who told us you were greatly out of Temper and Might Destroy us — However we were Determined to see you, and we are now Glad to Sit with you by this Council fire of the Six Nations, where we shall open our Hearts and communicate every thing we know to you.

Be then Attentive Brother

the Commanding Offr. at Fort De troit Some time last Autumn Sent Meſsengers to the Several Ottawaw Nations, Around a Lake, Twightwees &c. to [illegible] they would Stay at Home for Some time, as he was preparing to kindle a very large Council Fire at his

Fort, in order to call them to it and there Settle Some Matters of the utmost Consequence to them.

They sent him for answer, that they would acquaint their allies as they live far off, extending quite to the Missisipi which will take some time, However there came a Number of Indians of the Different and Distant Nations to attend Said Meeting.

When Met at the Village of the Jenundadees close by Fort Detroit, Saghstaghreye Chief of that Nation told the others that he had learnt some thing of what the French intended to be propose at that Meeting, and it being of a very Intresting Nature, advised & begged of them, not to be too hasty in their Resolutions or answer to the French

Being now Met at the Fort after a great deal of Form &c, the Commandant told them, that what he was now going to lay before them was from the Great King of France his Master whose Commands he was to obey at any rate and then Proceeded.

Children of the Several Nations now Met here

The King your Father being very Sensible that Neither He, the English, or you have right Title or Claim to the Lands now you live upon being the Property of the Five Nations by Conquest, and he haveing nothing more at Heart than the Happiness of His Children has Wisely thought of an Expedient

And the only one to make you and yours live q and happy hereafter, which is, to fall upon the Six Nations and cut them off from the face of the Earth, to facilitate which your Father has been for Years and is still endeavouring to persuade the Six Nations (now grown a foolish and Degenerate People) to Quarrel with their Brethren the English, and is now in hopes of succeeding, this must involve them in a War with the English and consequently make their Numbers so Small, that they must fall an easy Victim to us whenever we fall upon them,

It's your Father the great Kings Pleasure to have this brought about and accomplished towards the next Fall.

After this the Commandant stood up and acquainting them this was the chief and only reason of his calling them to the Meeting, he took a War Belt of 8 Feet Long and one Feet Broad, threw it before them and desired they would not hesitate at takeing it up, then had the Head knocked out of a Hogshead of Claret and drank the King of France's Health in the Blood of the Six Nations (Meaning the Claret) and hoped they would all follow the Example.

Some of the Distant Western Nations were about taking up the War Belt and joining their

War

A

War Song, but Saghstaghery the Gienondadee Chief before Montreal, took up the Belt and in an angry Mood, told all the Nations present that he did not think it proper any of them should Sing the War Song, before they had Maturely considered the purport of what was Spoke with the Belt, well he looked upon to be of a very Serious and interesting Nature and Deserving a due consideration upon which they withdrew & held a Council in the Woods to arrange themselves when the Gienondadee Chief Spoke as follows

I am surprized at your conduct, and readiness to take up the French Hatchet without considering the consequences, especially as I gave you a caution before we entered the Fort or Council Room of the French he then added how can I who am the Flesh and Blood of the Six Nations, and whose [illegible] Numbers of our Friends and Children are living [illegible] Settled Declare War against them. [illegible] any of the Nations now present that is not allied to the Six Nations who take up the Hatchet [illegible] [illegible] that will not comply with what is proposed by this Belt, and then he kicked it from him [illegible] the [illegible] proceeded and Desired they would speak their Sentiments

After a short Pause the Six Nations replied, the Six

Nations were their old Friends and allies and therefore they never would come into what the French propos'd by that Belt, so kicked it from them to the Nations from Ilenois and about Missisipi, who after some Consolation together, Said that when the Six Nations formerly conquer'd them and several other Nations arround them and had it in their Power to Destroy them entirely and did not do it, they could not think it right to turn their Enemys now, so threw the Belt from them to some of the other Nations who all joind in opinion with the rest who Spoke before them, so that they unanimously rejected the proposals of the French, then went to the Commandant who made the Speech to them and told him that as it was an affair of great Moment that he laid before them they would take time to consider of it in their Respective Countrys and then Send him their Ultimate Resolutions.

x N.B. This account was brought by Tahaddgha a Jeconondee Chief and some Warriors who were sent purposely to acquaint the Six Nations &c of it. They told it at Niagara to several Senecas there, and at Kanawagan on the back of the Seneca Country —

A true

&c.

A true Extract from the Original
Minutes Examined by Me
Peter Wraxall
Secry Indn affairs

Copy

[illegible]

[illegible]

Enclosed in [illegible] No. 1 [illegible]

[illegible]

Sir

Fort Johnson 28th Apr. 1758

I am honoured with your favours of the 6th and 10th Inst. inclosing me several Papers transmitted you by Govr. Denny, relative to the Indian Negotiations carrying on in that Province. All which I have carefully perused and maturely considered.

I propose to confine myself in this Letter to these affairs only, and give my Answer to other subjects contained in your favours before me, in a seperate one.

I think it previously Necessary to give you some Accot. of this Tedyuskung or King Tedeuscung as he is called in the Pennsylvania Procedings, and who seems to carry the absolute lead in all their Negotiations.

Tedyuskung is by Birth a Delaware Indian, before the present War broke out he lived at, or near Wyoming with some other Indians of his Tribe. After Genl. Braddock's Defeat he retired with several other Delaware and River Indians to Tiahogo, after he went to Niagara, and took up the Ax from the French, and was one of the Chiefs who headed and perpetrated the Well known Devastations of the Frontiers of Maryland and Pennsylvania. By various Negotiations with the Six Nations he was at Length prevailed on, to drop the Ax against the English and at subsequent Treatys held in the Province of Pennsylvania, he entered into a Re-Alliance and Friendship with us.

Teedyuscung tho' no Indian King in the proper sense of that Word, is a Chiefman, and considered as Such among the Delawares, Munseys, and Mohickander Indians, who are at present settled on the Susquehanna, and some of its Branches.

The Party Spirit, which has, and continues so signally to Display itself in Pennsylvania, hath swelled this Mans Consequence amongst these Indians, he having been courted by both sides, and all their Negotiations seem to have centered with him only. This conduct under our late circumstances with Relation to these Indians may perhaps be justified, but should our Indian affairs take a more favourable turn, it will not in my humble Opinion be Adviseable to give Teedyuscung this Excessive Distinction in Publick Treaties and Negotiations; it will tend to give umbrage to the other Indians and build our Fabric upon too Narrow and precarious a Foundation, besides if I am not Mistaken, the Quakers have such an hold upon Teedyuscung that he will do Nothing without their Concurrence, and whilst they interfere in Indian Affairs the Govr. of Pennsylvania, has found, and will find, unsurmountable Impediments to his Negotiations.

Teedyuscung

Tediuscung makes so considerable a figure on the Face of the Pennsylvania Indian Proceedings which I have had the honour now to Receive from you, and taken to himself such incredible Consequence, and Extensive Influence, as may have very ill Consequences if implicitly depended on.

What I have to say in the Sequel of this Letter made it Necessary first to introduce Tediuscung to Your Excellency, and to throw in, a few Observations upon his Character in which I have been impartial, and aimed at Brevity.

I think it was sound Policy to cultivate a good Understanding and Friendship with Tediuscung, and that it will by no Means be prudent or proper to Disgust him —

But while Court is paid, Caution should not be forgot — Implicit Belief and Negotiations of his, which may affect the whole System of our Indian Affairs, and this on the Credit of one Man, would be a most imprudent Credulity. And I think Gov^r Denny tho' urged by his Assembly to plunge at once into those extensive and important Negotiations which Tediuscung opened in his Conferences, Acted a Much Wiser part to take time first to look into him, and apply to Your Excellency before he Proceeded too far —

Tediuscung

Tedeuscung Speech to the Governor of the 15th March seems to me throughout the whole of it, to betray an Excess of Vanity, and a Head made Giddy by the complaisance and Court Ship, which has been paid to him he speaks of himself in a Stile of Consequence which I am fully convinced belongs to no Single Indian upon the Continent, and even more ridiculous in him to Assume than in many others

He tells the Governour, that all the Nations from the Sun Rise to those beyond the Lakes as far as the Sun Setts, have sent Messages to him and constituted him their Plenipo.

The Indian Manner of Speaking is indeed sometimes strongly figurative, but this is a Rant, beyond what I have ever met with

He tells Governour, he speaks &c. & produces a Belt in behalf of 18 Nations, 6 of these are the 6 Nations, who Nationally considered have not I am well assured, given him any Kind of Delegation, he mentions some whom I never heard of, and tho' I have now Indians of many Nations at My house, and White People who know great Number of Nations they are utterly Ignorant of these. Others he Mentions, particularly the Caghnawagas whom I am almost confident don't know there is such a Man in the World as Tedeuscung

for

At present the Man seems to me inibriated with the Notice that has been taken of him a Philadelphia; from my own Experience, I well know that the Modesty and good sense of any Indian is not proof against a great Weight of Favour and Courtship.

I will lay before your Excellency my Idea of what is real, and may be fact in all this Extravagance of Tediuscung.

The Delawares who live in the Neighbourhood of Fort Du Quesne have had many Messages from the Six Nations, Exhorting them to forbear Hostilities against the English; Tediuscung also promised to send them, I suppose he has done it. The French probably have been scarce of Goods and Provisions. These Causes have opperated, and those Indians finding Tediuscung had made his peace with the English, are now willing to do the same, and have sent Messengers with a Belt of Wampum to Tediuscung to pave the Way to there being re admitted to our alliance and Friendship. These Indians I believe are the only ones will send Deputies to Negotiate a Peace with Pennsylvanians and when they come I am of opinion they should meet with a favourable Reception; but at the same time, I think the Gov.r of Pennsylvania should insist on they and their Families leaving their present Place of Abode and

Returning to their Ancient Settlements of Wyoming and Shamokin, where proper Provision must be promised and made for them and their families

Another Article I apprehends ought to be Mentioned as Preliminary, that they deliver up all our People whom they have got and hold in Slavery, and this Point I doubt not Govr. Denny will again Repeat to Tediuscung, as it was promised to me here by the Delawares, and think if they are sincere in their Declarations, this Point, this must Consequently follow. ——

The Delaware Nation consists of many Tribes, if Nations be put for Tribes, it may mislead. —— Mr Croghan is, and will daily be more and more Necessary to me; he tells me there is a very good Interpreter, One Mr Magee who Lives at Donnegal, and Understands the Language, and is well acquainted, both with Delawares and Shawanese, whom Governour Denny may send for and Employ. ——

When and Where Your Excellency would have these Indians to join His Majesty's Forces, and Aid His Arms against the Enemy you will please to answer him. ——

I would only beg leave to observe to you that the Twightwees, Jenundadies and Delaware Indians are not by my Informations in a good Understanding with the Cherokees, Cattawbas, and Creeks and therefore as
those

as the [illegible] sufficient [illegible]
I doubt not continue their Aid against the French on the Ohio; I apprehend Brigad. General Forbes will have in them a sufficient Body of Indians for his Assistance, great Care must be taken, not to join any Nations of Indians with them, who may by such Junction Occasion intestine Broils and Feuds, whereby the Whole Indian Assistance, will be overset, and great Care must be also taken that the Southern Gov=ernments do not Disgust or damp the present Ardor and Attachment of the Southern Indians by an ill timed Parsimony; at any Rate, if Value their Assistance as essential to our Succes it must be supported by a fixt and not a precarious Fund.

The Council of Officers held at Fort Loudoun you will have seen were of the same Opinion with me as to the Propriety of communicating or discussing Separate Peace to the Cherokees and Southern Indians, and I am convinced they judged per=fectly right; I think they ought not even to know of any of your Negotiations with the Delaware Neighbours &c if it can be concealed from them.

Upon this Occasion I must begg leave to repeat to Your Excellency what I have formerly Mentioned to the Earl of Loudoun that there are in Pennsylvania some busy Intriguing Spirits, who are for pushing this Government into a Wide Sence of Indian Managements, I might Guess at their Motives, but I shall not take up your time wth the Detail at Present. I only beg leave to add, that it Seems to Me to be the Remains of the Old Provincial Spirit, when Province counteracted Province in Indian Affairs, conducted their own private System without any Regard to any General Plan, and thus Confused and Weaken'd His Majestys Indian Interest. I would Wish Govr. Denny to be Warned against these Wiles.

I am not jealous Sir of Encroachments upon my Department, however, or whatever Set of Men I think can Advance the Common Good in Indian Affairs I would readily embrace and Assist but Matters Stand upon a General and Establish Bottom and if the Indians find we pull Different Ways we shall overset what hopes are yet to be Entertained.

Let Pennsylvania Soon and Make Peace with the Delawares Mohickanders and Munseys, but I would wish them to Enter into Extensive Negotiations there are Dependances and Connections which I have great Reason to think they are not Sufficiently informed of, and without which they will be apt to plunge into Confusion and do Mischief, where they perhaps hope to do Good.

Herewith I send your Excellency an Extract from a Message, brought me by

Two Seneca Messengers from the Chief Sachems of that Nation; hence it Appears that Many of the Western Nations are Disgusted by the French, They Desired and held a Meeting with the Senecas at a Place on the South East of Lake Erie. What passed there, is not yet Made Publick, the Six Nations are Summoned to a grand Meeting at Onondaga where all that passed at Lake Erie, is to be laid before them and by what I can learn from some Indians, a Considerable Revolution in their Political System is expected to take place, and which will be very advantageous to us. I suppose Tediuscung has heard something of this, which gave him the handle to puff as he has done, and which I suspect was then there and indiscreet notwith Tediuscung but the next Council at Onondaga any proposals of the Western Nations are to be heard and resolved upon, and at that Council Tediuscung would be looked upon as a very inconsiderable Person, and his Nation be Obliged to submit to their Determinations or be Speedily exterminated by the Six Nations and their Allies if once they come to be of one Mind would break forth thro' all the Indians upon the Continent, and if they should turn against the French in Earnest, will be no Considerable Change in that Place

I have Interrupted you Sir with a long Letter, but I thought the Subject called upon me to be somewhat Explicit, and I have Abridged as Much as I consistently could — I have the Honour to be with unfeigned Esteem

To His Excy
Majr Genl Abe

Fort Johnson 26th April 1756

Arrived Canaghquayeson and Nicholasa two Oneida Chiefs and acquainted Sr William that they were sent Express by the 6 Nations and desired a hearing when accordingly they were Called —

Prest.
Sr William Johnson Bart.
George Croghan Esqr.
Lieut. Claus Deputy Secretn.
Jacobus Clement Interpr.

Canaghquayeson Spoke and Said Brother
We came here to Let you know in the name of our Confederacy that they are now ready to hold the meeting at Onondaga so long proposed and now it is for certain to take place within 12 days hence — We therefore were sent Express to Invite you and your Brethren the Mohawks to it whom we beg you will acquaint thereof we have in our passing Conojoharey acquainted that Castle with our Message and given them an Invitation, We assure you the Road is now clear and every obstacle removed from it, wherefore we hope you will not Make any Delay but Set out as soon as possible as we Expect before we can reach Onondaga the rest of the Nations will be Assembled there, the Mohawks, Conojohareys and several Nations from Susquehanna River are to rendezvous at Oneida, within 3 Days when we are to Join them and march in a body to Onondago

Gave a Belt

Fort Johnson 28th April

Sir William Johnson's Answer to the Invitation of the 6 Nations delivered him the 26th Instant—

(Brethren) I have Considered the Invitation you made me two days ago in the Name of the 6 Nations Desiring I would attend the Approaching Meeting at Onondago and as I hope they would not have given me this Invitation unless there resolutions were such as will be favourable to the honour and Interest of the Great King of England my Master and Your Father under these Expectations I do accept of your Invitation will give my timely Attendance and acquaint the Mohawks of this Castle with it that they may accompany me

A True Copy from the Original
Minutes Examined by me

Peter Wraxall

Secret^y Indian Affairs —

Copy

Invitation of the 6 Nations
To Sr Willm Johnson to Attend
the Congress at Onondaga

Enclosed in Sr Willms of the 28. Jul 1753

C No 2

My Lord

I did myſelf the Honor to write to your Lordship from Charles Town by Colonel Boquet, acquainting you with the Steps taken there by the Governor & Aſsembly in Regard to the Indians. Mr. Atkins arrivd at that Place the night before I came away, he consented very readily to my undertaking the Journey & gave me a Letter to the Chiefs of the Cherokees. On my Way to the Nation I met the Little Carpenter with seventy four Men on the Fronteer of South Carolina, going to pay Mr. Littleton a Visit. I endeavourd to prevail on them to return with me, but as they expected Presents on Account of their late Succeſs down the Tanasy, I found it difficult, but at last the Carpenter agreed that I shoud carry back fifty six of his Men, & promiſsd he woud be up himſelf with the rest by the 26th of the Month at Chote, & that he woud set out for Winchester by the 5th of May with a large Party, but I have heard nothing of him since. I got here as soon as the Interpreters from Virginia, Captain Boſsumworth is not yet come, & Colonel Howarth who was sent by Mr. Littleton thro' the Nation to bring the Indians to a meeting here with me returnd without a Man. Upon inquiry I found

up

upwards of four hundred Cherokees were already gone to Winchester in different Partys, that almost all the Men beyond the Mountains were gone to annoy the French at Fort Assumption, & that all the Inhabitants of the middle Settlements were at home, but refused to come to me. I call'd together the Warriors of the Lower Towns, who were at home, to the Number of sixty, they after some Consultations promiss'd me they woud go provided I woud lead them myself the lower Path & set out by the first of May, which I agreed to. I then went up in to the Middle Settlements, & sent again to the few Men over the Hill I at last prevail'd on them all to take up the Hatchet, but from Supe stition, they woud go directly to War the nearest Way from their own Towns; they promiss'd to go off the begining of May, & the Men who returned with me from the Lit. Carpenter have agreed to join them. At Mr. Turner's Offer I have sent him to conduct in that Party, which I am in hopes will amount to above two Hundred. I set out tomorrow with about sixty very fine Indians, & flatter myself I shall join the Army by the latter end of the Month. Mr. Turner must be a few Days after me. I hope w shall be in time enough; I assure your Lordship I have not delay'd on hour, so that if we are too late tis not my Fault. The Government ha furnish'd me with a sufficient Quantity of Goods for fitting out the Savages, from the Traders, which will not amount to near the Money vo ted for that Purpose. To induce these People to go to our Assistance I was obliged to promiss them a Reward in Goods to be deliver'd them a Winchester to the Value of forty weight of Leather to each man, to

mak

make them amends for the Loss of the Summer hunt; & have wrote to Mr. Blair to inform him of it & to desire him to order a sufficient Quantity to Winchester for that Purpose. I got seventy six Barrels of Flower from Mr. Steade to support the Indians both here & on their March, I imagine Mr. Littleton will pay for it out of the Money raisd to defray the Expence of fiting out the Savages; what is left will be deliverd to the Officer at Fort Prince George for the use of the Garrison. If I am so happy as to meet with your Lordship's Approbation in what I have done, I shall think my Time & Trouble well bestow'd, for no Man more sincerely wishes to contribute to your Success than does

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient & Most
Obliged Humble Servant

WByrd

Keawee, April 30th 1758

to deliver My Speech which you have herewith & Show the War Belt of Invitation.

At Onieda you are to leave three Belts, One being that they sent me to Connojohary to prevent my proceeding to Onondaga — another in Answer to the Request brought me a few days ago from the 5 Nations by Ondatseghte a Cayouge Indian & others concerning a Trade at the German Flatts — The Third in Answer to the request of the 5 Nations delivered by the same Indian, that I would not take the Feild this Compaign but stay at home to take care of their Affairs.

If before you have finished your Tour you should find good reasons to beleive that a considerable Number of the 5 Nations will come down & go out with me send off one of the Indians Express with a Letter to give me notice of it that I may prepare accordingly, or if you should learn any News of Importance which may be depended on, & unless it should be necessary give the Indians Orders not to Show the Letter to any Officer at any of the Posts on this River. I would have you also Cautious in talking of Indian Affairs with any of those Officers either in going or returning from your Journey as an imprudent use is frequently made of such Conversations.

Given under my hand
at Fort Johnson this 29
May 1758

W^M. JOHNSON

SPEECH TO THE FIVE NATIONS

Copy[1]

Sir Will. Johnson's Speech to the 5 Nations
by Cap^t. Fonda.—

Bretheren of the 5 Nations

To the Subject of your Two Belts delivered me a few days ago (15 May vid. Blue Book) by our Brother Odatseghte of Cayouge, I now give you my Answer.

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

With regard to your Request for establishing a Trade at the German Flatts, You know that an Attempt of that kind has lately been tried there, and you know also that the French & their Indians our open & inveterate Enemies have several times within these few Months, overflowed that place with the Blood of our defenceless People, who depending upon the encouragment of the 5 Nations, cultivated their Lands & brought their goods thither, without Suspicion that their Lives were in the least Danger.

Whether you have committed or connived at these Bloody Scenes, I cannot take upon me to detirmine; and whether you can or will prevent it for the future is a Point we cannot be certain of. But this I can assure you, that the Kings General & Commander in Chief, dos not think it expedient or safe to trust the lives & Properties of His Majestys Subjects in the present Sittuation of Affairs to the Assurances of those Indians who remain idle Spectators whilst the Blood of their Bretheren is Spilling, and therefore you are not at present to expect any Trade will be carried on at the German Flatts.

At Albany & Schenectady Goods are Plenty & Cheap & Beaver bears a high price. you are Welcome to come & trade at either of those places.

Bretheren

As to your Request for my Staying at home & not taking the Feild this Campaign I am to accquaint you that it is the King my Masters Pleasure that I join his Army with all the Indians I can prevail on to follow me; I am detirmined to Obey & I now give all you Warriors an Invitation to go along with me. I shall march in about 3 weeks time. You will remember you have timely Notice & an Invitation. Those of you who will come & join me shall be fitted out as Warriors ought to be. If you all choose to stay at home & smoak your Pipes, I hope the Great Spirit above will give Success to His Majestys Arms without your Assistance.—

giving such Order, saying that they would hold more in one part of the * * * than in another, and that no inconvenience could arise to the Magistrates, as it would be his Care in all Cases of that sort to interpose, and indeed he did not believe they would be put to the tryal in the Ensuing Winter.

The said Bill was compared by Mr. Peters on the part of the Council, and Mr. Roberdeau and Mr. Saunders on the part of the Assembly, together with the Bill Entituled "An Act for granting to his Majesty Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Vessels, and also certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar, for supporting and maintaining the Provincial Ship of War, for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purposes for his Majestie's Service.

The House was required to attend the Governor in the Council Chamber, in order to pass these two bills into Laws, and accordingly waiting on the Governor, they received his Assent, and were enacted, Sealed, and Enrolled.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 2d of May, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner,
Lynford Lardner, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
John Mifflin, Thomas Cadwalader,

Teedyuscung, } Indians.
Teepyuscung,

Isaac Still, Interpreter.

The Council was called, at the Instance of Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief; who, addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I have no new matter to lay before you; I only come to remind the Governor of some things, already agreed upon, that remain to be done. The Indians want to see the Houses built at Wioming, and then they will remove there. All the Indians expect that the Houses shall be built this Spring; and if they be not, they will blame me much, and say it is my fault. I therefore press you to order the Men who are appointed for this Business to go upon it directly. Summer approaches, and it is Time to plant our Corn; this is all I have to say."

A String.

THE
NEWBERRY
LIBRARY
CHICAGO

To this the Governor answered:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"I am always glad to see you; Your request shall be taken into Consideration. I shall communicate it to the King's General, who is now in this City preparing for an Expedition against the Enemy, and likewise to the Assembly, who are now sitting; and, as soon as I have consulted with them, I will give you an answer."

The Governor then entered into Conversation with Teedyuscung on the late Mischiefs that had been done by the Indians on the Frontiers, at Berks County, and desired to know if he had learned what Indians were concerned in them. To which he answered, that he could not tell who they were; He knew nothing about it. He had sent a Letter to the Governor, setting forth all that he knew; he had sent his Two Sons to the Ohio to demand the Cause of these Murders; he had received Belts from these Nations, acquainting him they were all Brothers, from Sunrising to Sunsetting; he could not, therefore, account for this last Mischief. Being asked how long it would take to finish the Buildings at Wioming, supposing the same Number of Hands as went before, he said Three Weeks. He reminded the Governor that they might have Two School Masters, Ministers, and Councellers.

—

To this the Governor answered:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"I am always glad to see you; Your request shall be taken into Consideration. I shall communicate it to the King's General, who is now in this City preparing for an Expedition against the Enemy, and likewise to the Assembly, who are now sitting; and, as soon as I have consulted with them, I will give you an answer."

The Governor then entered into Conversation with Teedyuscung on the late Mischiefs that had been done by the Indians on the Frontiers, at Berks County, and desired to know if he had learned what Indians were concerned in them. To which he answered, that he could not tell who they were; He knew nothing about it. He had sent a Letter to the Governor, setting forth all that he knew; he had sent his Two Sons to the Ohio to demand the Cause of these Murders; he had received Belts from these Nations, acquainting him they were all Brothers, from Sunrising to Sunsetting; he could not, therefore, account for this last Mischief. Being asked how long it would take to finish the Buildings at Wioming, supposing the same Number of Hands as went before, he said Three Weeks. He reminded the Governor that they might have Two School Masters, Ministers, and Councellers.

—

Wednesday, A. M.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Third, Two Members waited on the Governor, with the following Message, and acquainted him that the House inclined to adjourn to Monday the Fourth Day of September next; to which his Honour was pleased to say, that he had some Business to lay before the House, and would acquaint them therewith, by the Secretary, in the Afternoon.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please Your Honour:

"At this Time of General Calamity and Distress of the Colonies, when every Liberty, both civil and religious is at Stake, we were determined to wave every Thing that might tend to create new Disputes between the Two Branches of the Legislature, and therefore have postponed answering your several Messages, and rather submitted, for a Time, to lay under the load of Reflections and Calumny they contain, than by any Means impede his Majesty's Service, or obstruct the generous Measures he has been pleased to concert for our Preservation and Defence. But the aids are now granted to the Crown, and your Message of the Twenty-second Ult. is of such an uncommon and extraordinary Nature, a Regard for our Characters, Truth, and the Public Welfare, will no longer permit us to be silent; tho' the Passion and Injustice it contains are so evident, 'tis more than probable that it will ever carry with it a full remedy against the unhappy disposition your Honour has discovered to deprive us of our just Rights as a Branch of the Legislature, and as far as lies in your power, to ruin our Reputations as Individuals, by Calumniating and condemning unheard, particular Members of our House, without the least Foundation. How far this Conduct corresponds with the large Professions of Justice you made in the Case of William Moore, that you would condemn no Man unheard, nor without giving him and his Accusers a full hearing Face to Face, we leave your Conscience and reason to determine, declaring that they appear to us the most glaring Contradictions.

"You have been pleased to lament the Melancholy state of this distressed Colony, and the unseasonable Animosities we have been engaged in, at which we cannot help being surprised, since it is known to almost every Inhabitant, that you have long had it in your Power to relieve us, in a great Measure, from the first, and in no small Degree, contributed to the Second. Actions speak louder than Words. To these we appeal; will it not appear strange, that this Government, entrusted to your Honour's Care and protection, has expended, since your Administration, upwards of One Hundred Thousand Pounds in supporting three Battallions of Troops under your command, and yet has received very little Defence against the Depredations of the most barbarous and cruel Enemy? Was your Concern as Sincere as you profess, would you have acted in Violation of the Law, pointing out the only effectual Mode of Defending the People, in not issuing orders for making Incursions into the Enemy's Country? Would you have neglected the Military Service, upon which the Lives of Thousands depended; permitted the Officers and Men to remain inactive in the Forts; suffered the Inhabitants to be murdered and Captivated from Time to Time, when every Means in your Power ought to have been exerted for their Defence and Preservation? These are facts so Notorious, so sensibly felt by our bleeding Fellow Subjects, that we cannot but doubt of the Sincerity of your Concern at a Distress, the Continuation of which has too long been owing to your own Neglects and Omissions.

"As to the Animosities you are pleased to say we have been engaged in, we know not what they mean, unless it be the trying and punishing the Author and Abettor of the most Virulent Libel that ever was published against the Representatives of a People and Rights of Government. To enquire into and punish this insolent Attack on the Rights of the Subject was our indispensible Duty. This was concluded long before the Demands of the Crown, made by Secretary Pitt's Letter, were communicated to us, and, therefore, could not impede or affect our Aids to his Majesty for the ensuing Campaign, but rather proved advantageous to the Common Cause, by preventing the House from rising before we had received the Secretary of State's Letter. However, insolent as this attack and virulent as the Libel was, your Honour and some of your Council thought fit to take the Authors under your Protection, and, therefore, we are not surprized at your thinking the Enquiry unseasonable, Since it is natural for a man to call every Measure so that tends to Support those Rights which he has so frequently Shewn a Disposition during His Short Administration to Abridge and Destroy.

"Your Honour is next pleased to say, that we have delayed to turn our attention to the Important Concerns of the Present Campaign, a groundless charge and not more easily made than refuted. The first intimation we had of the Operations to the Westward, and of the Assistance expected from us, was by Lord Loudon's Letter, laid before the House the Twentieth of February; immediately thereupon our proportion of the Eight Hundred Men demanded was resolved on with great cheerfulness, and the Necessary Sum for their Support Voted. On the Eighth of March we received his Majesty's paternal and animating Instructions, informing us of the Measures he was determined to pursue for the preservation of this and his other Colonies, and desiring us to exert the Strength and Abilities of the Province on this important Occasion. It was with impatience we waited to know what Part it was expected we should act in these interesting and necessary Operations; but we did not receive the least intimation of it before the Eighteenth of March, when General Abercombie's Letter was laid before us mentioning the Number of Troops required of this District of the Colonies, and therefore could not come to any determinate and certain Conclusion before. Eleven Days after we presented your Honour with a Bill for furnishing Two Thousand Seven Hundred Men to act in Conjunction with his Majesty's Troops to the Westward.

"A Bill in its Nature reasonable and just, adapted to the Circumstances of the Province, and a Bill which your Duty to his Majesty, and the People entrusted to your Care, would have Obliged you to pass, had those sacred Obligations been constrained to Submit to the most tyranical and unjust Proprietary Instructions. Had your Honour passed this Bill when presented, as you ought to have done, we should have been the first of the Western District, who had given exemplary Proofs of an hearty Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and a Chearful Compliance with his Gracious Demands. But this reasonable Bill you thrice rejected, as you inform us, by the unanimous Advice of your Council, and was resolved, by taking an Advantage of our present bleeding and distressed Situation, either to exempt the Proprietaries from bearing their just proportion of the Tax, to defend their own Estates, or effectually to prevent us from complying with the most Interesting Demands of the Crown. So that it seems his Majesty's Province would have been defenceless, his gracious Demands rejected, and the glorious Plan concerted for the

Defence of these Colonies frustrated, had the Representatives of the People, with the same Inflexibility, adhered to their natural Rights and Privileges as your Honour has to the Slavish Instructions of the Proprietaries, impracticable in themselves, arbitrary in their Nature and abhorrent to every Rule of Common Justice. Thus all the Delay from that Time can be only imputable, with Justice to your Honour and Council who have been so regardless of his Majesty's interest and Service, and so fearful to infringe the Proprietaries Instructions, as to reject a reasonable and most necessary Bill at this critical Juncture, because their Estates were to bear a proportion of the Tax, to defend their own Property.

"Your Honour further asserts, That the first Bill we sent you was so framed, we knew you could not pass it. How you should be acquainted with our Knowledge and Thoughts, we cannot conceive. We beg leave to inform you, that in this, you are under a great Mistake; we well knew your Honour is bound to Obey such Instructions, from Time to Time, as are given you by the Proprietaries, which are liable to alterations and changes; and therefore we could not know but you might have received Orders to have passed a Bill, in which their Estates were included, And we could not suspect that his Majesty had a subject so destitute of Loyalty and Gratitude to the best of Kings, and regardless of every Rule of common justice and Equity, as to continue their Instructions to the Contrary. Is it possible that the Proprietaries can still insist that their great Estates should be protected at the Expense of his Majesty and every person within his Dominions capable of paying Taxes? Could we conceive that they would venture to claim a Privilege no Peer of the Realm, nor even Royalty itself ever pretended to? If these things are reasonable, then, we might have known that the Bill we presented was such as your Honour could not pass; if otherwise, we ought to have been well acquainted with the Proprietaries unjust Disposition, as you seem to be, to have believed it.

"But your Honour would fain perswade the World, that you are not against Taxing the Proprietary Property, and are pleased to say, that one of the principal objections to this Bill related to the unjust Method proposed for taxing their Estates. Let us enquire what this unjust Method was. In the Bill the return of Property was to be procured and made by the Constables of the respective Townships, and ass'ors, the latter of whom were to be Freeholders, and chosen by the People. By them, and the County Assessors, the Estates of the Proprietaries and all others were to be taxed, by the same Method and Rule and in the same Proportion. These have ever been Men of Character and Integrity; and being under the awful Obligation of an Oath or solemn Affirmation, to discharge their Duty, no one can presume they would do any man Injustice in the Taxation. But surely our Proprietaries, in the Characters of private Subjects may venture to submit to a Mode of Taxing, attended with equal security and Equity, with that by which the Peers of Great Britain, and their Gracious Sovereign, are, by a long Line of Precedents, rated and assessed. All Money Bills take their Rise with the Commons. Supplies cannot be raised without their Grant. The King and the House of Lords do not pretend to the Right of amending Money Bills; They ever submit their Estates to be assessed and rated by Persons chosen by the Commissioners, who are nominated by the Commons, and have no Voice in the Election, or Negative on such Persons; where then is the essential Difference between, or greater Security in their Mode of Taxing, than pointed out in our Bill? 'Tis really no more than the Commissioners, who are nominated by the Representatives of the People, choose the Assesors in the one case, and in the other they are Elected by the People themselves. But nothing less will satisfy the Proprietaries, than the investing their Deputies with a share in the Nomination and Appointment of the Assesors. We entreat your Honour would inform us what Share would Satisfy them, Is it a single Vote? Or do they claim as many Votes as all the rest of the People in the Province, Or one-half of the choice? or are we to present to your Honour Bill after Bill, alter and change the Assesors therein to be named, untill we shall fix on such Persons as you shall approve of, and such as will nearly answer all the Purposes of totally exempting the Proprietaries' Estate in the Bill. This would be giving you the sole Nomination of them, for we can see no Difference between a Persons choosing an Assesor himself, and having a Power to reject until the person he likes be presented to him. If either of these be the meaning of your Message, you will excuse us, if we say, the proposal is anti-constitutional, and without precedent in our Mother Country, and is the more unreasonable in our Proprietaries as it is claiming a Right which the Nobility of the Realm, or his Majesty himself do not pretend to. And as your Honour must know we cannot consent to it, consistent with our Duty to the People we represent, it must be mere Evasion and Illusion, calculated only to exempt the Proprietary Estate from bearing a just proportion, and to throw an additional Weight of Taxes on our Mother Country, the distressed Freemen of this and the Neighbouring Provinces. This will appear still more evident, when the Part of the Proprietaries' Estate, which your Honour proposes to tax in this extraordinary Way, is Considered. You assert that the Proprietaries are willing that every Tract of land within the Province, surveyed and appropriated for their Use, should bear an equal and proportionable Share of any Burthens that may be imposed on the People, in the necessary Defence of this and his Majesty's other Colonies. And is this all the Property the Proprietaries will suffer to be assessed for the immediate preservation of their own Fortunes? Must the High Quit Rents arising from several Millions of Acres, the large Estate in Ground-Rents, and their other considerable Property in this Province, be exempted from bearing a proportionable Part of this necessary Burthen? This would be truly the Case, should we lose all Sense of our Constituents' Rights, and agree to be the extraordinary Mode proposed by your Honour, for nothing else is to be taxed but the located and appropriated Lands. After mentioning these Facts, how weak and absurd appears your assertion, that we chose rather to deprive our Constituents of the Benefit that would arise from an equal taxation of these Estates than not subject it intirely to our own Mercy in the Mode we proposed, What great Benefit could flow from so small a part of their Estates, when by much the greater Share was to be exempted? And in what manner can it be said with truth, we were determined to subject them to our Mercy? We had no share by the Bill either in the rating or Levying the Money. That Matter was left to the Commissioners and Assesors, who were to be sworn or solemnly Affirmed, to do equal Justice; nor could the Representatives of the People interfere therein.

"Your Honour's Second Objection to our Bill related to the Appointment of the Provincial Commissioners from among Members of our own House, accountable only to ourselves. If this Practice be liable to so many glaring exceptions, why did you not obect to it in the late Supply Bill passed in your other Government? Why did you Consent that Six Members out of their House consisting of Eighteen only should be Commissioners, and yet object to five being Chosen out of the Members of our House consisting of Six, and thirty joined with two of your own Council? Why does it require an extraordinary Degree of Hardiness in us even to suppose it, and not in the Assembly? Is it not as reasonable in one Government as the other? Does the Soil, Climate, or Nature of the Country make that Practice just and equitable there, which is not so here? Why did you not object to this Practice in the former Law for granting Money to the Crown? But this Strange Conduct of your Honour we leave to be accounted for, whenever you shall think yourself capable of reconciling the most evident Contradictions.

"With the same Degree of Reason and Justice, you next assert that 'we seemed determined to see the Province brought to the utmost Destruction rather than that the Fingering of the Public Money should not be in a few leading Men of our House.' This it is true is a hard Charge as you say; But we have been of late so used to receive high Accusations from our Governors, which upon a little Examination have proved groundless, that with the sensible Part of Mankind they are looked upon as things of little Meaning. As to the leading men of our House, we know of none such; here every man is left to the free Exercise of his own Reason and Judgment. We are not confined to the Instructions, or Directions of any Man or Sett of Men, and we sincerely wish for your own Sake, the sake of the People we represent, and of his Majesty's Service, you were as dependant of and free from the leadings and

Directions of a few ruling Men of your Council and Proprietary Instructions as we are from any undue Influence whatever. By the Bill the Commissioners are not to finger one farthing of the Public Money, and their Power only extends to draw Orders on the Trustees for the Purposes mentioned therein with your approbation, and the Money is to be paid by the Trustees to the Persons in whose Favour they are Drawn. The great relish for fingering Public Money, we apprehend, is rather to be found with the Governor, and we should be glad his connections were such with the People that we could safely confide in him. But when he looks on himself only as a Passenger, and regards not whether the Barque entrusted to his Care shall sink or Swim, provided he can by any means reach the shore, it is our indispensable duty to take every Measure in our Power to preserve that Economy and Public Justice in the Laying out and Appropriating the People's Money for which this Government has ever been so very remarkable.

"As to the Commissioners, we shall only say that they have ever been reputed Men of Integrity, and are well acquainted with our Publick Affairs, from long Experience. They have satisfied us of their Innocence with respect to the Charges you have made against them in the most loose, general, and unjust Manner. And we think ourselves obliged to return them our Thanks, for the great Pains they have taken, the Time they have spent, and for their prudent Conduct in the faithfull Discharge of the Duties enjoined them, by the late Act for granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds to the King's Use. Being convinced of this, we are not surprized to find your Honour's Indignation and Resentment so remarkably exerted against that part of our Bill nominating the same Gentlemen Commissioners, where the fingering the Money is no more in your Power than in theirs; this we Suspect will ever be the case, till a Sett of Men can be found agreeable to your Honour's Mind, who may be less exact and careful of, and more profuse with, the publick Interest. The Commissioners, in the early part of our Session, laid their Accounts before us, which have been for some Time in the Hands of a Committee, and will be settled as soon as possible. What, therefore, your Honour means by obliging them to exhibit their Accounts when required, we cannot understand, any more than we can your Design or merit, in declaring with a Solemn Protestation to all the World, that the Passing our Bill was Contrary to your Conscience, and that in violation of Truth you were obliged to say that the former Hundred Thousand Pounds was expended with your consent. Did you ever attempt to make out this assertion? Did you ever point out the Sum that was not expended with your consent? Does your Honour think every Declaration of yours is to pass with us for Solemn and incontrovertible Truths, sufficient to condemn and destroy the Reputation of Men of whose Integrity and Fidelity to the Publick we have had manifest proofs? We are sorry for the Governor and amazed at this part of his Message, and could wish sincerely for his own Sake that he had reconsidered the Bill, without that Bitterness and passion which appears too much to have blinded his Judgment in these Solemn Assertions which can do him no Credit, with respect either to his Moral, religious or Political Reputation.

"Thus having answered all the material parts of your unkind Message, filled with the Grossest Invectives and Misrepresentations, we must assure you, that we are desirous to submit our Merit to the Test of our Actions. Every Thing has been done for the good of our Constituents and his Majesty's Service, that your Honour would permit us to do; & many things further, equally necessary, which your Honour has obstructed, we would have done. It would be happy for Pennsylvania, could you with equal safety, appeal for a Justification of your Conduct to the same Test. Have you not supported a Man in his Acts of Extortion, Oppression, and Tyrany, over the Poor Inhabitants of Chester County, against the Solemn Examinatione and Remonstrance of the Representatives of the People? Are not the Widow and Fatherless groaning under his arbitrary Measures, and yet remain without Hopes of Relief? Have you not continually usurped an arbitrary Power of amending our Money Bills, and thereby repeatedly violated one of the most essential Rights of the People? Have you not rejected a reasonable Bill for furnishing the Crown with Two Thousand Seven Hundred Men for the recovery of the Proprietaries' Fortunes from the Possession of the Enemy, because their Estates were to bear a reasonable Proportion? Have you not retarded and obstructed the granting Supplies to the Crown, by tenaciously adhering to your Instructions? Have you not had under your Command Fourteen Hundred Men, & yet permitted the most trifling Parties of Indians to depopulate a great Part of the Province, captivate and murder the Inhabitants, while our Troops have been inactive in our Forts? Have not orders for making Incursions into the Enemy's Country, tho' expressly directed by the Law, being intirely neglected? Has a Single Party been sent out on this Account, or one of the Enemy been killed or taken Prisoner since your Administration, tho' our Frontiers have been almost Continually bleeding by their merciless Hands? Have not the People, thro' this unhappy Neglect, been surprised and murdered in their Beds, who otherwise might have had timely Notice of their Approach, and defended themselves? In short, what Protection or Defence has this unhappy Colony received from the large Sums of Money it has generously granted? These are the unhappy Marks of your Honour's Regard for his Majesty's Service, which the Good People of this Province have fatally felt, at a time when their Representatives have been exerting the Power and Strength of the Province almost beyond what it could bear, to relieve them from the Butchery and Ravages of the Most barbarous Enemy, whose Blow has fallen the heavier on us thro' the Frauds and injustice they declare they have received from the Proprietaries, and their Agents, with regard to their Lands.

"Signed by order of the House.

"THOMAS LEECH, Speaker.

"May 3d, 1758."

The Governor received the following Letter from General Forbes:

"Sir:

"Finding that the Storeship with the Tents, Arms, &c^a has not arrived from England with the Transports, I applied to General Abercrombie, to know how I was to proceed with regard to Camp Necessaries, and his answer is:

"'With regard to Camp necessaries for the Provincials, they must be furnish'd by the different Provinces; those to the Northward have agreed to it, and their Troops are to come provided with them at their Expence.' I must therefore beg leave to Know the Resolution of the Province upon this Subject directly.

"Upon your Application, I promised to send an Hundred of the Royal Americans up towards Reading, but as these Companies are very Sickly, coming from Carolina, and very much want some Days of Rest and Refreshment, I must, therefore, beg you will excuse me from my Promise, and in their Room you may send some of the new raised Provincials, which will answer every purpose fully as well.

"I should be glad to know your Opinion of the Party of Cherokees at Carlisle, whether they should be allowed to proceed, or turned another Way. I should likewise want to know how far the Province thinks themselves Obliged to take Care of those Indians by Presents, Cloathing, &c^a

"I beg, Sir, that the Orders about the Light Horse may be given as soon as possible; And that you will likewise be so good as to order the Horses to be placed, for the Conveying Intelligence thro' your Counties, according to the plan given to you by the Quartermaster General.

"I really think Teedyuscung's Demands ought to be agreed with, as he has the Publick Faith for the making such a Settlement, altho' I would parry off all Convoy of Troops, as Axmen and Carpenters will Answer all his purposes, and I think that he and his Tribes ought to be our Guards for those Back Settlements this Summer, as we shall want all the Troops somewhere else.

"I am, Sir, with great Regard, Your Most Obedient & most Hum. Serv^t

"JOHN FORBES.

"Philadelphia, May 3d, 1758."

The Secretary was directed to carry the Above Letter from

General Forbes to the House, together with a Letter from Captain William Thompson to Colonel Armstrong, and a Message in these Words:

"Gentlemen:

"I lay before you a Letter I have just now received from General Forbes, on which I desire to know your Resolutions before you rise, that I may be enabled to give him a proper Answer.

"Teedyuscung has renewed his Request to have the Houses finished at Wyoming, for which this Government stands engaged. I propose sending the same Gentlemen that were appointed last Year, and shall recommend it to the Commissioners to defray the Expences that will attend the Execution of this Commission.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"May 3d, 1758."

A Letter to Colonel Armstrong from Captain William Thompson.

"YORK TOWN, 26th April, 1758.

"Sir:

"The Cherokees and Catawbas that left Fort Loudoun to go to War, Marched in Company 'till they crossed Juniata, at which Place some Misunderstanding that Happened amongst them occasioned the Four Catawbas to return to the Fort; But the Cherokees proceeded towards Fort Du Quisini, by the Franks Town Road.

"They proposed, being out twelve or Fourteen Days, and said if their Brothers of Pennsylvania had any Inclination to hold a Treaty with them, they were sure a Present would be sent them by the Time they return'd.

"As I have not as yet received any Orders concerning them, nor do I know if the People in this Province will incline to treat with them, I can't determine what is best for me to do, as it is at my own risque I have furnished them with Provisions and what Drink was Necessary for them since they came into this Province. And I have reason to Doubt the Accounts will not be Answered, as I have not been paid for a Horse and a Riffle Gun, which I gave to the Cherokees last Year by Colonel Stanwix's and Your Orders.

"I will set off for Fort Loudoun to-morrow, and will be glad to know, as soon as possible, what his Honour the Governor and the Assembly intends to do with them.

"I am, Sir, Your most Obedit. humt. Servant,

"Wm. THOMPSON."

Two Members waited on the Governor with a Message from the House in these Words :

" May it please Your Honour :

" We much approve of your designs in sending the same Gentlemen that were appointed last Year to finish the Houses begun at Wioming, at Teedyuscung's Request, and as the more expeditiously this Measure is executed, the sooner we shall have an Indian Barrier in that Quarter, we hope no Time will be lost in Dispatching them.

" With respect to the General's Demand of Tents, Arms, Camp necessaries, &ca. for the Provincials, we beg leave to observe that by his Majesty's Royal Instructions, by his Secretary of State, the whole that the King expected or required from us, was the levying, Cloathing, and paying the Men ; in Consideration of which we have supplied as large a Number of Men as the present Circumstances of our Constituents would admit. The supplies in the Bill are appropriated to these purposes, which we are very apprehensive they will fall short of answering ; and as we presume the General must be invested with Powers to supply these things, agreeable to the Royal Promise, in case of any accident, we doubt not he will chearfully comply with it.

" As we understand the Cherokees are invited by the Crown to assist in the general Defence of the Colonies, which receive an equal Benefit from their Services, we are of Opinion they should either be maintained, Cloathed, &ca. by the Crown, or at the general expence of the Colonies, and not by this Province only; which must appear the most reasonable to your Honour, as you know this Government has very lately expended large Sums of Money in Indian Affairs, from which the other Provinces have received equal Advantages, tho' they have not contributed any Thing towards the Expence thereof.

" Signed by order of the House.

" THOMAS LEECH, Speaker.

" May 3d, 1758."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 5th of May, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Turner,	John Mifflin,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Richard Peters,	
William Logan,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

Conrad Weiser, Esquire.

Information being given to the Governor that an Indian, William which must appear the most reasonable to your Honour, as you know this Government has very lately expended large Sums of Money in Indian Affairs, from which the other Provinces have received equal Advantages, tho' they have not contributed any Thing towards the Expence thereof.

May 3. 1758.

Signed, by order of the House,
Thomas Leech, Speaker.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday the 5.th of May 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esq.r Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Turner	John Mifflin	Esquires
Lynford Lardner	Richard Peters	
William Logan	Thomas Cadwalader	

Conrad Weiser, Esquire

Information being given the Governor that an Indian William Sock with his Comrade had for some time been tampering with the Conestoga Indians and that they were at the Instance of these two Indians proposing to remove from the Mannor, his Honour had wrote a Letter to M.r James Wright to inquire into the Affairs and to invite Sewaise and these Indians to come and see him.

A Letter from M.r Shippen of Lancaster on this Subject was read in these words

Lancaster the 3.d of May 1758.

Honoured Sir,

I take the Liberty to acquaint your Honour that the Conestogoe Indians are going to leave their Town. I had my information last Night from M.r Roſs of the blue Rock. He tells me that last Thursday they sent M.r M.c Knee to acquaint him they wanted to have a Conference with him, and when he came to them they said they had nothing at all against him; for he had always been very kind to them in supplying them with all neceſsary provisions, but that they had been lately at Philadelphia on a Visit to the Governor to beg a few Cloaths and particularly Leather for Mocosins as they were Naked and barefotted: but that he had, (to use their own phrase) broken his Word with them, for after having detained them a good many Days in Town, he sent them packing away in the same destitute Condition in which they came. And that seeing this was the Case and they were not allowed to hunt for Deer among the Inhabitants. They were forced to go into the Wilderneſs to seek Cloathing for themselves and Families, and they proposed to go a little beyond Fort Augusta and there to build Indian Cabbins But as they intended to return in the Spring they desired Mr. McKnee might be permitted to remain in their Town and plant Corn to be divided between his and their Families when they come back and as a token of their Friendship with the English Old Sohaise gave him a String of white Wampum And then Mr. Roſs answered and aſsured them he would supply their Wants immediately from Lancaster; Yet notwithstanding this Declaration they said they were resolved to keep there Resolution. Then he let them know if they would not be perswaded to accept of his Offer he hoped they would accept of some Beef and Flour for their Journey and as it would be unsafe for them to paſs thro' the Country without an Escort he would employ Mr. McKnee to go with them to Hunters Fort to which they readily agreed. That on Saturday Mr. McKnee came to Mr. Roſs again and told him that the Indians were divided in their Council whether to go off a Hunting or to stay and Plant their Corn; but that he understood by Betty Sock that Billey Sock (her Son) and some of the Young Men were absolutely resolved to go [take her own words] and help the French. May be the English. Since which Time Mr. Roſs has heard nothing of them. However tho' it be a busy time with me As I think this Affair of very great Consequence to the Province, trifling as the Number of those Indians may be, I have thought proper to Visit them immediately and shall use my utmost endeavours to appease them & keep them back.

I am with due respect
Your Honours
Most Obedient Hum. Servt.

Edwd. Shippen

The Governor received an Answer from the Commiſsioners respecting Teedyuscung's Demands, which being read and the Indians who were attending with Charles Thompson called in; The Governor spoke to them as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung

All that you requested will be chearfully complied with and with the utmost Dispatch; Mr. Hughes one of the former Commiſsioners who lives in Town has acquainted me that he is willing and will be soon ready to go, notice shall be sent to the other Gentlemen who all live in the Country. You may be aſsured that this Buſineſs shall be performed to your satisfaction.

Brother,

I desire on your return to Bethlehem you will not fail to send your Indians to scout and range in the Places where the Enemy Indians are know to the Province and that they may be directed to use their utmost Endeavours to bring in a Prisoner.

Brother,

You may remember that I promised you and Moſes Telamy at Easton that who was committed on Suspicion of having murdered Indians they should be tried according to our Laws. I now acquaint you that the Forms prescribed by our Laws have been observed with respect to And no being offered he could not be found guilty. I am informed he is a and therefore I propose sending him out of the Country.

Brother,

I have now finished all I have to say to You at present.

Teedyuscung replied to the Governor's Speech in these Words.

Brother,

I thank you for your kind Answer to my request about Wioming.

Brother,

Be not discouraged I aſsure you of Succeſs if you preſs on. For my part I shall never let it drop, I will do my utmost Endeavours so as neither one nor two Men shall ever Erect this good Work. I know there are a great many flying Stories and a great deal of bad News. Neverthe leſs let us preſs on. I would have You Consider I have not all the Indians at my Command there are many Indians still in the French Interest, and here and there some may be found among us who pretend to be our Friends but whose Hearts are not true, therefore if you desire it I will go myself or send some sober Indians back in order to find out who has done this Miſchief and if you desire it you may send a white man with my Indians who will see & Judge for himself.

Brother,

As to the Boy who is in Jayl as nobody was present when the fact was done, he ought not to be condemned to death, if he be sent out of the Country it will do very well, I desire no more, I have now done.

The Governor let him know he took very kindly his proposal of going himself or sending some of his discreetest people to find out the Indians who had done the late Miſchiefs. He added that he might depend on his

Suffering nothing to discourage him from bringing the present good Work they were engaged to a good issue, and that this Government would faithfully perform all their Engagements and promote in every respect the Good of the Indians.

Teedyuscung as he was rising to shake Hands with the Governor paused a little and said.

Brother,

I never did ask a favour of you before now, and as this is my first Request I desire it may be granted. There is an hearty stout Man, very healthy, and One who looks as if he was fit for Business, and such we want, I desire he may be made a Captain in your Army, his Name is James Perry.

The Governor said he was sorry Teedyuscung did not apply sooner All the Captains Commissions in the Province Service were filled up, but if he would raise some good Men to Serve the King he would give him a Lieutenants Commission. — For which Teedyuscung returned the Governor thanks, and said he would talk with him, he was not of his Acquaintance but he was taken with his Military Appearance.

The Consideration of the Intelligence respecting the Conestogoe Indians was resumed and a Letter read that was wrote to Mr. James Wright, requesting him to sift this Matter and to invite Sewaise the head Man of the Conestogoes to bring Will Sock and the other Indian to see the Governor, and Mr. Weiser was requested to stay in Town in order to interprete for the Conestogoe Indians.

Two Members waited on the Governor with a Message from the House in these Words:

"May it please Your Honour:

"We much approve of your designs in sending the same Gentlemen that were appointed last Year to finish the Houses begun at Wioming, at Teedyuscung's Request, and as the more expeditiously this Measure is executed, the sooner we shall have an Indian Barrier in that Quarter, we hope no Time will be lost in Dispatching them.

"With respect to the General's Demand of Tents, Arms, Camp necessaries, &ca. for the Provincials, we beg leave to observe that by his Majesty's Royal Instructions, by his Secretary of State, the whole that the King expected or required from us, was the levying, Cloathing, and paying the Men; in Consideration of which we have supplied as large a Number of Men as the present Circumstances of our Constituents would admit. The supplies in the Bill are appropriated to these purposes, which we are very apprehensive they will fall short of answering; and as we presume the General must be invested with Powers to supply these things, agreeable to the Royal Promise, in case of any accident, we doubt not he will chearfully comply with it.

"As we understand the Cherokees are invited by the Crown to assist in the general Defence of the Colonies, which receive an equal Benefit from their Services, we are of Opinion they should either be maintained, Cloathed, &ca. by the Crown, or at the general expence of the Colonies, and not by this Province only; which must appear the most reasonable to your Honour, as you know this Government has very lately expended large Sums of Money in Indian Affairs, from which the other Provinces have received equal Advantages, tho' they have not contributed any Thing towards the Expence thereof.

"Signed by order of the House.

"THOMAS LEECH, Speaker.

"May 3d, 1758."

—

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 5th of May, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Turner,	John Mifflin,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Richard Peters,	
William Logan,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

Conrad Weiser, Esquire.

Information being given to the Governor that an Indian, William

Sock, with his Comrade, had for some time been tampering with the Conestoga Indians, and that they were at the Instance of these two Indians, proposing to remove from the Manner, his Honour had wrote a Letter to Mr. James Wright, to inquire into the Affairs, and to invite Sewaise and these Indians to come and see him.

A Letter from Mr. Shippen, of Lancaster, on this Subject, was read in these words:

"LANCASTER, the 3d of May, 1758.

"Honoured Sir:

"I take the Liberty to acquaint your Honour that the Conestogoe Indians are going to leave their Town. I had my information last night from Mr. Ross, of the blue Rock. He tells me, that last Thursday they sent Mr. McKnee to acquaint him they wanted to have a Conference with him, and when he came to them, they said they had nothing at all against him, for he had always been very kind to them in supplying them with all necessary provisions, but that they had been lately at Philadelphia, on a Visit to the Governor, to beg a few Cloaths, and particularly Leather for Moccosins, as they were Naked and barefotted, but that he had (to use their own phrase) broken his Word with them, for after having detained them a good many days in Town, he sent them packing away in the same destitute Condition in which they came; And that seeing this was the Case, and they were not allowed to hunt for Deer among the Inhabitants, They were forced to go into the Wilderness to seek Cloathing for themselves and Families; and they proposed to go a little beyond Fort Augusta, and there to build Indian Cabbins. But as they intended to return in the Spring, they desired Mr. McKnee might be permitted to remain in their Town, and plant Corn, to be divided between his and their Families, when they come back, and as a Token of their Friendship with the English, Old Sohaise gave him a String of white Wampum. And then Mr. Ross answered, and assured them he would supply their Wants immediately from Lancaster. Yet, notwithstanding this Declaration, they said they were resolved to keep there Resolution. Then he let them know, if they would not be perswaded to accept of his Offer, he hoped they would accept of some Beef and Flour for their Journey, and as it would be unsafe for them to pass thro' the Country without an Escort, he would employ Mr. McKnee to go with them to Hunter's Fort, to which they readily agreed. That on Saturday Mr. McKnee came to Mr. Ross again, and told him that the Indians were divided in their Council, whether to go off a Hunting or to stay and Plant their Corn, but that he understood by Betty Sock that Billy Sock (her son) and some of the Young Men were absolutely resolved to go [take her own words] and help the French, May be the English. Since which Time Mr. Ross has heard nothing of them. However, tho' it be a busy Time with me, As I think this Affair of very great Consequence to the Province, trifling as the Number of those Indians may be, I have thought proper to Visit them immediately, and shall use my utmost endeavours to appease them & keep them back.

"I am, with due respect, Your Honour's Most Obedient Hum. Serv$^{t.}$

"EDW$^{D.}$ SHIPPEN."

The Governor received an answer from the Commissioners respecting Teedyuscung's Demands, which being read, and the Indians who were attending with Charles Thompson called in, The Governor spoke to them as follows:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"All that you requested will be chearfully complied with, and with the utmost Dispatch. Mr. Hughes, one of the former Commissioners, who lives in Town, has acquainted me that he is willing, and will soon be ready to go. Notice shall be sent to the other Gentlemen, who all live in the Country. You may be assured that this Business shall be performed to your satisfaction.

"Brother:

"I desire, on your return to Bethlehem, you will not fail to send your Indians to scout and range in the places where the Enemy Indians are know to ——— the Province, and that they may be directed to use their utmost Endeavours to bring in a Prisoner.

"Brother:

"You may remember that I promised you and Moses Tetamy, at Easton, that who was committed on Suspicion of having murdered Indians, they should be tried according to our Laws. I now acquaint you that the Forms prescribed by our Laws have been observed with respect to ———; And no ——— being offered, he could not be found guilty. I am informed he is a ———, and, therefore, I propose sending him out of the Country.

"Brother:

"I have now finished all I have to say to you at present."

Teedyuscung replied to the Governor's Speech in these Words:

"Brother:

"I thank you for your kind Answer to my request about Wioming.

"Brother:

"Be not discouraged; I assure you of Success if you press on. For my part, I shall never let it drop; I will do my utmost Endeavours so as neither one nor two Men shall ever Erect this good Work. I know there are a great many flying Stories and a great deal of bad News; Nevertheless, let us press on. I would have you Consider I have not all the Indians at my Command; there are many Indians still in the French Interest, and here and there some may be found among us who pretend to be our Friends, but whose Hearts are not true; Therefore, if you desire it, I will go myself, or send some sober Indians back, in order to find out who has done this Mischief; and if you desire it, you may send a white man with my Indians, who will see and Judge for himself.

"Brother:

"As to the Boy who is in Jayl, as nobody was present when the fact was done, he ought not to be condemned to Death; if he be sent out of the Country, it will do very well. I desire no more; I have now done."

The Governor let him know he took very kindly his proposal of going himself or sending some of his discreetest people to find out the Indians who had done the late Mischiefs. He added, that he might depend on his Suffering nothing to discourage him from bringing the present good Work they were engaged to a good issue; and that this Government would faithfully perform all their Engagements, and promote, in every respect, the Good of the Indians.

Teedyuscung, as he was rising to shake hands with the Governor, paused a little and said:

"Brother:

"I never did ask a favour of you before now, and as this is my first Request, I desire it may be granted. There is an hearty, stout Man, very healthy, and One who looks as if he was fit for Business, and such we want; I desire he may be made a Captain in Your Army; his Name is James Perry."

The Governor said he was sorry Teedyuscung did not apply Sooner; All the Captains' Commissions in the Province Service were filled up, but if he would raise some good men to Serve the King, he would give him a Lieutenant's Commission. For which Teedyuscung returned the Governor thanks, and said he would talk with him; he was not of his Acquaintance, but he was taken with his Military Appearance.

The Consideration of the Intelligence respecting the Conestogoe Indians was resumed, and a Letter read that was wrote to Mr. James Wright, requesting him to sift this Matter, and to invite Sewaise, the head Man of the Conestogoes, to bring Will Sock and the other Indian to see the Governor; and Mr. Weiser was requested to lay in Town, in order to interprete for the Conestogoe Indians.

has been very mischievous, but at last got, and killed it, and I now desire you to eat heartily of it - Then he threw down some Belts or Strings of Wampum upon the Ground.

N.B. It is an old Custom with the Northern Indians, to throw down the Wampum, by which they are desired to take up the Hatchet, and those that incline take up the Wampum, by which they shew that they have agreed to comply with the Request.

After some Pause, the French Commander said, Children, what I mean by the large fat and mischievous Bear is the Six United Nations, whom Onontio has condemn'd to Die, and desires that you, his Children, will assist in destroying them.

The Indians were desired to consult together, and give their Answers separate, Each Nation Chief for themselves, which being agreed upon, they came in a Body to the Commander, with their Answer to the following purport.

Father, (The Owendats spoke first)

I heard and considered well what you said to us about your feast - I won't eat of it - I will die with the Six United Nations - Take your feast to yourself, and thereupon the Speaker kicked the Wampum with his foot toward the Commander.

After him the Onigh-Calliachon said the same, with this addition, Father, we won't eat of your Feast, it is quite burnt; your Fire was too hot, and you was drunk when you kindled it - You must eat the roasted Bear yourself - it stinks, and thereupon he gave the Wampum a harder kick than the former Chief, and kicked it towards the Commander's Feet.

The third Speaker of the Tisagechroanu made the same answer, with this addition, Father, since the time you stopped our Trade and Correspondence with the English, our Breech Cloth is so much worn that we cannot cover our Nakedness any more, our Women can't cover their Thighs, and are asham'd to walk about - We are now grown very poor, notwithstanding your great promises what you would do for Us - Eat your roasted Bear yourselves; and then kicked the Wampum with his Foot as far under the Commanders Seat, or before his feet.

The French Commander, after a long pause, replied, Children, I believe what you said to be true, I have made too large a Fire and burnt the roasted Bear Meat

I

I shall take better care the next time — You must take no Offence at this spoiled Feast.

These Indians further informed me that when they came down Sasquehannah River, they saw Eighteen Indian Warriors who came from the Ohio, about the Mouth of the Creek called Shochary, on the West side of that River, with Eight Scalps and three Prisoners, all little Children, one of them a Girl about Thirteen or Fourteen Years of Age; that the Warriors spoke pretty rough to these Indians, and put them in some fear — That about that Place the Enemy Indians crossed Sasquehannah often; and that the said Company of Indians were all Delawares and Shawonese.

They told me over and over that the Six Nations would never join the French, that as soon as they had strengthened themselves and secured the assistance of their Allies they would fall upon the French.

That a Delaware Family, which came from Tiaogon had settled on Sasquehannah River, between Wyoming and Fort Augusta, and more would soon follow, but would not be commanded by Teedyuscung, who is reported as one that wants to make Englishmen of the Indians, to bring them under the English Laws, and reign over them as his Vassals — That his way of acting was disagreeable to the Indians about Tiaogon, but for the good Work of Peace, they suffer themselves to be advised by him.

That the Indians about Tiaogon are well affected to the English, and in no Danger of breaking with them again.

Conrad Weiser

Additional Intelligence.

That sometime after the Treaty with the said Three Nations, several sorts of Indians gathered about the Fort in great Numbers, in the Indian Cabbins; the French Commander invited the Old Men to come into the Fort, they accordingly went, and the Commander asked them whether they were a compleat Council, they answered yes. — The Commander said, Children, I am exceeding glad to see you about my Fort, and so many of your young Men, I will therefore give them a drink of good Wine, to signify the Blood of the Six Nations, which I desire you will order them to drink. Whereupon a Barrel of Red Wine was presented and brought out to the young Men, in the Indian Cabbins, who rejoiced at it, beat out the head and fell to drinking – After a while the old Men came out and seeing them drinking, told them that it was given by the Commander as the Blood of the Six United Nations, at which they all started, and sent their Old Men to the Commander to let him know, that the Six Nations were the Supporters and Defenders of all the Indians in North America; and with them and on their side of the Question they would Die – They thanked their Father Onontio for the Wine.

This News was confirmed by three Indians of the Owendat Nation, sent this Spring to the Six Nation Country, in particular to Onondago, by the French Commander on the Ohio, as Spies to discover their Strength, who told the Onondagers their Errand, and what they came about, made great complaint of the scarcity of French Goods and their mischievous Designs; and desired the Onondagers would erect a Trading House in their Town for the English, and that they, the Owendats, & many others, would come and treat there; in particular they wanted a Smith. – They put the Onondagers in a way how to begin this with Safety. They gave a large Belt of Wampum, by which they desired an English Trading House at Onondago – That the Onondagers had already sent Deputies to Sir William Johnson to consult with him about the Affair, in order to bring it about as soon as possible.

Conrad Weiser

Note. When this was told me by the Indians before named, Chahais, Jagrea and Seneka George were present, to whom I read it – George understands pretty much of the English Language, and so does Bell Sait – All said it was right Interpreted.

Suffering nothing to discourage him from bringing the present good Work they were engaged to a good issue, and that this Government would faithfully perform all their Engagements and promote in every respect the Good of the Indians.

Teedyuscung as he was rising to shake Hands with the Governor paused a little and said.

Brother,

I never did ask a favour of you before now. and as this is my first Request I desire it may be granted. There is an hearty stout Man, very healthy. and One who looks as if he was fit for Business. and such we want. I desire he may be made a Captain in your Army. his Name is James Perry.

The Governor said he was sorry Teedyuscung did not apply sooner All the Captains Commissions in the Province Service were filled up, but if he would raise some good Men to Serve the King he would give him a Lieutenants Commission. — For which Teedyuscung returned the Governor thanks. and said he would talk with him; he was not of his Acquaintance but he was taken with his Military Appearance.

The Consideration of the Intelligence respecting the Conestogoe Indians was resumed and a Letter read that was wrote to Mr. James Wright requesting him to sift this Matter and to invite Sewaise the head man of the Conestogoes to bring Will Sock and the other Indian to see the Governor, and Mr. Weiser was requested to stay in Town in order to interprete for the Conestogoe Indians.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 8th of May 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner,
William Logan, Richard Peters,
John Mifflin, Thomas Cadwalader, Esquires

The Governor on Saturday received an Answer from James Wright to his Letter relating to the Conestogoe Indians, which was delivered by Sohaise and a Cayagu Indian called Will Sock

The Letter was read and ordered to be entered as follows.

May it please the Governor,

In pursuance of the Direction thou wast pleased to send me. I sent to the

Conestogoe Town, and delivered the String of Wampum and Meſsage. Bill Sock and the Stranger (who is a Cayagu) agreed to wait upon thee. I gave no Encouragement to any other Indian to go, but this Day Chagree and Shahaise came to my House, and told me they would take the Jouney with their Brothers, as I beleive Shahaise to be an honest Man, and a hearty Friend to the English, I made no objection.

I have had a good deal of discource with these Indians, and particularly with Shahaise, who said he would tell me what the Stranger and Sock told him, and as well as I could understand his broken English, it was this, that the Six Nations with all the Tribes in Friendship with them, have had long and general Councils, and the result of them was, that they would send some of their Chiefs to the French, and some to the English, and demand to have Boundaries fixed betwixt each Nation and themselves, that if the French on their part, refused to comply with this Demand, they would then Join their whole Force with the English against them, and though he would not say it, yet it is reasonable to conclude, they came to the same Resolution in regard to the English; he mentioned the Twightwees, and some other Nations and said there were several of which he knew not the Names, who had Entred into this Confederacy. What I have wrote he repeatedly told me, so that I cannot mistake As Shahaise has been intimate with me many Years, perhaps he may have spoken with more freedom, than he would do in any other place, or then the others may do.

As to any further Intelligence they may be able to give, I cannot learn any thing at all from them, neither did I chuse to question them too strictly, for fear of giving them Occasion to think themselves suspected, and perhaps, preventing them from complying with thy request As to these Conestogoes selling their Corn, they have usually done it, when they have more than they want for food, to purchase little Neceſsaries. I have heard some time ago that a part of their Number designed to leave their Town, and a part of them to stay, which is still their Intention, but they were purposed to go away privately, for about a week ago they gave a String of Wampum to Thomas M^{c}Knee, with a request that he might carry it to the Governor, and acquaint him that a Number of them were going towards Shamokin to get some Deer, as they could not Hunt with any safety in these parts, were barefoot, and in want of Cloathing for themselves and their Families, but that they left their Corn fields and Cabbins, and should return next Spring but notwithstanding these aſsurances, I am of Opinion the younger part of those who go, will not return to settle among us as indeed their way of living will scarce admit of it, for however kind the Government may be to them, yet Hunting is their Natural Employment, and that they have not dared to follow, for two years past except about my Brothers House and mine.

Shahaise I am perswaded will never leave this place, at least he assures me he will not, and that some others will stay with him, and as for them that go, I really think they do not remove from any Dissatisfaction to the English, or evil Designs, but only for the reasons they assign, As Thomas McKee tells me they are certainly in want of Cloathing, which I hope the Government will be so good as to take notice of. McKee likewise tells me the Indians had desired him to meet them in Philadelphia if he could least they should not be understood, the Cayagu would not wait till he could go with them, but he purposes to be in town in a few Days.

The People are so prejudiced against Indians in general that I thought it necessary to procure a Substantial Man to take care of these down, I heartily wish their Journey may be Satisfactory to thyself and of Service to the Publick.

May 4th 1758. and am thy respectful Friend

James Wright

The Indians were sent for and after the usual Salutations the Governor made the following Speech

Brethren and Brother Sohaise,

I have been informed that some of our Brethren of the Conestogoe Town were moving away with their Wives and Families, and selling their Corn and Improvements. As You had not given me any notice of this I was much Concerned to hear it, and therefore Sent my Brother Sohaise a String of Wampum to invite him here to see me that I might hear from him the truth of this story; and if it was so whether that they were moving from any Invitation of your Brethren the Indians, or from any Dissatisfaction with us, and I now desire You by this String of Wampum to open Your minds freely to me.

A String of Wampum

Brother,

I was also informed, that one of your Brothers of the Conestogoe Town had been in the Six Nations Country and was lately returned from thence and he brought with him one of our Acquaintance of the Six Nations. I therefore desire you will inform me what News he has brought from thence and what passes among our Brethren there.

A String

Sohaise consulted with the other Indians and after a Short pause return'd an Answer as follows.—

Brother the Governor,

You say you have sent for me and my Friends to learn from us if we were leaving our Town, and if so whether any Offence had been given us.

Brother,

We are neither leaving our Town nor have we taken Offence at any thing, all that is in it is that some of our Indians have a mind to go on Susquehannah partly to Hunt and partly to trade that they may provide necessaries for their Families. If the Indians had a mind to go quite away from their Brethren and leave the Place it would have been my Duty and I certainly should have done my Duty in giving Notice to you of such a Design. But it is not so, and as to my self were all to go I would not go with them. I would stay where I am, You were intirely misinformed depend on the Truth of what I say.—

Brother,

Before we set out we held Consultation at Thomas McKee was present, he is expected in Town every moment when he comes I shall speak again having some things to say to You.

Chagrea, Will Sock, and the Cayuga Indian let the Governor know that at the Instances of Conrad Weiser who was in haste to return home they had told him all the News of what had passed in the Indian Country, and that he had put it down in writing and had read it over to them and they desired it might now be read in Council which was done in these Words.

Memorandum of the News Will Sock and a Cayuga Indian named Torachgnison, both lately come from the Six Nations taken the 6th of May 1758.—

Will Sock said for certain that he came from an Indian Village called Canowarookary not far from Canasatagy the Chief Town of the Senecas where all the Councillers of the Six united Nations sat, and were deliberating affairs concerning the present War, as far as concerned the Indians, that they had Concluded to send Meſsengers to all the Indian Nations living on the Waters of Ohio, St. Lawrence, and Susquehannah River, to desire them to desist from making use of their Hatchet for the future against the English and French and to send a Third Meſsage to the Delawares and Shawanese on Ohio, they had sent two before to lay Down their Hatchet immediately, and in case they should refuse, to strike them. And that Meſsengers would be sent to the Governor of Canada and to Sr. William Johnson not to Employ any Indians for the future in the War, but to decide their quarrel among themselves or to some such purposes.

That a large Visit was intended to Pennsylvania, and many of the Chiefs of the Six Nations included to talk over Matters of great Consequence in their Language called Caligh Wanorum.

But it appeared very likely that the Six united Nations would not much Longer observe a Neutrality but take up the Hatchet against the French as soon as they could prevail on their Allies, to whom they had sent Meſsengers to perswade them to come in to their Mesures.

The aforesaid Indian further informed me for a truth, on which might be depended, that sometime this Spring news was brought to Canasatagy by creditable Indians coming from Ohio, to the following purport, Viz:

That the French Commander at Fort Du Quesne, on the River Ohio, sent Meſsengers some time last fall to the Indian Nation living on the other side lake Erie to invite them to a great Feast, which he had or would make for them at his Fort. That according to that invitation some of the Chiefs of the Wiantots, Onigh-Calliachon, and the Quisagechroanu, came and the French Commander spoke to them to the following purport.

Children, Your Father Onontio has roasted a Big and fat Bear for You, A Bear that has been very mischievous but at last got killed, and I now desire you to Eat heartily of it. and so throw'd down some Belts or Strings of Wampum on the Ground.

N.B. That it is an Old Custom with the Northern Indians, to throw down the Wampum by which they are desired to take up the Hatchet and those that incline takes up the Wampum, then they agreed to comply with the Request.

After some pause the French Commander said, Children, what I mean by the Big Fat Bear is the united Nations whom Onontio has condemned to die and desire that You his Children will aſsist in destroying them.

The Indians were desired to consult and give their Answer Seperate, Each Nation Answer for themselves, which being agreed upon, they came in a Body to the Commander with their Answer to the following purport.

Father, (the Wiontots spoke first) I heard and Considered well what you said to us about your feast, I won't Eat of it, and I will die with the united Nations take Your feast to your self, and therewith kick'd the Wampum with his foot toward the Commander.

After him the Onigh Calliakon answered and said

Father, We wont Eat of your Roast it is quite Burned, your Fire was too hot, and you was Drunk when you kindled it, you must Eat the Roast Yourself, it stinks, and therewith he gave the Wampum a harder kick and kicked it towards the Commanders feet.

The third Speaker of the Quisagechroanu, made the same Answer with this Addition.

Father, Since the Time you stopt our Trade and Correspondence with the English our Brich Cloth is so much worn that we Can't cover our Nakedness no more and our Women can't cover their Thighs, and are ashamed to Walk about, we are now grown very poor notwithstanding your great Promises what You would do for us, Eat Your Roast yourselves and then Kicked the Wampum with his foot as far as under the Commanders Seat or before his feet.

The French Commander after a long pause replied.

Children, I believe what you said to be true, I have made a large fire and burned the roasted burn Meat, I shall take better Care the next time you must take no offence at this spoiled Feast.

These Indians further informd me, that when they came down Susquehannah River they saw 18 Indian Warriors from Ohio, about the mouth of the Creek Called Shochary on the West Side of that River with 8 Scalps and Three Live Prisoners, all little Children one of them a girl about 13. or 14. Years of Age, that the Warriors spoke pretty rough to these Indians and put them in some fear, that about that Place the Enemy Indians crossed Susquehannah often and that the said Company of Indians were all Delawares and Shawanese.

They told me over and over that the Six Nations would never join the French, that as soon as they had Strengthened themselves, and secured the Assistance of their Allies, they would fall upon the French.

That a Delaware Family that came from Tinogan had settled on Susquehannah River between Wioming and Fort August, and more would soon follow, but would not be Commanded by Teedyuscung who is reported as one that wants to make English Men of the Indians and bring them under the English Government and reign over them as his Vassals. that his Way of acting was disagreeable to the Indians about Tiahogan. But because for the Good Work of Peace they suffer themselves to be advised by him. That the Indians about Tiahogan are well affected to the English, and no Danger of Breaking with them again.

That Some time after the Treaty with the said Three Nations several sorts of Indians gathered about the Fort in great numbers in the Indian Cabbins. and the French Commander invited the Old Men to come into the Fort, where they accordingly came and the Commander asked them whether they were a Complete Council. Answered Yes.

He the Commander said, Children I am Exceedingly glad to see you about my Fort, and so many of your Young Men, will therefore give them a Drink of good Wine, which will Signifie the Blood of the Six Nations which I desire You will order them to Drink. - whereupon a Barrel of Red Wine was presented and brought forth to the young Men in the Indian Cabbins. and the Young Men rejoiced at it. and beat out one of the Heads and fell to Drinking. After a while the Old folks came out, and saw them Drinking told them it was given them by the Commander, as the Blood of the Six United Nations, at which they all Started, and did send their Old Men to the Commander back to let him Know that the Six Nations were the Support and Defendants of all the Indians in North America and with them and in their Side of the Question they would Die, they thank'd their Father Onontio for the Wine.

This news was confirmed by three Indians of the Wiontots Nation sent this Spring to the Six Nations Country, in particular to Onontago by the French Commander on Ohio, as spies, to discover their Strength who told to the Onontayers their Errand and what they came for, and made great Complaint of the Dearness of French Goods, and Mischievous design, and desired the Onantayers would Erect a Trading House in their Town for the English. And they the Wiontots and many others would come and Trade there, in particular they wanted a Smith. They put the Onontagers in a way how to begin this with safety. They gave a large Belt of Wampum by which they desired an English Trading House at Onondago, that the Onondago's had already sent Deputies to Sr. William Johnston to Consult with him about the affair in order to bring it about as soon as possible.

Conrad Weiser.

N.B. That when this was told me by the Indian before named — Shahaise, Chagrea, and Seneca George were present, to whom I did read it, George understands pretty much of the English Language so does Will Sock, and all said it was right Interpreted. —

SPEECH FROM MOHEGAN INDIANS

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 9 May 1758.—

Sir William received from Mr. Woodbridge[2] of Stockbridge the following Speech or Letter from the Mohegan Tribe of Indians living on the Borders of New England, upon their receiving an Account of what passed here between Sir Wm. & the Stockbridge Indians in April last (vid. blue cover Book.).

To our Bretheren of the Mohocks & Stockbridge Tribe of Indians

We the Mohegan Indians having had laid before us the agreable Resolutions of said Indians abiding firm by the old Agreement made by their wise Forefathers & to defend that Tree of Shelter planted by the King & our Ancestors do chearfully return our Bretheren our Minds — that we are resolved to adhere & stick close to said Agreement & other Covenants made by our Forefathers & the English, and as our Bretheren the Mohocks some of them do intend us a Visit we shall be glad to wait on them at Mohegan, and then we shall be detirmined what number will join General Johnson in this Expedition. some of our Tribe are already gone under Capt. Brewer. We heartily pray our Bretheren & all that go in said Expedition may do Justice against our Enemies for the Cruelties & Barbarities committed upon our Bretheren & Friends

This is signed by the Sachem in the name
of this Tribe at Mohegan the 8 day of May
1758.

BENJAMIN UNCAS.

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] Timothy Woodbridge.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 8th of May, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner,
William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
John Mifflin, Thomas Cadwalader,

The Governor, on Saturday, received an answer from James Wright, to his Letter relating to the Conestogoe Indians, which was delivered by Sohaise, Will Sock, and a Cayagu Indian called ——.

The Letter was read and ordered to be entered as follows:

"May it please the Governor:

"In pursuance of the Direction thou wast pleased to send me, I went to the Conestogoe Town and delivered the String of Wampum and Message. Bill Sock and the Stranger (who is a Cayagu) agreed to wait upon the. I gave no Encouragement to any other Indian to go; but this Day Chagree and Shahaise came to my House, and told me they would take the Journey with their Brothers; as I believe Shahaise to be an honest Man, and a hearty Friend to the English, I made no objection.

"I have had a good deal of discourse with these Indians, and particularly with Shahaise, who said he would tell me what the Stranger and Sock told him; and as well as I could understand his broken English it was this, that the Six Nations, with all the Tribes in Friendship with them, have had long and general Councils, and the result of them was, that they would send some of their Chiefs to the French and some to the English, and demand to have Boundaries fixed betwixt each Nation and themselves; that if the French on their part refused to comply with this Demand, they would then join their whole Force with the English against them; and though he would not say it, yet it is reasonable to conclude they came to the same Resolution in regard to the English. He mentioned the Twightwees and some other Nations, and said there were several, of which he knew not the Names, who had Entered into this Confederacy. What I have wrote he repeatedly told me, so that I cannot mistake; as Shahaise has been intimate with me many Years, perhaps he may have spoken with more freedom than he would do in any other place, or then the others may do.

"As to any other Intelligence they may be able to give, I cannot learn anything at all from them; neither did I chuse to question them too strictly, for fear of giving them Occasion to think themselves suspected, and perhaps preventing them from Complying with thy request. As to these Conestogoes selling their Corn, they have usually done it, when they have more than they want for food, to purchase little necessaries; I have heard some time ago that a part of their Number designed to leave their Town, and a part of them to stay, which is still their Intention; but they were purposed to go away privately, for about a week ago they gave a String of Wampum to Thomas McKnee, with a request that he might carry it to the Governor, and acquaint him that a Number of them were going towards Shamokin to get some Deer, as they could not Hunt with any safety in these parts, were barefoot, and in want of Cloathing for themselves and their Families, but that they left their Corn-fields and Cabbins, and should return next Spring; but, notwithstanding these assurances, I am of opinion the younger part of those who go will not return to settle among us, as indeed their way of living will scarce admit of it, for however kind the Government may be to them, yet Hunting is their Natural Employment, and that they have not dared to follow for two years past, except about my Brother's House and mine.

"Shahaise, I am perswaded, will never leave this place, at least he assures me he will not, and that some others will stay with him; and as for them that go, I really think they do not remove from any Dissatisfaction to the English, or evil Designs, but only for the reason they assign, as Thomas McKee tells me they are certainly in want of Cloathing (which I hope the Government will be so good as to take Notice of). McKee likewise tells me the Indians had desired him to meet them in Philadelphia, if he could, least they should not be understood; the Cayagu would not wait till he could go with them, but he purposes to be in town in a few Days.

"The people are so prejudiced against Indians in general that I thought it necessary to procure a Substantial Man to take care of these down. I heartily wish their Journey may be Satisfactory to thyself and of service to the Publick.

"And am thy respectful Friend,

"JAMES WRIGHT.

"May 4th, 1758."

The Indians were sent for, and after the usual Salutations the Governor made the following Speech:

"Brethren, and Brother Sohaise:

"I have been informed that some of our Brethren of the Conestogoe Town were moving away with their Wives and Families, and selling their Corn and Improvements. As you had not given me any notice of this, I was much Concerned to hear it, and therefore sent my Brother Sohaise a String of Wampum to invite him here to see me, that I might hear from him the truth of this story; and if it was so, whether that they were moving from any invitation of your Brethren, the Indians, or from any Dissatisfaction with us;

and I now desire You, by this String of Wampum, to open Your Minds freely to me."

A String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"I was also informed that one of your Brothers of the Conestogoe Town had been in the Six Nations Country, and was lately returned from thence, and he brought with him one of our Acquaintance of the Six Nations. I therefore desire you will inform me what News he has brought from thence, and what passes among our Brethren there."

A String.

Sohaise consulted with the other Indians, and after a short pause return'd an Answer as follows:

"Brother, the Governor:

"You say you have sent for me and my Friends to learn from us if we were leaving your Town, and if so, whether any offence had been given us.

"Brother:

"We are neither leaving our Town, nor have we taken Offence at any thing; all that is in it is, that some of our Indians have a mind to go on Susquehannah, partly to Hunt and partly to trade, that they may provide necessaries for their Families. If the Indians had a mind to go quite away from their Brethren, and leave the place, it would have been my Duty, and I certainly should have done my Duty in giving notice to you of such a Design. But it is not so; and as to myself, were all to go, I would not go with them; I would stay where I am. You were intirely misinformed, depend on the Truth of what I say.

"Brother:

"Before we set out we held Consultation at ———; Thomas M'Kee was present; he is expected in Town every moment; when he comes I shall speak again, having some things to say to you."

Chagrea, Will Sock, and the Cayuga Indian, let the Governor know, that at the Instances of Conrad Weiser, who was in haste to return home, they had told him all the News of what had passed in the Indian Country, and that he had put it down in writing, and had read it over to them, and they desired it might now be read in Council, which was done in these words:

"*Memorandum of the News Will Sock, and a Cayuga Indian named Jorachgnison, both lately come from the Six Nation, taken the 6th of May,* 1758.

"Will Sock said for certain, that he came from an Indian Village called Canowarookary, not far from Canasatagy, the Chief Town of the Senecas, where all the Councillers of the Six United Nations

Sat, and were deliberating affairs concerning the present War, as far as concerned the Indians; that they had Concluded to send Messengers to all the Indian Nations living on the Waters of Ohio, S^{t.} Lawrence, and Susquehannah River, to desire them to desist from making Use of their Hatchet, for the future, against the English and French, and to send a third Message to the Delawares and Shawanese on Ohio, they had sent two before, to lay Down their Hatchet immediately, and in case they should refuse, to strike them. And that Messengers would be sent to the Governor of Canada, and to S^{r.} William Johnson, not to Employ any Indians for the future, in the War, but to decide their quarrels among themselves, or to some such purposes.

"That a large Visit was intended to Pennsylvania, and many of the Chiefs of the Six Nations included, to talk over Matters of great Consequence, in their Language called Caligh Wanorum.

"But it appeared very likely that the Six united Nations would not much Longer observe a Neutrality, but take up the Hatchet against the French as soon as they could prevail on their Allies, to whom they had sent messengers to perswade them to come into their Measures.

"The aforesaid Indian further informed me for a Truth, on which might be depended, that some time this Spring news was brought to Canasatagy by creditable Indians coming from Ohio to the following purport, viz^{t.}:

"That the French Commander at Fort Du Quesne, on the River Ohio, sent Messengers some time last fall to the Indian Nation living on the other side Lake Erie, to invite them to a great Feast which he had, or would make for them, at his Fort; That, according to that invitation, some of the Chiefs of the Wiontots, Onigh-Calliackon and the Qisagechroanu, came, and the French Commander spake to them to the following purport:

"'Children, your Father, Onontio, has roasted a Big and fat Bear for you; a Bear that has been very mischievous, but at last got killed; and I now desire you to Eat heartily of it,' and so throwed down some Belts or Strings of Wampum on the Ground.

"N. B.—That it is an Old Custom with the Northern Indians to throw down the Wampum by which they are desired to take up the Hatchet, and those that incline takes up the Wampum, then they agreed to comply with the Request.

"After some pauses the French Commander said: 'Children, what I mean by the Big Fat Bear is the united Nations whom Onontio has condemned to die, and desire that you, his Children, will assist in destroying them.'

"The Indians were desired to consult and give their Answer Seperate—Each Nation Answer for themselves; which being agreed upon, they came in a Body to the Commander with their Answer to the following purport:

"'Father: (the Wiontots spoke first), I heard and Considered well what you said to us about your feast. I won't Eat of it; and I will die with the United Nations. Take your feast to yourself,' and therewith kick'd the Wampum with his foot towards the Commander.

"After him the Onigh Calliakon answered and said:

"'Father, we won't Eat of your Roast, it is quite Burned; your Fire was too Hot, and you was Drunk when you kindled it, you must Eat the Roast yourself, it stinks; and therewith he gave the Wampum a harder kick and Kicked it toward the Commander's feet.

"The Third Speaker of the Quisagechroanu made the same Answer, with this Addition:

"'Father: Since the Time you stop't our Trade and Correspondence with the English our Brich Cloth is so much worn that we Can't cover our Nakedness no more, and our Women can't cover their Thighs, and are ashamed to walk about. We are now grown very poor, notwithstanding your great Promises what you would do for us. Eat Your Roast yourselves;' and then kicked the Wampum with his foot as far as under the Commander's Seat, or before his feet.

"The French Commander after a long pause replied:

"'Children: I believe what you said to be true. I have made a large fire and burned the roasted burn Meat. I shall take better Care the next time. You must take no offence at this spoiled Feast.'

"These Indians further inform'd me that when they came down Susquehannah River they saw 18 Indian Warriors from Ohio about the Mouth of the Creek called Shochary, on the West Side of that River, with 8 Scalps and Three Live Prisoners, all little Children, one of them a girl about 13 or 14 Years of Age; that the Warriors spoke pretty rough to these Indians, and put them in some fear; that about that Place the Enemy Indians crossed Susquehannah often, and that the said Company of Indians were all Delawares and Shawanese.

"They told me over and over that the Six Nations would never join the French, that as soon as they had strengthened themselves, and secured the Assistance of their Allies, they would fall upon the French.

"That a Delaware Family that came from Tinogan had settled on Susquehannah River between Wyoming and Fort Augusta, and more would soon follow, but would not be Commanded by Teedyuscung who is reported as one that wants to make English Men of the Indians and bring them under the English Government, and reign over them as his Vassals; that his way of acting was disagreeable to the Indians about Tiahogan. But because for the Good

Work of Peace they suffer themselves to be advised by him. That the Indians about Tiahogan are well affected to the English, and no danger of Breaking with them again.

"That Some Time after the Treaty with the said Three Nations several sorts of Indians gathered about the Fort in great numbers in the Indians Cabins, and the French Commander invited the Old Men to come into the Fort, where they accordingly came, and the Commander asked them whether they were a Complete Council. Answered Yes.

"He the Commander said, 'Children, I am Exceedingly glad to see you about my Fort, and so many of your Young Men, will therefore give them a Drink of Good Wine, which will Signifie the Blood of the Six Nations which I desire you will order them to Drink.' Whereupon a Barrel of Red Wine was presented and brought forth to the Young Men in the Indian Cabins, and the Young Men rejoiced at it, and beat out one of the Heads and fell to Drinking. After a while the Old Folks came out, and saw them Drinking, told them it was given them by the Commander, as the Blood of the Six United Nations, at which they all started, and did send their Old Men to the Commander back to let him know that the Six Nations were the Support and Defendants of all the Indians in North America and with them and in their side of the Question they would Die; they thanked their Father Onontio for the Wine.

"This news was confirmed by three Indians of the Wiontots Nation sent this Spring to the Six Nations Country, in particular to Onontago, by the French Commander on Ohio, as spies, to discover their Strength, who told to the Onontayers their Errand and what they came for and made great complaint of the Dearness of the French Goods, and Mischievous design, and desired the Onontayers would erect a Trading House in their Town for the English, And they the Wiontots and many others would come and Trade there; in particular they wanted a Smith; they put the ~~Onon~~tayers in a way how to begin this with safety. They gave ~~a~~ large Belt of Wampum by which they desired an English Trading House at Onondago; that the Onondagos had already sent Deputies to Sir William Johnson to Consult with him about the affair, in order to bring it about as soon as possible.

"CONRAD WEISER.

"N. B.—That when this was told me by the Indian before named, Shahaise, Chagrea, and Seneca George were present, to whom I did read it; George understands pretty much of the English Language; so does Will Sock; and all said it was right Interpreted."

SPEECH FROM MOHEGAN INDIANS

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 9 May 1758.—

Sir William received from M^r^. Woodbridge[2] of Stockbridge the following Speech or Letter from the Mohegan Tribe of Indians living on the Borders of New England, upon their receiving an Account of what passed here between Sir W^m^. & the Stockbridge Indians in April last (vid. blue cover Book.).

To our Bretheren of the Mohocks & Stockbridge Tribe of Indians

We the Mohegan Indians having had laid before us the agreable Resolutions of said Indians abiding firm by the old Agreement made by their wise Forefathers & to defend that Tree of Shelter planted by the King & our Ancestors do chearfully return our Bretheren our Minds — that we are resolved to adhere & stick close to said Agreement & other Covenants made by our Forefathers & the English, and as our Bretheren the Mohocks some of them do intend us a Visit we shall be glad to wait on them at Mohegan, and then we shall be detirmined what number will join General Johnson in this Expedition. some of our Tribe are already gone under Cap^t^. Brewer. We heartily pray our Bretheren & all that go in said Expedition may do Justice against our Enemies for the Cruelties & Barbarities committed upon our Bretheren & Friends

This is signed by the Sachem in the name
of this Tribe at Mohegan the 8 day of May
1758.

BENJAMIN UNCAS.

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] Timothy Woodbridge.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

30 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Fort Johnson 9 May 1758.—

Sir William received from Mr. Woodbridge [illegible] the following Speech [illegible] from the [illegible] Indians [illegible] living on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] blue covered Book.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Tribe [illegible] Indians

[illegible] Stockbridge Indians having [illegible] [illegible] the agreeable Resolutions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the old Agreement made by their [illegible] Forefathers [illegible] Desired that [illegible] intended [illegible]

[illegible]

21 [illegible]

[illegible] 1 8[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 11° [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] of [illegible] from the [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 12th of May, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, Esquires.
The Indians, Six Nations.
Conestogos.
Shahaise,
Will Sock,
Seneca George,
Chagrea.
A Cayuga Indian.
Thomas McKee, Interpreter.

"Brother:

"When the two Indians, Will Sock and the Cayuga, came to Conesgoe, we sent for Thomas McKee and desired him to carry a Message to the Governor at Philadelphia; it was to this purpose:

"We let the Governor know that most of the Indians who now live at Conestogoe, intended to remove thence to a place at some distance above Shamokin; that where they were at present their Women could get no Cloaths, nor their Young Men go a Hunting; it was, therefore, determined that the Women should take some Kegs of Liquor with them and sell them for Skins, that would procure their Women Cloaths, and the Young Men with their Hunting, would supply themselves with Shoes and other necessaries. But as they only intended to be absent one Winter, they desired the Governor, by Thomas McKee, not to think any thing a miss of them, for that they had no bad designs. They said it only was, that no Cloaths being given them they were become Naked, and this Measure of going above, thinking, for a while, would procure them Cloaths and other necessaries; at the same time let the Governor know, that as a fire was kindled at Conestogoe that had burnt a long while, and he was born there and lived there all his life, he would not go with the other Indians, but stay and lay his Bones at Conestogo; this, he added, was the purport of one-half of the string. The other half was that the Women left their Houses, Hogs, and Cornfields, and desired they might be put under the Care of Thomas McKee. They further desired that he might be ordered to plant Corn and take care of their Houses and Cattle; for which he should allowed one-half, and the Indians were to have the other half."

Thomas McKee said that this is the String which the Conestogo Indians sent by him, and gave the String of Wampum.

Shahaise proceeded:

"Brother:

"When this Speech was delivered to Thomas McKee, we had not received the Governor's Message. After Mr. Wright had delivered us your Message, we considered among ourselves, and came to a resolution to alter our purpose and stay at Home. Our Women not being able to provide themselves with Matchcoats and Moccasins and other necessaries, was the only reason that induced them to go to Shamokin; but now all that was over, and on what the Governor had said to them, by Mr. Wright, they were determined to stay."

A String.

The Governor made Answer:

"Shahaise and the other Conestogo Indians:

"I am very well pleased with the Account you have given of your Intention to remove; and much more so, that you altered your Resolution.

"The Conestogo Indians may Depend on my protection, and that I will supply their Wants, so as not to put them under the necessity of removing. Shahaise's determination to stay, even if the others should had gone, shews his Love towards his Brethren, and discovers a particular Regard.

"I have directed Mr. James Wright to supply you with Provisions, from time to time, as usual, and shall also earnestly recommend it to the Commissioners to send you some necessary Clothing; at present, you who are come down shall receive a small Present."

Shahaise then Complained of Abraham, who had planted Indian Corn and sowed Hemp in a Piece of their Ground for Several Years, for which he promised to give them every year a Piece of Linnen, but had not paid them for Two Years past. He desired he might be made to do them Justice. The Governor charged Thomas McKee to apply to Abraham, and if he did not immediately pay them the Arrears to let him know and he would order him to be sued and Oblige him to give a Compensation for the Land agreeable to his Engagements.

Chagrea informed the Governor that he was inlisted and had served in the Garrison at Fort Augusta, and that there were Six months' pay due to him, which he desired might be paid him off.

The Governor directed the paymaster, Mr. Young, to settle & pay off Chagrea, which was done.

Indian Affairs.

Albany, May 24th 1758.

Sir/

As it is proper that you shoud be inform'd of the State of His Majesty's Indian Affairs, and that I have not yet been able to give You any Account of them, I shall now make this Letter the Sole Subject of them; and that You may want for no Information on that Head, from me, as far as the same have come to my Knowledge, or least I might, unwillingly, misrepresent them, I think it necessary to transmit You Copies & Extracts of all such Letters as have passed between Sr William Johnson, Govr Denny, & me upon this Occasion, together with the Informations & Intelligence, accompanying the Same; from whence You will see that Teedyuscung the Chief of the Delawares & most of those Tribes of Indians, who had made incursions on the Frontiers of Pensylvania & Maryland were turning fast on Our side; that some of the Twightwee Tribes and of the far Nations over the Lakes were of the Same Mind, and that they were all desirous of joining His Majesty's Army against the French; previous to which they proposed a Treaty of Peace which the Assembly of Philadelphia, in Order that they might carry their Projected & favorite Plan of Trade with them the easier into Execution, wanted by all Means to draw the Govr in, but he very wisely rejected it, untill such Time as he coud have Sr Wm Johnson, and my Opinion thereupon; & for that Purpose transmitted to me Copy of the Minutes of the Conference between him &

The Rt Hon: William Pitt Esqr.

some of the Delawares, which I forwarded to Sir William, desiring him, if it was necessary, immediately to send Mr. Croghan, his Deputy, to Philadelphia, to treat with these People, in his Name, & further, that he would let me have his Answer with all possible Dispatch; meanwhile, I wrote to Govr. Denny, acquainting him therewith, & advising him, not to disgust those Indians, nor, at the same Time, to conclude any Thing with them, till we received this Answer.— On the 13th. of April, Sr. William writ to me, that he should send Mr. Croghan, so soon as he returned from the German Flatts, & that, in the Interim, Govr. Denny should lose no Time, in sending Invitations to such of the Indians as were inclined to Peace, to come to Philadelphia.— As soon as this Letter came to my Hands, I sent a Copy of it to B. G. Forbes, for him to lay before Govr. Denny; as I did likewise afterwards, Copy of Sr. William's first Letter of the 28th. of the same Month, containing his Opinion of Teedyuscung, and his Advice with Regard to the Measures necessary & proper to be observed upon this Occasion all which are so full and explicit, and appear so just to me, that I desired Brigr. Forbes to rieceive them for his Guidance: What has been done in this Affair since, I know not, but I make no Doubt, You will learn it from the Brigadier himself.——

As by Sr. William Johnson's second Letter of the 28th. of April, I found he was invited to attend an approaching Congreſs at Onondaga, which Congreſs he thought there was great Reason to believe, would be of very Great Importance, and he hoped, productive of Events, which might be highly favorable to His Majesty's Service, and the Interest of these Colonies; I waited to see the Result of this Meeting; but, upon my Arrival here, having been informed, that the Enemy had made another Inroad at Herkemer's on the German Flatts, which had obliged Sr. William (who was on His Road to Onondaga) to return; & it being neceſsary that I should see him, in Order to learn from Himself, how the Six Nations stood affected to His Majesty's Interest, how far they might be depended upon, and what Aid and Aſsistance we might expect from them upon this Occasion; I accordingly wrote for him to come down to me here, which he did; & upon my putting the foregoing Questions to him, and desiring a Candid and impartial Report of the Present State of His Majesty's Indian Interest, relative to the Six Nations & the Indians of the Northern District, he deliver'd me the enclosed Report, by which You will see, that untill the Congreſs of Onondaga broke up, he look'd upon His Majesty's Indian Interest to be in a State of Suspence; and upon my asking Sr. William how much longer it would continue aſsembled, he said he believed it might be some Weeks.

Sr. William being desirous for the Security of the

Mohawk River, to have a Company of Rangers, & having recommended upon his Knowledge of them, 100. able bodied active Young Men, every Way fit for that Service, and well acquainted with every Part of that Country, from their having been frequently out with the Militia, & ranged the Woods, I have agreed, that he shou'd raise & form them into a Company, upon the Same Establishment, as his Majesty's Other Rangers, but in Order not to put the Publick to any greater Expence than is neceſsary, I have directed the four Officers, who were appointed by Lord Loudoun to the Command of four Indian Companies in 1756. and are on His Majesty's Pay tho' not at Present employ'd by Reason of the Inactivity of the Indians, to be appointed to that Company, by which Means the Expence of it, will [illegible] only to the bare Subsistence of the Men.

And upon a Complaint from Sr. William, of the Infinite Detriment arising to his Majesty's Indian Interest, from the Constant pernicious Practice of furnishing the Indians with Rum; notwithstanding the Provincial Penal Laws existing to the Contrary, & therefore desiring I wou'd interpose my Authority, I have accordingly published a Proclamation, and sent Orders to the different Posts on the Mohawk River, to seize and stave every Drop of it, that shou'd be Attempted to be brought thither; from whence I hope soon to see this Nuisance removed.

Having searched my Papers & found the Plan for opening & reestablishing a Trade in the Country of the Six Nations, mentioned in Sir William Johnson's second Letter of the 28th of April, I have order'd it to be transcribed and You will receive a Copy of it herewith, I am &ca.

TO JACOB GLEN

A document signed of April 14th from Johnson, addressed to Colonel Jacob Glen, written at Fort Johnson, was sold at the American Art Galleries April 21, 1910, in the E. B. Holden sale. A copy could not be obtained .

A REPORT TO JAMES ABERCROMBY[1]

A Report of the Present State of His Majesty's Indian Interest Relative to the Six Nations, and the Indians of the Northern District, by Sr. William Johnson.–

I have Reason to believe that the Six Nations, and particularly the Upper ones, alarmed at the present interesting Situation of Affairs upon this Continent, have shook off that Inattention to their former Alliances and Connections with various Nations of Indians, (with which Neglect I have repeatedly and warmly reproached them) and in Consequence thereof, have for a considerable Time past, been diligently carrying on very extensive Negotiations. This I apprehend hath produced some System or Plan, by an Adherence to, or an Execution of, which, they propose rendering themselves too formidable to dread either any ill Consequences to them, or their Allies, from a Neutral System, if they are detirmined to abide by that; or to give such a Weight, to whichever Side they may declare, and act on, as not to fear the Other.— And this, I apprehend, Sir, is the grand Point to be debated and detirmined on in the Present Congress at Onondaga, the Result of which may be very important, both to us and the French in the present War upon this Continent.—

I am promised to have what passes at this great Meeting, and the Detirminations thereupon, made known to me when it breaks up; Till which Time I look upon his Majesty's Indian Interest to be in a State of Suspence.

I have alredy Transmitted You some Private Intelligence I have received, relative to this Meeting, and if that is to be depended on, We may hope very favorable Things from the Indians. In such Case I am inclined to believe a considerable Body of Indians will act against the French upon their own Plan in a seperate Body, and in another Part from Our Army; However I question not but I may then be able to bring or send into the Field between 4 & 500. Indians.–

---

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.50, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Abercromby to William Pitt, May 24, 1758. Written evidently before April 26th.

Shou'd the System proposed at Onondaga be a Neutrality, I apprehend some of Our more Neighbouring Nations will not fall into it, and that I may even then be able to muster near 300. to join His Majesty's Arms towards Canada by Way of Lake George.–

But shou'd the Indians at this Congress unfortunately detirmine to join the French against us; I cannot take upon me to say, how extensive it's Influence may reach, or what Numbers in such Case wou'd adhere to us.—

INDORSED: Report of the Present State of
his Majesty's Indian Interest,
relative to the Six Nations & the
Indians of the Northern District;
by S^r. William Johnson.–
in M. G. Abercromby's of May 24.
1758.
25.–

[illegible] or talking [illegible] Indian Affairs
with any other Officer either in doing or
talking them for Money is an imprudent
[illegible] frequently have by such Conversations.

Given under my hand
at Fort Johnson the 29
day [illegible] 1758 [illegible]
Wm. Johnson.

[illegible] Speech to
[illegible] by Capt. Fonda.—

Brethren of the 5 Nations

The Subject of your Two Belts
delivered me a few days ago (15 May vid. Blue Book)
by our Brother [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] request

[illegible]

[illegible] Scalps [illegible]

[illegible] Point

[illegible] Governor in

[illegible] safe to

must

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for Service [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Indians [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in their

[illegible] them well [illegible]

[illegible] they may be better acquainted

with their own [illegible] than with the Company at
[illegible] not [illegible].

30 May. 1 [illegible] [illegible] this evening
[illegible] to join a Party of
14 Indians [illegible] which went from hence
[illegible] the whole
Party [illegible] to Tienderoga against
the [illegible]

Fort Johnson 9 May 1758.—

Sir William received from Mr Woodbridge of Stockbridge the following Speech or Letter from the [illegible] Tribe of Indians living on the Borders of New England upon his receiving an account of what passed between Sir Wm & the Stockbridge Indians in the last [illegible] blue covered Book.

[illegible] Brethren of the [illegible]
Stockbridge Tribe of Indians

We the Mohogan Indians having [illegible] as the agreeable Resolutions of said Indians [illegible] by the old Agreement made by their and our Forefathers to defend that Tree & Shelter planted by the Kings our [illegible]. So [illegible] cheerfully return our Brethren our Friends that we are disposed to do & make a like Agreement & other Covenants made by your Forefathers with the English and your Brethren [illegible] do intend a visit we shall be glad to wait on them at Stock[illegible] and then we shall be determined what number will join General Johnson in his Expedition. Some of our Tribe are already gone under Capt. Brewer. We heartily pray our

Brethren,

for the Indians and Instructions from the Governor, We set out for Wyoming. Next day we reached Bethlehem, having engaged on the Road Moses Tetamy and Isaac Still to accompany us. From Bethlehem we took three other Indians, and on Friday arrived at Fort Allen. As we had been informed on the Road of some bad News sent to the Governor by the Captain at Fort Allen we enquired the particulars, and were informed, that, on Tuesday last, Two Indians Aquelin and John Philips came to the Fort Expreſs from Teedyuscung at Wyoming, to let them know, that, on Sunday last were seen a Party of Enemy Indians about 78 in Number, directing their Course towards the Minisinks. This discouraged our Indian Companions, and as they had been all along against our going into the Indian Country, this made them much more averse to it.

Whereupon we called them together next Morning, and made them acquainted with the Purport of our Meſsages and the Neceſsity of our going. With this they were satisfied, and it was concluded we should go. And having settled every thing with Regard to the Way and Manner we should travel, we left Fort Allen about 12 o'Clock, and croſsing the Neshamewatchual and Queheek Mountains we lodged all together about 12 Miles from the Fort.

On Sunday Morning we set forwards pretty early, and by 12 o Clock reached the Nescopechun Mountain within 14 or 15 Miles of Wyoming. Here we met 9 Indians travelling down to Bethlehem. They had left Wyoming the Day before, and had been six Days from Chenango a Town of the Nanticokes on Sasquehannah, about half Way between Owegey and Oſsewingo. There was one Nanticoke a Son of Captain White, one Munsey Captain, one Delaware, four Mohiccons and Two Squas. Upon meeting them we stopped and enquired the News, and from several Questions asked we learned that Teedyuscung was well and at Wyoming, that all was quiet among the Nanticokes, that their principal Men were at the Council at Onondago, which was not yet broke up; That Pachsinosa was at Seekaughkunt, but that he was preparing to go somewhere, he said to his own Country; that they had heard of no Body of Indians going Southward.

Being informed of our going to Wyoming with good News to all the Indians, they told us they thought it was by no means safe for us to proceed; that strange Indians were thick in the Woods about Wyoming, that a Party was seen but four Days ago, & whose Language none of the Delawares there understood, nor did they know of what Nation they were. This alarming our Indians they preſsed us to turn back with this Company, and make all Haste to Fort Allen, and two of them would go and invite Teedyuscung to come to us there. This we objected against on the Account of losing Time, and proposed following what had been at first agreed upon, that was to go forward to the Wyoming Hills, and there wait till Two of our Company went forward and informed Teedyuscung of our Coming, and knew of him whether it would be safe to go to the Town. The Indians we met thought it dangerous to proceed any farther, as they had seen fresh Tracks croſsing the Path in two or three Places between this and Wyoming, and at one Place not half a Mile from where we then were. Upon this it was proposed and agreed upon to go back to the East Side of the Hill, and there lodge to night, till Two of our Indians went and invited Teedyuscung to come to us. And the friendly Indians we met agreed to stay with us till he came up.

From farther Conversation with one of the Company after we had been some Time together, we were informed that two hundred of the Six Nations had set out with a Resolution to go to War against the English; that he and his Company had seen 60 of them, and that Six of his Company were discouraged and turned back. None of his Company, he said, understood their Language, but they made Signs that they were going against the Minisinks. Next Day between 11 and 12 o'Clock, Teedyuscung with Tepiscatung, Captain Augustus, Sam. Evans and David came to us. At first we expostulated with Teedyuscung about the Road's being shut, and told him, that tho' we were come with good Words to all the Indians, we could not go to his Town to deliver them. He said it was not his Fault. We put him in Mind that the Road had been opened, by a Belt of Wampum, from Wyoming to us, and that it was his Buſineſs to keep it open from his Town to Fort Allen, as we kept it open from Fort Allen to Easton, or Philadelphia. We farther took Notice that it was the Custom of all Nations to suffer Meſsengers of Peace to go backwards and forwards safe and unmolested; & that unleſs this was practised, Two Nations once at War could never be at Peace again. To this Teedyuscung replied, that what we said was right; but that the Six Nations, not him, had blocked up this Road; that two hundred of them had gone to War in different Parties; that they had passed thro several Towns on the Sasquehannah; that, at these Towns, the Delawares endeavoured, as much as in them lay, to dissuade them from going to War against the English, but they would not hear them; that these 200 were chiefly of the Seneca Nation, and from Three Towns that lay near the French; that the Reason they assigned for their going to War with the English was, that about three Years ago a Party of their Warriors went against the Catawbas, and upon their Return entered the settled Parts of Virginia, where a white Man in a friendly Manner invited them to his House, and having got them there, sent in the Night and collected a Number of his Neighbours, and fell upon the Party, and killed them all, except one Man who escaped; for this they had not yet taken a full Revenge- they said they had heard the Words Teedyuscung had sent them, but they were now out and would not turn back, but would strike the English this one Time more, and after they had given them this one Blow, then if they found the English still of the same Disposition Teedyuscung represented them, they would never strike them more; but if they made Peace with them, it was not that they themselves might be quiet; for then they would turn their Hatchet against the French.

The Delawares then told them if they were resolved to go to War against the English, and would not turn back, they must take some other Way, for that all the People down the Sasquehannah were at Peace with them. The War Party then agreed not to proceed on that Path, nor willingly to hurt the People of Pennsylvania; but as they might miss their Way, and, contrary to their Inclination, fall in with them, they insisted that some of them should shew them another Way. Whereupon a Munsey Captain, named Yachkaposey, (the same that headed the Party that lay above Fort Allen at the Easton Treaty in 1756) undertook to shew them the Way, and having put them in the Path to the Minisinks, he returned home again. From one of these Parties, a few Shawonese, hearing that the English were building a Fort at Wyoming, went down to see whether it was so, and these were they that killed the young Man, when the Workmen were there.

Teedyuscung further told us, that a Report had prevailed among the Indians up the Sasquehannah and thro' the Seneka

Country and along the Allegheny that the English were building a Fort at Wyoming with 800 Men; that this was confirmed by the Shawonese Party that had been down; that upon this they immediately held a Council to consult what should be done. At this it was proposed, that some one should go and know for certain whether it was really so, and boldly ask the English what they meant. Tho this seemed dangerous, yet one Wellameghihink (George Hayes) a Wanami, who lives in a Town of the Senekas near the French Fort at Niagara, and is a Captain on the Ohio under Teſsawhenan the Chief of all the Delawares on the Allegheny, offered to go, tho it should cost him his Life. Not many Days after the English left Wyoming he came there, and was informed of the true State of Affairs, and three Days ago left that in order to return and inform the Indians thereof. He it was that brought down the foregoing Intelligence, which was confirmed by these Indians from Chenengo.

Teedyuscung said that Welameghihink further informed him, that the French at Niagara were in great Want of Provisions, that they had applied to the Senekas to supply them, telling them that the English had stopped the Mouth of their River, so that no Provisions could be brought up to them, and that therefore they were obliged to apply to their Children the Indians for some; that hereupon the Indian Squas from the Seneka Towns near the Fort were employed in carrying them Indian Corn, which they sold at a great Price, and so eager were the French to get it, that the Officers, when they heard the Squas were coming, used to go and meet them, and in order to encourage them to bring more, would put off their Cloaths, and even their Shirts, and give them to the Indians; that the Soldiers used to parch the Indian Corn, and then pound it, and, mixing it with a little Water, drink it; and this was all they had to live upon.

After Dinner we told Teedyuscung our Orders were to deliver our Meſsages at Wyoming, that being diſsuaded from going farther, we had stopped here, and sent to desire him to come to us; and now he was come we desired to know what we should do. He said he was glad we did not come to him; that he had seen fresh Tracks as he came along, and he thought it best to deliver the Meſsages here. Whereupon we sat down, and, taking out the Belts and Strings, delivered the Meſsages distinctly. After they had been read and interpreted once, in order to impreſs them deeper in his Mind, we gave him the Substance of each Belt and String in other Words, and then entered into a Conversation on every Part

By this means every thing being repeated again, he seemed fully to comprehend every Part, and to be much pleased with the whole. With respect to the Cherokees he said; if the Meſsenger should recover and enclined to see him, he might come by the Way of Bethlehem and from thence some Indians would conduct him and his Company safe up to Wyoming. On the Belt to remove the Uneasineſs respecting the Settlement at Wyoming, he said he hoped that was already removed, or would be upon the Return of Welameghihink and his Company which consisted of 30 Men from several Towns of the 6 Nations.

The Seneka Belt and that to all the Nations he was much pleas'd with, and said he did not doubt but the first would bring many down, and the latter give general Satisfaction. As to calling together the Parties about Wyoming, and knowing their Busineſs, he did not know how that could be done, as neither he nor any of his People understood the Language of some of the Parties, but that he would do what he could in that Matter, and what Intelligence he could gain, he would send down by Sam. Evans.

Of Eſsoweyowallund, or Daniel, he said he had not yet heard any thing; but the other Meſsenger Wellemighihink, or James, he heard was on his Way down, and he expected him at Wyoming in Three Days. We then told him, that, as the Government and the General had these Things much at Heart, and sincerely desired to see a Peace with the Indians established on a sure and lasting Foundation, we were sent up with these Meſsages, both to convince the Indians of the Sincerity of the English, and that they might be well and fully explained to them; and that our Orders were, after we had delivered them to him and his People at Wyoming, to proceed farther with the Meſsengers Teedyuscung should send along and carry these Belts to the other Nations. He said it had been often asked by the Senekas why none of the English accompanied the Meſsages sent to them. We told him there would hereafter be no Occasion for such a Question; we were now ready to go, and would set out with those he sent along as soon as he pleased. On this he was silent. We then told him if he had any Doubts, he might take Time to consider it, and that we would proceed with him to Wyoming and lodge there to night; and this we were the rather inclined to do as his Meſsenger was so soon expected, by whom we hoped to hear some agreeable News, which we would transmit to the Governor. After musing some Time he said he thought we could by no means proceed to the Seneka Country that Way as many

Parties were out, that he imagined the safer Way would have been by Albany to Onondago. We mentioned to him what the Six Nation Chiefs had said at the Treaty at Lancaster last Summer, by which it appeared to us, that that Way was not proper, in as much as the Senekas were the Door of the Six Nations to the Westward, as the Mohawks were to the Eastward, and we told him their Advice to us then was to apply immediately to the Senekas, and by a Belt to invite them down, which we now wanted to do.

He said before we could go with Safety, a Road should be opened at least for Messengers, and he thought it would be well, if that was done at the ensuing Treaty. We again mentioned our going up to Wyoming, and staying there till his Messenger came in, or at least this Night. Whereupon, after consulting his Council, he took out some Strings of Wampum, and by Two forbid us to go farther for Fear of some Mischief befalling us, by two more he expressed his Uneasiness, least some of the white People in pursuing the Enemy Indians that were on our Frontiers should come as far as where he lived, and fall upon him and his People. By three other Strings he requested of the Government some Provisions, and especially Indian Corn, by the Way of Shamokin, from which Place his young Men could easily bring it up in Canoes. He likewise desired to be supplied with some Ammunition. As we found we must return from thence we endeavoured to gain some more Intelligence, and asked him if he had any News from the Westward. He said he was further informed by Wellameghhink that Hans Jacob his (Teedyuscung's) Son and one Hamels another Indian had been out on a Scout to Fort Duquesne; that they had surprized two French Men and shot them at a small Distance from the Fort; that the one was killed dead on the Spot, but the other escaped on Horseback to the Fort, where he no sooner entered than he fell down and died. Upon this the Commander of the Fort called the Senekas together, and told them the Catawbas had struck him. Soon after another Indian from Fort Augusta being out on a Scout near the French Fort killed another French Man. The Commander again called the Chiefs of the Senekas together and told them the Catawbas had struck him again. Hereupon the Senekas said, Why do you say the Catawbas have struck you? It is not the Catawbas ~~that~~ have done this, but your Children the Delawares. At hearing this the Commander was very angry and sent for the Two Chiefs of the Delawares Tepawhenand and Cuthkapanecamen and complained of them in harsh Terms. When the Dispute grew warm

Tepawhenand

Teſsawhenand told the Commander, he behaved like an old Woman to make so much Noise about three Men, and not to consider how many he had made him lose. But tho' the Bones of so many of his Men lay scattered up and down in the Woods, and all thro' his Means, yet he made no Noise about it. The French Man never heard him complain. When the French Commander still went on complaining Teſsawhenand told him if he had any Thing on his Mind to speak out and not scold any more like a Woman. The Commander who was now very angry told him if he did not punish the Delawares he should die. At this Teſsawhenand started up and taking the Commander by the Hand said, now you speak like a Man. You say I shall die. But I now tell you, I will not die alone: You shall die also. The English are coming up, and as soon as they strike you on one Side, I will strike you on the other. Welameghihink said he imagined that before this they had come to Blows. The Two Chiefs had before he came away ordered their People to separate from the French and consulted together how to be revenged. They proposed Two Schemes, one of which they agreed to follow; one was to wait till the English came up and then fall on the French; the other was to pretend a Reconciliation, and having a Party of Men ready to take an Opportunity and rush into the Fort and drive the French out, and then burn the Fort, and this they think they can easily do. But before they took any Step of that sort, they thought it neceſsary to know the Truth of the Reports respecting the English, what their Design was in building at Wyoming, whether it was for themselves or for the Indians, and whether they were willing to make a Peace with all the Indians as they had been informed. And in Order to know this Welameghihink was dispatch'd away.

We next enquired how the chief Man of the Senekas was affected to the English. He said the chief Man was our Friend. We then asked how it came to paſs that his young Men came down to War against the English? He said these Warriors came from some Towns near the French, that they were therefore in the French Interest, and the chief Man had little Influence over them. We were farther informed that when these 200 came out to War, the chief Man of the Senekas Tageghshata called a Council and complained that the young Men did not regard him, that he was no more than an old Woman among them; that he saw a great Number of his young Men going past his Door with Hatchets in their Hands, but that he did not know where they were going, and he feared this would be the Cause of Miſchief.

The Munsey Captain we met and who came with us down to Bethlehem said, he was at the Council and heard Sageghshata make his Speech.

From farther Enquiry among the Indians we had some Intimation, that the Seneka Nation were in general diſsatisfied with this Government from something that happened in a Treaty with Sir William Johnson. Soon after Sir William received the Commiſsion to negotiate Indian Affairs, he called a Council of all the Nations. To this a great Number came. He then told them, that the King had, at several Times, sent over large Presents to the Indians, of which they had been cheated by the Governments to which they were sent; but that it should not be so any more; that he was now the only Man who had Power to treat with the Indians, and that he would see them righted. This as it awakened the Jealousy of the Indians raised in them a Disrespect for the other Governments, as they imagined they had no Authority to treat, and that Councils or Treaties held with them were of no Significancy. Besides a Report was very generally propagated among the Senekas, but by whom uncertain, that the King had sent large Presents for the Indians to Pennsylvania, which the Government of Pensylvania had appropriated to their own Use. And as the Road of Communication between this Government and the Senekas has been for some Time shut, and no free Intercourse between them and us, no Means were used to remove this groundleſs Report, till it became universally believed, and the Nation in general exasperated against the Pennsylvanians; and this was thought to be one Reason, that the chief Man, tho' more enclined to the English than the French, and tho' he has kept himself and his Town quiet, yet has used little Care to restrain those who had any Inclination to go to War with us.

We next enquired of Teedyuscung what he had heard of the Prisoners, whether we might hope to see them soon returned. He told us that a few Days ago one Kenacheehunt a Chief of one of the Towns on the Allegheny had come to him at Wyoming, to know whether the English were willing to include him in the Peace, and whether Teedyuscung desired the Prisoners should be returned, and being aſsured of the Truth of both these Articles, he said there were a good many Prisoners in his Town, and he would take care they should be all restored, and that he and his People would come down and settle with Teedyuscung at Wyoming.

But

3.

But from what we learned from the Indians the Case of the Prisoners is this. All that are taken are looked upon by the Indians as the private Property of the Captors, and are either given away to those Families who have lost any Men in the War, or are sold to Others as we do Slaves. And many of those who have been taken, we are informed have been sold and bought several Times. Now as the Indians have no public Fund to redeem them out of the Hands of private Persons, and as we have none of their People Prisoners to exchange for them, it will be next to impoſsible to procure the Return of the Captives, without offering a Price for them and redeeming them ourselves.

We also asked if he had heard any thing more of the 800 Northern Indians that were said to be going to fight the Cherokees. He said he thought he was aſsured that the Report was altogether groundleſs; for he had enquired both of Welameghihink and Kenacheehunt, and of those who came down from Chenango, and none of them had heard any thing of that; and had there been any Truth in it, Welameghihink, or Kenacheehunt must have met them, as they came up the Allegheny the very Road the Party must have taken.

As it now grew late, and it was concluded we could not go forward, we thought it best to return back Part of the Way, especially as our Provisions began to grow scarce, and there was no Pasture for the Horses in the Place we now were. As we were preparing to set out Teedyuscung came to us and asked whether Mr. Hughes had delivered to the Governor the French Colours which he (Teedyuscung) had taken from Bill Sack. We told him we did not know. He then desired us to ask the Governor, whether he had received them, and whether he had given Bill Sack those Colours, or whether he kept Two Sorts of Colours. He said if the Governor had Two Sorts of Colours, and gave one Sort to one Indian and another Sort to another, it would breed Confusion.

As we were just ready to take Horse, Gabriel Loquees an Indian and his Family whom we had left at Fort Allen came up. As some of our Company which was now encreased to Fourteen, were gone before, we took Leave and set forwards, leaving three or four to follow at a small Distance behind us. When we stoppd at night we found two of our Company miſsing, and upon Enquiry found that Gabriel Loquees had brought up with him some spirituous Liquor, and Isaac Still, who was one of those behind said he heard the King proposing to drink before they went any farther, and that seeing them go to drink he has turned away, and this he supposed had detained our two Companions.

Tuesday in the Afternoon we arrived at Fort Allen, the Prospect of which was hid from us till we came just upon it by Bushes growing on the Bank of the River. Here we enquired where Gabriel Loquies was supplied with Liquor, and were informed that he had been down at one Bowman's who lives about 5. Miles on this Side the Fort, and had got it there. In our Way down one of us called at Hans Peeter Bowman's, and was there informed by Evan Bowan, a Soldier of Captain Bull's Company, that this Bowman had, on Saturday last, let Gabriel Loquies have about five Gallons of Whiskey. Bowman himself acknowledged his having supplied him with between three and four Gallons. When the ill Consequences of selling the Indians strong Liquor and the Breach of the Law were represented to him, he said he had made a Present of it, and that he would do the same again, and that nobody could prevent his doing what he pleased with his own. The ill Consequences that will, we apprehend, attend this Man's supplying Loquies with Liquor, at this Time, are, that with these four or five Gallons of Whiskey Teedyuscung and his People will be made drunk, and consequently incapable of calling together the scattered Parties about Wyoming; and should Meſsengers arrive from the other Indian Towns, as was daily expected, he will be incapable of receiving the News they bring and dispatching Meſsengers to this Government, as he promised. We would farther observe, that it was this same Gabriel Loquies who made the Meſsengers drunk, who were not long ago dispatched from this Government to the Allegheny, and that he is often employed in carrying the Indians spirituous Liquors, which the Neighbours say he is supplied with by this Bowman.

On our Way down to Bethlehem, the Munsey Captain named Kelhapugh, or Isaac told us he had a Complaint to send by us to Philadelphia about some Lands in the Minisinks, of which he said he had been defrauded, and about which he had been complaining for about Twenty Years, without receiving any Redreſs.

As he told us his Land lay on the West Side of the Delaware, We let him know, that, at the last Treaty, Teedyuscung had, in the Name of all the Indians, complained about the Lands in this Province, and had agreed that this Matter should be left to the Determination of the King and his Council, we therefore desired him to wait a little longer till the King's Determination was known, and he might depend upon having Justice done him. He said that several of the Munseys, and mentioned in particular some of his own Relations, had been dispoſseſsed of large Tracts of Land in the Jerseys, without even receiving any Consideration for them. We told him that we had now carried up Belts to the Indians, and, as he himself had heard, had invited all who were willing to be at Peace with us to a general Treaty, that his Nation was invited as well as Others, and we therefore desired him to preſs his great Man to come down, and then if any one thought himself wronged in any thing, or had any thing on his Mind, he should then make it known, and by that Means all Uneasineſs would be removed, every thing adjusted to Satisfaction, and Peace and Friendship between the English and Indians established on a sure and lasting Foundation. With this he seemed well pleased.

At Fort Allen we acquainted Captain Bull of the Party that was going against the Minisinks, that he might send and give Notice thereof. And as soon as we arrived at Bethlehem a Letter was dispatched to Mr. Swaine with the same Intelligence, that he might inform the People of the Jerseys.

At Mr. Horsefield's we met one Captain Neilson of the Provincials, who, after expreſsing himself with great Bitterneſs against Teedyuscung, declared, that if he met Teedyuscung or any of his People in any of the Courses he should be ordered to take, let them come on what Occasion or with what Pretence soever, he would kill them without asking any Questions. He was also inquisitive to know in how many Days a Party of stout active Men could go to Wyoming, and expreſsed himself as if he had a Desire to send out a Party to destroy that Town. When we remonstrated against such a Step being taken against friendly Indians, who had the Faith of the Government plighted to them for their Security, and a Town built by the Government, he wished that the Indians had scalped, but not killed all those who went up with Mr. Hughes, that thereby they and others might be convinced that we had no Friends among the Indians.

Having paid the Indians who went up with us, we left Bethlehem on Thursday, and that Evening returned to Philadelphia. We have only to add that all the Indians are removed from Diahogo and Owegey; that Pachsinosa with about 100 Men lives yet at Seehaughkunt; that the Nanticoke Tribe has but about 50 fighting Men and that they live chiefly at Chenango. The short Stay we made in the Indian

Country made it impoſsible for us to know as much of the State of the Indian Tribes as we could have wished. However we neglected no Opportunity of informing ourselves as far as we could, and have endeavoured to give you a full Account of all the Intelligence gained by us, who are &c.

A Copy from the Original.
by Cha Thomson

Copy Indians
N°2. Report
Charles Thomson
Frederick Post
June 1758

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 1st of June, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

Brigadier General Forbes & Major Halket.

12 Cherokees,	Indians.
Seneca George,	

Wheunclowo, speaker for the Cherokees.

John Hart, Interpreter.

A Letter from the Governor of Louisiana was delivered by Captain Viviat, Commander of a Flag of Truce that arrived the 26th of May from New Orleans, together with a Roll of the Prisoners and the Commission for a Flag of Truce, all which was read.

Yesterday Twelve Cherokees arrived in Town from Winchester, conducted by a Son of Seneca George; they brought Passports with them from Sr. John St. Clair to the General, and from the Officer Commanding at Winchester to the Governor. By these Passports it appeared that only four Cherokees were deputed by their Nations, and that the rest were at Winchester before he came and had joined themselves to them without Knowledge of Sr. John St. Clair.

The General was invited to Council and took his place next to the Governor.

The Governor spoke as follows:

"Brethren and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation:

"I bid you welcome in the Name of his Majestie's General and myself. If there can be any thing in which we can do you service it will give us pleasure if you will be pleased to communicate it."

A String.

Wheunclowo made Answer:

"Brothers:

"I am not a Chief Man myself, I am deputed by the Chiefs of my Nation to travel this Way. I am extremely glad at the good reception I have met with from you our Brethren. The Chiefs of my Country desired me to attend carefully to all the Speeches that should be made to me by you our Brethren, and to remember them.

"Brother:

"When I passed by last fall, the Secretary who sits there desired me not to go to War, but to be careful, and return with such Messages as the Chiefs should send in Answer to what I carried to them from the Six Nations and their Brethren.

"I assure you that the Warriors now present received a Message from the King of Great Britain to come to War against the French, and on receiving this Message, they have come with minds Exasperated against the French, and wherever they see a Frenchman they will knock his Brains out. They are now come so far on the Road against the Enemy, and as soon as they arrive in the Mohock Country, they will Joyn their Brethren, the Mohocks, and Fight with the English against the French. Some of these now present are very good Warriors, they have already killed two of the Enemy, two Shawonese."

A String.

"Brothers:

"They were promised Cloathing and all necessaries if they would go to War. They now acquaint you that they have received nothing at Winchester, and expect to receive what is proper for them as Warriors here."

A String.

The General ordered the Interpreter to tell the Indians that they should be Cloathed, and Provision made for them in their Journey whenever they inclined to proceed.

The Cherokee Deputy replied, that they would stay this Night and to-morrow, and go on the next Day after, and all the other Indians that were in Town would go with them, which was agreed to.

The Governor acquainted the Council that he had received a Letter by the Richard and William, Captain Daily, from the Proprietors, giving their Assent to his passing a late supply Bill, and it gave the Governor much Satisfaction that the Bill passed was agreeable to the minds of the Proprietors.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 5th of June, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The Governor acquainted the Council, that he had summoned from the perverseness of the Commissioners, the want of Arms, and the having no Troops to send up the Country: all which has such an Effect on the Cherokees that they are no longer to be kept with you, either by Promises nor Presents. — and further, that by not having a Person of Consequence to manage them, they begin to grow extremely licentious; & have gone so far as to Seize the Presents Designed for them: & to divide them among themselves according to their own Caprice; that however, Govr Sharpe, Colo Bouquet & Sr Jno St Clair were all at Fort Loudoun and — Shippensburgh, and had quieted them ~~them~~ a little which might not last. & when they left you You might finish Your Campaign.

All these Things, Sr I must own, are very discouraging and I wish it were in my Power to remove every — obstacle that can any ways prevent your putting & carrying into Execution the high & important trust committed to your Charge; but how to advise you in these things I really know not; I myself have laboured under the same Difficulties and temporized as long as I could, but finding no relief I was necessitated —

Brigr Genl Forbes. —

to shew my teeth; with some it availed of nothing with others again I partly gained my point; how far such a Measure would Succeed or be advisable with you I will not take upon me to say nor would I be underst to recommend it as I cannot be so well Acquainted with the Minds of the People you have to deal with as you that are on the Spot —

You are amazed that neither Sr. Wm. Johnson nor Mr. Atkins have either of them come or sent any one Person to look after those Indians. — Sr. Wm. Johnson and all those Employed under him are dispersed & Endeavouring to procure a Number of Indians to Cooperate with Us which is the more necessary, as it may be expected that those who do not join us will mostly favor the — Enemy; it behoves us therefore in order to strength our selves & to weaken them, to lose no time in getting as many on our side as we can wherefore you see the impossibility of either him or any of his People being Spared to the Southward at Present; but even, supposing this not to be the case, with what propriety could Sr. Wm. interfere with Mr. Atkin's Department, especially as Mr. Bird is Authorized by him, to treat with those Indians in the same manner as him self from which Circumstance I should imagine, as Mr. Bird is by now arrived at Winchester, that all your

Apprehensions
[illegible]

apprehensions on Account of the Cherokees will have ceased before this Letter reaches you.

The Artillery & Stores went from New york some time ago. so I suppose they have been with you soon after the Date of your Letter, as to the Artillery Men you had all that I could give you; Col.^o Williamson took 100. with him, that were designed for this Quarter, so that I am no better provided in proportion than you are in that article; but I hope you will soon have those with you that are coming out in the Store Ship.

By Letters from Gov.^r Lyttleton & Col.^o Montgommery of the 15.^th & 16^th of May, the Highlanders were to Embark in a few Days. Col.^o Montgommery will Acquaint you with the Expences that have attended that Embarkation and lay the Accounts of it before you, which you will Please to order the Payment of, I must desire you likewise to speak to M.^r Bird about the Cost of the Presents for the Cherokees, which M.^r Lyttleton intended to draw for & he advised not to be too hasty in paying, that you may write to Gov.^r Lyttleton in Consequence of it.

The Maryland assembly I find have broke up just as I surmized. upon which I cannot help repeating, that you should Acquaint his Majesty's Ministers with this so glaring an Infraction of

This

His Royal Command that they meet with due reproof for it. as to their 300 Men since you seem Desirous of having them, I would advise you to Enlist them if you can by way of Rangers & put them on His Majesty's Pay from the Day of their Inlistment, as to what other Claim they may make, I would have you first Consult the Kings Ministers upon it, before you conclude any thing.

I intend to set out for Fort Edwards on Tuesday next, wishing you all imaginable Success

I am &ca

P.S. several of the Royal Americans with you are good Artilirists, which you might make use of upon this occasion.

desired me not to go to War, but to be careful, and return with such Messages as the Chiefs should send in Answer to what I carried to them from the Six Nations and their Brethren.

"I assure you that the Warriors now present received a Message from the King of Great Britain to come to War against the French, and on receiving this Message, they have come with minds Exasperated against the French, and wherever they see a Frenchman they will knock his Brains out. They are now come so far on the Road against the Enemy, and as soon as they arrive in the Mohock Country, they will Joyn their Brethren, the Mohocks, and Fight with the English against the French. Some of these now present are very good Warriors, they have already killed two of the Enemy, two Shawonese."

A String.

"Brothers:

"They were promised Cloathing and all necessaries if they would go to War. They now acquaint you that they have received nothing at Winchester, and expect to receive what is proper for them as Warriors here."

A String.

The General ordered the Interpreter to tell the Indians that they should be Cloathed, and Provision made for them in their Journey whenever they inclined to proceed.

The Cherokee Deputy replied, that they would stay this Night and to-morrow, and go on the next Day after, and all the other Indians that were in Town would go with them, which was agreed to.

The Governor acquainted the Council that he had received a Letter by the Richard and William, Captain Daily, from the Proprietors, giving their Assent to his passing a late supply Bill, and it gave the Governor much Satisfaction that the Bill passed was agreeable to the minds of the Proprietors.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 5th of June, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The Governor acquainted the Council, that he had summoned them, at the desire of the General, to Consider of proper Messages, to be forthwith sent to the Senecas and to the Susquehannah Indians, who were grown dissatisfied, and were for leaving their Habitations, especially our Old Friend, Packsinosa, and his Family and Friends; That what gave them disgust at present was their having heard that the Cherokees were sent for by their Brethren, the English, to cut them all off the Susquehannah, & that the English was going to Settle, and Build a Fort at Wyoming.

This account was brought by Benjamin, a Mohiccon, on the 29th of May, to Bethlehem, and being presented to the Governor, and by him communicated to the General, he was of Opinion that not a moment should be lost, but Messengers should be dispatched forthwith, as well into the Tweetwee Seneca Country as to all the Nations, those in particular who lived on the Susquehannah, inviting them to come here forthwith, and let their Brethren know what Means they were finally determined to take.

The General said he would come to Council and join in the Messages, and procure Messengers, as he understood there were some in Town to be got, white Men as well as Indians, would go to the Ohio, and into the Indian Country.

Information of Benjamin, an Indian who came to Bethlehem, May the 29th, 1758, *Viz*ᵗ:

"Benjamin, a Mahakin Indian, living near Bethlehem, got Words from his own Sister, a Widow, with Three Children, living at Ceninga, the Nanticokes Town, that he should come up there and fetch her to Bethlehem to her Friends here. He accordingly set off here 5 Weeks ago, and was 12 Days on his Journey thither. From here to Wioming he saw no Indians, yet heard some at a little Distance from him, but had no mind to shew himself unto them.

"Near Diahogo he found Old Paxnous, with his Sons, Sons-in-Law, and whole Family. Paxnous asked Benjamin whither he was going, and on hearing that he would fetch his Sister at Ceninga, he told him he would hardly find her there; all the Indians were in a great Hurry to remove from the Susquehannah, because they had heard the English had very bad Designs against the Indians, and those who did not fly from the Susquehannah would all be murdered. Benjamin asked Paxnous whither he was going with his Family. He answered, to his Land at the Ohio, where he was born, and told him many things he had heard against the English, in Favour of the French. They had also heard the English would settle Wioming under a pretence, it should be for the good of the Indians; but their Intentions were quite the Contrary, they would build a Fort there and take the Lands from the Indians; but their project would certainly fail them, as there would be Indians enough to watch them. Benjamin tried to pacify him, and told him what Teedyuscung had made out with the Governor, and all what they intended was out of Love to the Indians, but Paxnous was quite Deaf to hear any thing in Favour of the English, and said, they pretend well and mean ill, but the 5 Nations think quite otherwise than thou. One of the Company replied to Benjamin's words about Wioming; I could never believe it so bad as we have been told that it was. Paxnous also told him that he was lately called to a great Council at Onondago, at which it would be determined what side they should take, and by that Resolution they would then abide, but as he had already resolved to move to Ohio, so he was not gone to Onondago.

"Paxnous and his Eldest Son tried thereupon to perswade Benjamin to go along with them, but he hastened as much as possible to reach Ceningo in fear to miss his Sister.

"At his arrival there, he heard that none of the Indians would plant there this Summer, and that many had moved already nearer the French for fear of the English, but when he told them the real Intent of the English with Wyoming, and that it was quite Contrary to that what they had heard, they resolved to stay and plant again. As long as he staid at Ceninga they had every Day new accounts and Stories of the bad Designs the English had against the Indians, and many Warriors, Maquas or Mohocks, passed thro' there at that Time. Several Nanticokes spoke to some to take away their prejudice that they had against the English, but it availed nothing; they semed much incessed at it that the English had called the Cherokees and Catawbas into their Country merely against the Indians, but they would watch them, and it should not go well with them. He also was told the Maquas did make very big Eyes; that so many English did go to the Ohio, and they would send as many Warriors there as they could spare.

"When he was about to set off from Ceninga with his Sister, the Indians told him it would be impossible for him to reach Fort Allen without being intercepted or murdered by the French and their Indians, of which a good many were gone to them parts; but when he persisted in his Resolution, his own Brother and another Indian resolved to accompany them, to see them safe to Bethlehem.

"In coming down the Susquehannah, about 12 Miles above Wioming, they saw 4 Canoes made of Bark and Two Floats, in which, as he thinks, some Indians crossed the River, who would repass it soon again, because the Canoes were hid under the Bushes. He saw afterwards 3 Indians each leading a Horse without Saddle, not far this side the River, and a Woman of his Company, who walked just then to cut off an Elbow of the River, met Five More who belonged to one Company with the other Three. One of the Five spoke to the Woman and told her they had taken no Scalps & hurted nobody, but had only stolen some Horses and by the Course, they had come from Broadheads.

"They met also a Maqua Indian coming from Shomokin; he asked them if they had seen any thing strange upon the Road, and when they told him of the Canoes and Floats he said he had also seen some Floatages below Wioming; there would soon be Mischief done.

"At Wioming Benjamin did not go to the White People there, but met Teedyuscung not far from there, with whom he sat down and related unto him all what he had heard and seen at Diahoga,Ceninga, and on his Way, at which he seemed quite amazed, particularly that the Maquas did now act in such a manner, when they had given him commission to make Peace and he having sent them Word they would come and Build in Wioming, and that there was nothing bad in it but all good; he said he would keep a good look out, and if any one did attack one of his Brethren the English, him he would attack again; he would go himself to the Five Nations and search for the Evil which had possessed them, and if he did find that he was not Strong enough to withstand the Evil, he would retire again to the English, to their Enemies he never would go again.

"P. S.—A few Indians at Ceninga, told Benjamin they did not think that the Maquas or Mohocks were in Earnest to help the French on the Ohio, but rather believed it to be a Stratagem to Seduce the French and to get Admittance into the Fort, for the good of the English."

The Above Intelligence being considered, it was the unanimous Opinion of the Council, that the Difficulties attending the Governor's procuring Persons to go as Spies or Messengers on any Occasion would be very great, unless a Sum of Money could be lodged in the Governor's hands for that purpose, in which case Mr. Weiser, Mr. Logan, or Mr. Peters could, from their long Acquaintance with Indian Affairs, find some other Indians who would undertake the Journey, if they were before hand promised a Compensation for their Trouble. Whilst the Council was deliberating on Messages proper to be sent to the Indians, and on the means of conveying them, The General came to the Governor and Conferred with him on these matters. After which the Governor acquainted the Council that the General pressed the Messages and would join them. Draughts of which being prepared were read and approved, and it was likewise agreed that the General should join in them and Endeavor to get Messengers to go with them forthwith.

Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters were appointed a Committee to confer with the General on the Indian Message and it was recommended to them to take the assistance of Mr. Weiser.

The Cherokee Deputy being seized with a Violent Pleurasie, Mr. Peters was desired to take all Opportunities of getting from him the purport of his Message, least if he died they should be lost.

Francis Campbell having declined to Accept the Commission of

Indian Agent at Fort Augusta, The Commissioners appointed by the Act of Assembly to Trate with the Indians, presented the Governor on the 30th of May the nomination and recommendation of several Persons, one of which the Governor was to fix upon for an Agent at Fort Augusta, and the Governor having advised with the Members of Council, Commissionated Nathaniel Holland.

At a Council, &c." Thursday, 22d June, 1758.

The Messages to the Seneca Indians & to Teedyuscung were read & ordered to be entered as follows:

"*A Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania to Teedyuscung, and the Indians at Wioming.*

"'Brother Teedyuscung and all our Brethren the Indians settled at Wioming, hearken to what your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania says to you.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'I am informed that the Indians about Diahoga and Osaningo are very uneasy with respect to two matters; One, that great Numbers of Cherokees and other Southern Indians, should come so far North; The other that we have assisted you in settling at Wioming. Now, Brother, in respect to the Cherokees, they came from their Country at the Invitation of his Majesty and the Southern Provinces, to help the English General in the present Expedition against the French, and we can assure you that Notwithstanding the reports that have reached your Country, these Indians are not come on any evil Design to hurt you, but to help their Brethren, the English; had it been otherwise, you would have heard from us, for we would never suffer them to hurt you.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'I have the pleasure to assure you that there is now in this City a Deputation of Cherokee Indians on their Way with Messages to the Six Nations and they have likewise a particular Message to you and the Delawares. They tell us all is good News for you and us. But the Cherokee entrusted with the Messages is taken sick in this Town and cannot yet proceed on his Journey.

"'As to the other part, respecting the Building of Houses at Wioming, you are so well acquainted with our motives and good Intentions that you are quite able to answer for this Measure to the Six Nations or any other Indians who think amiss of it, and we desired you will take all possible care to set this matter in a true Light everywhere, as it is entirely done at your request and for the good sorry it is not in your Power to Assist that Gentleman with an Interpreter which he seems to be in much want of, as he says Capt. Wendell & his Lieut. are the only People with him that speak any Indian to Signify, and they often Absent on Duty; but as you tell me there are Numbers of the Rangers in Wendell's Company that understand Indian very well & are known to them, I shall desire him to make a stricter Enquiry into it.

The several Murders & depredations that of late have been committed in those parts confirm me more & more in the Necessity there is of putting a stop for the Present to all Trade with the Indians above Schenectady, to which Purpose I shall repeat my Orders to Capt. Gates & the other Officers commanding at the different Posts on the Mohawk River with further directions, to signify the same to the Inhabitants, which I apprehend will have the same Effect as if I were to write to Herkemer; however if this should be necessary besides, I think it would come better from you.

I am sorry you have been so unsuccessfull in getting the Men for the Company of Rangers you are Raising, which I see is occasioned by the absence of the Indian Officers on other Service. I hope that when they return, you will be able to get as many as you expected.

I am &ca.

P:S I set out from this, on Tuesday next to Fort Edward where I shall make as little stay as possible and then I proceed to Lake George, so that I should be glad you would join me there as soon as you can with so many Indians as you will be able to collect.

REPORT OF JELLES FONDA

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 12 June 1758

The Report of Capt. Jellas Fonda who was dispatched to go thro the Six Nations the 29 Ulto.—

The 4 Inst he set off from Connajohary with 5 Mohock Indians, altho all the Indians there said it was not at present prudent for him to proceed amongst the 5 Nations as they were well assured there was a great Number of the Sweegachie Indians at Onondaga & some probably at Onieda.

They arrived at the upper Onieda Town the 8 Inst. within an hour afterwards a Meeting was called, at which the Oneidas showed several Belts & Strings which they had received a Day or two before. viz

1. A String of Wampum from the Shawaneese & Delaware Indians with an Account that the English were building a Fort at Schohandawana[2] & that the English living at Çanisthio[3] had killed 4 white Men who were cutting Wood for said Fort

2. A Belt of Wampum from said Indians to the 5 Nations with which they said as follows. We hope you Uncles will hold your hands fast together keep a good lookout & not let go your hold but observe your former Promises.

3. A Belt which they had just received from the Governor of Pensilvania with the following Speech

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] "Scahandowana alias Wioming." The first is the Iroquois name meaning "great plains." *See* Beauchamp: *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, p. 261.

[3] Canestio, Kanestio.

Bretheren of the 5 Nations

I am sorry for you, you have the French all about you & you lye in Blood. We shall not be strong enough unless you come & join me, if you dont it will be all dark about you I fear before long.

4. Another Belt from s^{d}. Governor w^{ch} said

I am sorry to see you have my People Prisoners among you I would be glad you would send them home. I would be also glad if you would Stop the French & take their Hatchet away.

5. A Belt of Invitation to the 5 Nations from Senucchias inviting them to meet him at Chenossia[1] where he then was & particularly named Nicolaas an Onieda — Ottrowana & the Neager of Cayouge with several other Indians supposed to be the best affected to the English.— that this was the third Belt of Invitation Senucchias had sent to them — that as this Belt was passing thro the Seneca Castle at Canassidaga[2] the old Drunkard said he believed he would go to Chenossia & see what the French wanted —

After these Matters were over Cap^{t}. Fonda[3] delivered Sir Williams Speech & Belts to the 5 Nations & left them with the Oniedas according to his Orders — he then showed them Sir William's War Belt & delivered them his Invitation to come down & go with him to War — they seemed in general well pleased & promised to come saying they would not go to the French Meeting at Chenossia but come down to Fort Johnson.

That the Mohocks contrary to Cap^{t}. Fonda's Consent invited some of the Onieda Sachems who are in our Interest to come down to Fort Johnson.

That the Mohocks & Oniedas told him the Belt of Invitation ought not to have been painted because it might give some

---

[1] Chenussio, a frequent form of Geneseo. *See* Beauchamp: *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, p. 102.

[2] Canasadego, west of Seneca Lake. *See* Beauchamp: *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, p. 156.

[3] Captain Jelles Fonda.

Jealousies to the upper Nations & they desired Sir William would forward immediately another Belt to take hold of the Warriors & bring them down which they said was the Indian Custom.

The next day another Council was held when the Oneidas told him & the Mohocks that he must not proceed as there were a great Number of Sweegachie Indians at Onondaga in their way to Chenossia & that they were of Opinion it would not be in the Mohocks or the Oniedas Power to save his Life as there was plenty of Rum gone up from our Settlements to Onondaga — he told them his Orders were to proceed & that he durst not disobey them — they replied that he would certainly be killed if he went there — that he should have no Blame for returning that they would take it upon themselves & answer for it to Sir William. he asked if he might not stay in their Castle till the Fighters went down to Fort Johnson to go with them. they said as the chief Sachems were going to Onondaga, some Swegachie Indians might perhaps pass thro their Castle in their Absence & therefore they did not think it safe for him to stay there.

The 9 Inst 3 Mohocks & several Sachems of Onieda & Tuscarora set off the former with Sir Williams Belt to the upper Nations, the latter to Onondaga & Cayouga which he understood was upon no other Account than to perform Ceremonies of Condolance.

He heard at Onieda that the French had Kindled Council Fires at Onondaga & Chenossia.

The Oniedas still say an Army will come down the Mohock River when the Corn is a Foot & a half high — that the French go to the Onieda Lake & buy Corn of the Indians there — that 400 Indians from Aughquaga & that way will come to join Sir William.

[illegible]

[illegible] 18

[illegible]

[illegible] from the [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible]

Brethren of the 5 Nations.

I am sorry to see you can have the [illegible] [illegible] your Eyes in Blood. We shall not be strong enough unless you come to join us. If you don't it will be all dark that you [illegible] before [illegible].

A- Another Belt from Sr Governor of Said

I am sorry to see you have any English)
Prisoners among you should neglect your words [illegible] them home I would be also glad if you would keep the [illegible] [illegible] their Hatchet away.

5 A Belt & Invitation to the 5 Nations from Senechies inviting them to meet [illegible] at Chenopsin [illegible] there was a [illegible] armed Nation [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Cayouge with several other Indians supposed to be the right [illegible] of the English — that they [illegible] the third [illegible] [illegible] Senechies had sent to them that as this Belt was passing thro the ^have^ Castle at Canajoharie the old Drunkard said he believed he would go to Chenopsin & see what the Senecas wanted. —

After these Matters were over [illegible] [illegible] delivered Sir William the 4 Belts to the 5 Nations & left them with his Interpreter [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 10 [illegible] — The second [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to come saying [illegible] [illegible] Nation at [illegible] [illegible] Indians.

[illegible] the Mohocks [illegible] to Capt. [illegible] [illegible] some of the Oneida Chiefs [illegible] [illegible] to one [illegible] [illegible]

After [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Invitation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] to stay

[illegible]

Ordered that the [illegible]

[illegible]

Fort Johnson 19 June 1758.

At a Meeting of 2 chief Sachems & 15 principal Warriors of the Cayouga Nation.

Tiaghradodea (alias the Englishman) Speaker.

Jacobus Clement Interp.

Present

Sr William Johnson

Capt Peter Wraxall Secry

Lieut Claus Dy Secy.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

[illegible] the Cayugas [illegible] did take to heart & value [illegible] the first speech you made [illegible] Six Nations [illegible] [illegible] when you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] appointment of your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fire for the Six Nations their Allys &c. [illegible] this House where you [illegible] the [illegible] of Peace and Friendship, We have [illegible] [illegible] to stand fast to the Ancient [illegible] of Peace & Friendship with our [illegible] the English [illegible] we have strictly adhered to the Neutrality we agreed upon Two years ago.

gave a String of Wampum.

Brother the two [illegible] [illegible] here [illegible] [illegible] upon the request of all the Warriors [illegible] the heads of whom you see here before you who desired us to speak to you in [illegible] [illegible] of their [illegible] Situation [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a public [illegible] in a proper manner.

Brother, they the Warriors are at present in great distress of every thing necessary for them [illegible] [illegible] &c. It is true Brother you [illegible] [illegible] made in the kind offer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of your [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] your kindness [illegible]

are

[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] among [illegible]

could not be long a secret to those [illegible]

then immediately [illegible] telling them [illegible]

Brother [illegible] could not [illegible] but the [illegible]

[illegible] to you to have [illegible]

[illegible] supplied [illegible]

that you will [illegible]

[illegible]

DAVID JAMIESON TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

York Town, yᵉ 6th June, 1758.

Sir,

Agreeable to the Orders I received from Coll. Bouquet, I arrived in this Town last Saturday; I yesterday examined and passed forty-four of Capᵗ. Hunter's Recruits, there is more of them to be in Town this day, than will compleat his Company; Captain McPhearson's Company, he informs me, is full; Capᵗ. Hamilton & Capt. M'Grew's Company's, I am informed, is not yet near full; The recruits are so scattered throughout the Country, that I believe it will be the latter end of the Week before they will all arive in Town. I find it extremely difficult to keep the recruits in order, for want of Sergeants that understand duty, & have not so much as a single Drum; None of the Recruits are furnished with Cloathing, or any necessaries for marching.

I was desired by Coll. Boquet to try if possible, to gett the Recruits to find their own Arms, but I find this impracticable; of the 44 that passed yesterday, not one-third of them had arms, or could be prevailed on to gett them, therefore I shall find it extremely difficult to gett as many arms as is necessary for the men that are to escort the Waggons this Week to Fort Loudon; of this I have informed Coll. Bouquet by a letter this morning.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and most

Humble Servᵗ.,

DAVID JAMESON.

Directed,

On his Majesty's Service, to William Denny, Esquire, Governour &c. of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, per Lieut. Ewins.

REPORT OF CHAS. THOMSON AND F. POST, OF JOURNEY 1758.

To the Honourable Willᵐ Denny, Esq., Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsilvania, & to the Honourable Brigadier General Forbes.

The Report of Charles Thomson & Christian Frederic Post.

On Wednesday, June the 7th, 1758, having received the Messages for the Indians, & Instructions from the Governor, we set out for Wyoming. Next day we reached Bethlehem, having engaged on the road Moses Tetamy & Isaac Still, to accompany us. From Bethlehem we took three other Indians, & on Friday arrived at Fort Allen. As we had been informed on the Road of some bad news sent to the Governor by the Captain at Fort Allen, we enquired the particulars, and were informed that on Tuesday last, two Indians, Aquelin & John Philips, came to the Fort express from Teedyuscung, at Wyoming, to let them know that on Sunday last were seen a party of Enemy Indians, about 78 in number, directing their course towards the Minisinks. This discouraged our Indian companions, and as they had been all along against our going into the Indian Country, this made them much more averse to it.

Whereupon we called them together next morning, & made them acquainted with the purport of our Messages, & the necessity of our going. With this they were satisfyed, & it was concluded we should go. And having settled every thing with regard to the way & manner we should travel, we left Fort Allen about 12 o'clock, & crossing the Neshamewatchual & Quckeek Mountains, we lodged all together about 12 miles from the Fort.

On Sunday Morning we set forwards pretty early, & by 12 o'clock reached the Nescopekun Mountain, within 14 or 15 miles of Wyoming. Here we met 9 Indians travelling down to Bethlehem. They had left Wyoming the day before, & had been six days from Chenango, a Town of the Nanticokes, on Susquehanna, about half way between Owegey & Ossewingo. There was one Nanticoke, a Son of Captain White, one Munsey Captain, one Delaware, four Mawhiccons, & two Squas. Upon meeting them, we stopped and enquired the news, & from several questions asked, we learned that Teedyuscung was well and at Wyoming, that all was quiet among the Nanticokes, that their principal men were at the Council at Onondaga, which was not yet broke up; That Backsinosa was at Seekaughkunt, but that he was preparing to go somewhere, he said to his own Country; that they had heard of no body of Indians going Southward.

Being informed of our going to Wyoming with good news to all the Indians, they told us they thought it was by no means safe for us to proceed; that strange Indians were thick in the woods about Wyoming; that a party was seen but four days ago, whose Language none of the Delawares there understood, nor did they know of what Nation they were. This alarming our Indians, they pressed us to turn back with this Company, & make all haste to Fort Allen, & two of them would go & invite Teedyuscung to come to us there. This we objected against, on the account of losing time, & proposed following what had been at first agreed upon, that was to go forward to the Wyoming Hills, & there wait 'till two of our Company went forward & informed Teedyuscung of our coming, & knew of him whether it would be safe to go to the Town. The Indians we met thought it dangerous to proceed any farther, as they had seen fresh Tracks crossing the Path in two or three places between this & Wyoming, & at one place not half a mile from where we then were.

Upon this it was proposed and agreed upon, to go back to the east side of the Hills, and there lodge to night, till two of our Indians went & invited Teedyuscung to come to us. And the friendly Indians we met, agreed to stay with us till he came up.

From farther conversation with one of the Company, after we had been some time together, we were informed that two hundred of the Six Nations had set out with a Resolution to go to war against the English; that he & his Company had seen 60 of them, & that six of his Company were discouraged and turned back. None of his Company, he said, understood their Language, but they made signs that they were going against the Minisinks. Next day, between 11 & 12 o'clock, Teedyuscung, Tepiscakung, Captain Augustus, Sam Evans & David, came to us. At first we expostulated with Teedyuscung about the Road being shut, & told him that we were come with good Word to all the Indians, we could not go to his Town to deliver them. He said it was not his fault. We put him in mind that the Road had been opened by a Belt of Wampum from Wyoming to us, & that it was his business to keep it open from his Town to Fort Allen, as we keep it open from Fort Allen to Easton or Philadelphia. We farther took notice, that it was the Custom of all Nations to suffer Messengers of Peace to go backwards and forwards, safe and unmolested; that unless this was practised, two Nations once at War, could never be at Peace again. To this Teedyuscung replied, that what we said was right, but that the Six Nations, not him, had blocked up this Road; that two hundred of them had gone to war in different Parties; that they had passed thro' several Towns on the Susquehanna; that in these Towns the Delawares endeavored as much as in them lay to dissuade them from going to war against the English, but they would not hear them; that these 200 were chiefly of the Seneka Nation, & from three Towns that lay near the French; that the Reason they assigned for their going to war with the English, was, that about three years ago a party of their Warriors went against the Catawbas, and upon their return, entered the settled parts of Virginia, where a White Man in a friendly manner invited them to his house, & having got them there, sent in the night & collected a number of his neighbours, & fell upon the party and killed them all except one Man, who escaped; for this they had not yet taken a full revenge; they said they had heard the words Teedyuscung had sent them, but they were now out & would not turn back, but would strike the English this one time more, & after they had given them this one blow, then, if they found the English still of the same disposition Teedyuscung represented them, they would never strike them more; but if they made peace with them, it was not they themselves might be quiet; for then they would turn their Hatchet against the French.

The Delawares then told them if they were resolved to go to war against the English, & would not turn back, they must take some other way, for that all the People down the Susquehanna were at

Peace with them. The war party then agreed not to proceed on that Path, nor willingly to hurt the People of Pensilvania. But as they might miss their way, & contrary to their Inclination fall in with them, they insisted that some of them should shew them another way. Whereupon, a Munsey Captain, named Yachkaposay, (the same that headed the party that lay above Fort Allen, at the Easton Treaty, in 1756,) undertook to shew them the way, & having put them in the Path to the Minisinks, he returned home again. From one of these parties, a few Shawanese hearing that the English were building a Fort at Wyoming, went down to see whether it was so, & these were they that killed the young man, when the workmen were there.

Teedyuscung further told us, that a Report had prevailed among the Indians up the Susquehanna, & thro' the Seneka Country, & along the Allegheny, that the English were building a Fort at Wyoming, with 800 men; that this was confirmed by the Shawaney Party that had been down; that upon this they immediately held a Council, to consult what should be done. At this it was proposed that some one should go and know for certain whether it was really so, & boldly ask the English what they meant. Tho' this seemed dangerous, yet one Wellameghikink, (George Hayes,) a Wanami, who lives in a Town of the Senekas, near the French Fort at Niagara, & is a Captain on the Ohio under Tessawhenand, the Chief of all the Delawares on the Allegheny, offered to go, tho' it should cost him his life. Not many days after the English left Wyoming, he came there & was informed of the true state of Affairs, and three days ago left that in order to return and inform the Indians thereof. He it was that brought down the aforegoing Intelligence, which was confirmed by these Indians from Chenango.

Teedyuscung said that Welameghikink further informed him, that the French at Niagara were in great want of Provisions; that they had applied to the Senakas to supply them, telling them that the English had stopped the Mouth of their River, so that no Provisions could be brought up to them, & that therefore they were obliged to to apply to their Children the Indians for some; that therefore the Indian Squas from the Seneka Towns near the Fort were employed in carrying them Indian Corn, which they sold at a great Price, and so eager were the French to get it, that the officers, when they heard the Squas were coming, used to go and meet them, & in order to encourage them to bring more, would pull off their Cloaths, & even their Shirts, and give them to the Indians; that the Soldiers used to parch the Indian Corn & then pound it, & mixing it with a little water drink it, & this was all they had to live upon.

After Dinner we told Teedyuscung our orders were to deliver our Messages at Wyoming; that being dissuaded from going further, we had stopped here & sent to desire him to come to us; & now he was come, we desired to know what we should do. He said he was glad we did not come to him, that he had seen fresh Tracts as he came along, & he thought it best to deliver the Messages here. Whereupon we sat down, & taking out the Belts & Strings, delivered the Messages distinctly. After they had been read & interpreted once, in order to impress them deeper in his Mind, we gave him the substance of each Belt & String in other words, & then entered into a Conversation on every Part. By this Means every thing being repeated again, he seemed fully to comprehend every Part, & to be much pleased with the whole. With respect to the Cherokees, he said, if the Messenger should recover & inclined to see him, he might come by the way of Bethlehem, & and from thence some Indians would conduct him & his Company safe up to Wyoming. On the Belt to remove the uneasiness respecting the Settlement at Wyoming, he said he hoped that was already removed, or would be upon the Return of Wilameghikink & his Company, which consisted of 30 Men from several Towns of the 6 Nations.

The Senaka Belt & that to all the Nations, he was much pleased with, & said he did not doubt but the first would bring many down & the latter give general satisfaction. As to calling together the Parties about Wyoming, & knowing their Business, he did not know how that could be done, as neither he nor any of his People understood the Language of some of the Parties, but that he would do what he could in that Matter, & what Intelligence he could gain, he would send down by Sam Evans.

Of Essoweyowallund or Daniel, he said he had not yet heard any thing; but the other Messenger, Willemighihink or James, he heard was on his way down, as he expected him at Wyoming in three Days. We then told him, that as the Government & the General had these things much at heart, & sincerely desired to see a Peace with the Indians established on a sure & lasting Foundation, we were sent up with these Messages both to convince the Indians of the Sincerity of the English, that they might be well & fully explained to them, & that our Orders were, after we had delivered them to him & his People at Wyoming, to proceed farther with the Messengers Teedyuscung should send along, & carry these Belts to the other Nations. He said it had been often asked by the Senekas, why none of the English accompanied the Messages sent to them. We told him there would be hereafter no Occasion for such a Question; we were now ready to go & would set out with those he sent along as soon as he pleased. On this he was silent. We then told him if he had any doubts, he might take time to consider it, & that we would proceed with him to Wyoming & lodge there to Night, & this we were the rather inclined to do as his Messenger was so soon expected, by whom we hoped to hear some agreeable news, which we would transmit to the Governor. After musing some Time, he said he thought we could by no means proceed to the Seneka Country that way, as many Parties were out, that he imagined the safer way would have been by Albany to Onondaga. We mentioned to him what the Six Nation Chiefs had said at the Treaty at Lancaster last Summer, by which it appeared to us, that that way was not proper, inasmuch as the Senekas were the Door of the Six Nations to the Westward, as the Mohawks were to the Eastward, & we told him their Advice to us then was to apply immediately to the Senekas, & by a Belt to invite them down, which we now wanted to do.

He said, before we could go with safety, a Road should be opened at least for Messengers, & he thought it would be well if that was done at the ensuing Treaty. We again mentioned our going up to Wyoming & staying there till his Messenger came in, or at least this Night. Whereupon after consulting his Council, he took out some Strings of Wampum & by two forbid us to go farther, for fear of some Mischief befalling us; by two more, he expressed his Uneasiness least some of the White People, in pursuing the Enemy Indians that were on our Frontiers, should come as far as where he lived & fall upon him & his People. By three other Strings, he requested of the Government some Provisions, & especially Indian Corn, by the way of Shamokin, from which Place his young Men could easily bring it up in Canoes. He likewise desired to be supplied with some Ammunition. As we found we must return from thence, we endeavoured to gain some more Intelligence, & asked him if he had any News from the Westward. He said he was further informed by Wellameghihink, that Hans Jacob, his (Tçedyuscung's) Son & one Hamels, another Indian, had been out on a Scout to fort Duquesne; that they had Surprised two French Men, & shot them at a small Distance from the Fort; that the one was killed dead on the Spot; but the other escaped on Horseback to the Fort, where he no sooner entered than he fell down & died.

Upon this the Commander of the Fort called the Senekas together & told them the Catabaws had struck him. Soon after another Indian from fort Augusta, being out on a Scout near the French Fort, killed another French Man. The Commander again called the Chiefs of the Senekas together & told them the Catabaws had struck him again. Hereupon the Seneka said, Why do you say the Catabaws have struck you? It is not the Catabaws that have done this, but your Children the Delawares. At hearing this the Commander was very angry, & sent for the two Chiefs of the Delawares, Tessawhenand & Cutkassaneecamen, & complained of them in harsh Terms. When the Dispute grew warm, Tessawhenand told the Commander he behaved like an old Woman, to make so much noise about three Men, & not to consider how many he had made him lose. But tho' the Bones of so many of his Men lay scattered up & down in the Woods, & all thro' his Means, yet he made no Noise about it. The French Man never heard him complain. When the French Commander still went on complaining, Tessawhenand told him, if he had any thing on his Mind to speak out & not scold any more like a Woman. The Commander, who was now very angry, told him, if he did not punish the Delawares he should die. At this Tessawhenand started up & taking the Commander by the Hand said, now you speak like a Man. You say I shall die. But I now tell you, I will not die alone. You shall die also. The English are coming up & as soon as they strike you on one side, I will strike you on the other. Willameghihink said he imagined that before this they had come to Blows. The two Chiefs had, before he came away, ordered their People to separate from the French, & consulted together how to be revenged. They proposed two Schemes, one of which they agreed to follow, One was to wait till the English came up, & then fall on the French; the other was to pretend a Reconciliation, & having a Party of Men ready, to take an Opportunity & rush into the Fort & drive the French out & then burn the Fort, & this they think they can easily do. But before they took any Step of that Sort, they thought it necessary to know the Truth of the Reports respecting the English; what their Designs was in building at Wyoming; whether it was for themselves or for the Indians, & whether they were willing to make a Peace with all the Indians, as they had been informed. And in order to know this Wellantighihink was dispatched away.

We next enquired how the Chief Man of the Senekas was affected to the English. He said the Chief Man was our Friend. We then asked how it came to pass that his young men came down to War against the English? He said these Warriors came from some Towns near the French, that they were therefore in the French Interest & the chief man had little influence over them. We were farther informed that when these 200 came out to War the chief man of the Senekas, Tageghshata, called a Council & complained that the young men did not regard him; that he was no more than an old Woman among them; that he saw a great number of his young men going past his door with Hatchets in their Hands, but that he did not know where they were going & he feared this would be the Cause of Mischief. The Munsay Captain we met & who came with us down to Bethlehem, said he was at the Council & heard Tageghshata make his speech.

From farther Enquiry among the Indians we had some intimation that the Seneka Nation were in general dissatisfied with this Government from something that happened in a Treaty with Sir Will'm Johnson. Soon after Sir Wm. received the Commission to negotiate Indian Affairs he called a Council of all the Nations. To this a great number came. He then told them that the King had at several Times sent out large presents to the Indians of which they had been cheated by the Governments to which they were sent, but that it should not be so any more, that he was the only Man who had Power to treat with the Indians & that he would see them righted. This, as it awakened the jealousy of the Indians, raised in them a Disrespect for the other Governments, as they imagined they had no authority to treat & that Councils or Treaties held with them were of no significancy. Besides, a Report was very generally propagated among the Senekas, but by whom uncertain, that the King had sent large Presents for the Indians to Pensilvania, which the Government of Pennsilvania had appropriated to their own use, and as the Road of Communication between this Government & the Senekas has been for some time shut & no free intercourse between them & us, no means were used to remove this groundless Report till it became universally believed, & the nation in general exasperated against the Pensilvanians, & this was thought to be one Reason that the Chief Man tho' more inclined to the English than the French & tho' he has kept himself & his Town quiet yet has used little Care to restrain those who had any inclination to go to war with us.

We next enquired of Teedyuscung what he had heard of the Prisoners; whether we might hope to see them soon returned. He told us that a few days ago one Nenacheehunt, a Chief of one of the Towns on the Allegheny, had come to him at Wyoming to know whether the English were willing to include him in the Peace, & whether Teedyuscung desired the Prisoners should be returned, & being assured of the Truth of both these articles, he said there were a good many Prisoners in his Town & he would take Care they should be all restored & that he & his People would come down & settle with Teedyuscung at Wyoming.

But from what we learned from the Indians the Case of the Prisoners is this: All that are taken are looked upon by the Indians as the Private property of the Captors & are either given away to those families who have lost any Men in the War, or are sold to others as we do Slaves, and many of those who have been taken, we are informed, have been sold & bought several times. Now, as the Indians have no public Fund to redeem them out of the Hands of private Persons, & as we have none of their People Prisoners to exchange for them, it will be next to impossible to procure the Return of the Captives without offering a price for them & redeeming them ourselves.

We also asked if he had heard any thing more of the 800 Northern Indians that were said to be going to fight the Cherokees. He said he thought, nay was assured, that the Report was altogether groundless, for he had enquired both of Welameghihink & Nenacheehant & of those who came down from Chenango & none of them had heard any thing of that & had there been any truth in it Welameghihink or Nenacheehunt must have met them as they came up the Allegheny the very road the party must have taken.

As it now grew late & it was concluded we could not go forward, we thought it best to return back part of the way, especially as our Provisions began to grow scarce & there was no Pasture for the horses in the Place we now were. As we were preparing to set out Teedyuscung came to us and asked whether Mr. Hughes had delivered to the Governor the French Colours which he (Teedyuscung) had taken from Bill Sock. We told him we did not know. He then desired us to ask the Governor whether he had received them, & whether he had given Bill Sock those Colours or whether he kept two sorts of Colours. He said if the Governor had two sorts of Colours & gave one sort to one Indian & another sort to another it would breed Confusion.

As we are just ready to take Horse Gabriel Loquus, an Indian & his family, whom we had left at Fort Allen, came up. As some of our Company, which was now encreased to fourteen, were gone before, we took leave & set forward, leaving three or four to follow at a small distance behind us. When we stopt at night we found two of our Company missing & upon Enquiry found that Gabriel Loquus had brought up with him some Spirituous Liquor, & Isaac Still, who was one of those behind, said he heard the King proposing to drink before they went any farther, & that seeing them go to drink he hastened away & this he supposed had detained our two Companies.

Tuesday in the afternoon we arrived at Fort Allen, the Prospect of which was hid from us till we came just upon it by Bushes growing on the Bank of the River. Here we enquired where Gabriel Loquus was supplied with Liquor & were informed that he had been down at one Bowman's, who lives about 5 miles on this side the Fort and had got it there. In our way down one of us called at Hans Fetter Bowman's & was then informed by Evan Bowan, a soldier of Captain Bull's Company, that this Bowman had on Saturday last let Gabriel Loquus have about five Gallons of Whiskey. Bowman himself acknowledged his having supplied him with between three & four Gallons. When the ill Consequences of selling the Indians strong Liquor & the Breach of the Law were represented to him, he said he had made a Present of it & that he would do the same again, & that nobody could prevent his doing what he pleased with his own. The ill Consequences that will, we apprehend, attend this man's supplying Loquus with Liquor at this time, are, that with these four or five Gallons of Whiskey Teedyuscung & his People will be made drunk, & consequently incapable of calling together the scattered Parties about Wyoming, & should Messengers arrive from the other Indian Towns, as was daily expected, he will be incapable of receiving the news they bring & dispatching Messengers to this Government as he promised. We would further observe that it was this same Gabriel Loquus who made the Messengers drunk, who were not long ago dispatched from this Government to the Allegheny, & that he is often employed in carrying the Indians spirituous Liquors, which the neighbours say he is supplied with by this Bowman.

On our way down to Bethlehem the Munsay Captain, named Kelhapugh or Isaac, told us he had a Complaint to send by us to Philadelphia about some Lands in the Minisinks, of which he said he had been defrauded & about which he had been complaining for about twenty years without receiving any Redress.

As he told us his Land lay on the West side of the Delaware we let him know that at the last Treaty Teedyuscung had in the name of all the Indians complained about the Lands in this Province, & had agreed that this matter should be left to the Determination of the King & his Council. We therefore desired him to wait a little longer till the King's determination was known, & he might depend upon having justice done him. He said that several of the Munsays, & mentioned in particular some of his own Relations, had been dispossessed of large Tracts of lands in the Jerseys, without even receiving any Consideration for them. We told him that we had now carried up Belts to the Indians, & as he himself had heard, had invited all who were willing to be at Peace with us to a general Treaty; that his Nation was invited as well as others, & we therefore desired him to press his great man to come down & then if any one thought himself wronged in any thing or had any thing on his mind, he should then make it known & by that means all uneasiness would be removed, everything adjusted to satisfaction & Peace and Friendship between the English and Indians established on a sure & lasting foundation. With this he seemed well pleased.

At Fort Allen we acquainted Captain Bull, of the party that was going against the Minisinks, that he might send & give notice thereof, and as soon as we arrived at Bethlehem a Letter was dispatched to Mr. Swaine with the same Intelligence, that he might inform the People of the Jerseys.

At Mr. Horsefield's we met one Captain Neilson of the Provincials, who after expressing himself with great Bitterness against Teedyuscung, declared that if he met Teedyuscung or any of his People in any of the Courses he should be ordered to take, let them come on what occasion or with what pretence soever, he would kill them without asking any Questions. He was also inquisitive to know in how many days a Party of stout, active men could go to Wyoming, & expressed himself as if he had a desire to send out a Party to destroy that Town. When we remonstrated against such a step being taken against friendly Indians, who had the faith of the Government plighted to them for their Security & a Town built by the Government, he wished that the Indians had Scalped, but not killed all those who went up with Mr. Hughes, that thereby they & others might be convinced that we had no friends among the Indians.

Having paid the Indians who went up with us we left Bethlehem on Thursday & that Evening returned to Philadelphia. We have only to add that all the Indians are removed from Diahogo & Owegey, that Backsinosa, with about 100 Men, lives yet at Leckaughhunt, that the Nanticoke Tribe has but about 50 fighting men & that they live chiefly at Chenango. The short stay we made in the Indian Country made it impossible for us to know as much of the state of the Indian Tribes as we could have wished. However, we neglected no opportunity of informing ourselves as far as we could & have endeavoured to give you a full account of all the Intelligence gained by us, who are, &c.

A Copy from the Original by Cha^s. Thomson.

Indorsed.

Indians. Report Charles Thomson & Frederick Post of their Journy in June, 1758. Presented the day of the fast 16th June, 1758.

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Copy[1]

[*June 16–18, 1758*]

Fort Johnson 16. June 1758

At a Meeting of 2 Chief Sachems & 15 principal
Warriors of the Cayouge Nation.
Kaghradodea (alias the Englishman)

Speaker — Jacobus Clement Inter^{r}.

Pres^{t}.
Sir William Johnson
Cap^{t} Peter Wraxall secr^{y}.
Lieut. Claas[2] Dep. Sec^{ry}.—

Brother Warraghyjagey

We the Cayougas did take to heart & maturely consider the first Speech you made the Six Nations, this time 3 years ago when you were appointed to the Mannagment of our Affairs & Kindled the Council Fire for the Six Nations their Allies & Dependants at this House, where you also erected the Tree of Peace & Friendship, We have carefully resolved still to stand fast to the Antient Covenant Chain of Peace & Friendship with our Bretheren the English & we have strictly adhered to the Neutrality we agreed upon Two years ago.

gave 2 Strings wampum.

Brother

We the two Sachems here present are come to you upon the Request of all the Warriors of our Nation, the heads of whom you see here before you, who desire us to speak to you in their Behalf and lay their present Sittuation before you, as they thought themselves incapable of doing it in a proper manner.

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] Lieutenant Daniel Claus.

Brother

They the Warriors are at Present quite destitute of everything necessary for them as Amunition, Paint &c. It is true Brother you have last Winter made us the kind offer to let us have a Trade in any of our Towns. We are highly thankful to you for your kindness & Care for us — But the French have heard of this and gave us to understand that whenever they should hear of any Englishman's coming to Trade among us it would not be long a Secret to them & they would then immediately rise & destroy them. Wherefore Brother we could not longer defer but thought it necessary for us to come to you to have our Wants supplied, having the Confidence in you as our Brother, that you will let our Warriors have those Necessary Articles for their Livelihood, in return for which they have gathered among themselves some Skins which perhaps you may want for Shoes.—

threw down a pack of Skins

Brother

Our Women have likewise desired us to mention their Wants to you which are that you would let them have three large Kettles to Boil their Victuals & some Petticoats to cover their Nakedness, in consequence of which Request they have also sent you a Pack of Skins

threw down another Pack of Skins

Brother

We were told by a Squa at the German Flatts that all Trade with Indians was forbid. We would be glad to know from you how this Matter is, as you well know Trade preserves our Common Welfare & in a Manner keeps up our mutual Friendship.

Brother

you have now heard everything We had to lay before you at present & we are in haste to return home as some of our People were Sick when we set off. but before we return we beg you will order our Battoes to be caulked as they are very leaky & some of the Guns of our Company want a little mending & we hope you will give us an Order to get them mended by any Smith along the Road.

Fort Johnson 18 June 1758 —

Sir William Johnson's Answer to the foregoing Speech.
Jacobus Clement Interp^r.

Bretheren of Cayouga

I have heard & duly considered what you said to me two days ago.

As I know it to be for your true Interest so I hope & doubt not you will hold fast the Antient Covenant Chain with your Bretheren the English; and whilst you do this you may depend upon our treating you as Friends & Bretheren.

Gave a String

Bretheren

I am much surprized at the great want & poverty of your Warriors, for as you say your Nation hath not for 2 years past taken part in the Disputes between the English & French, they had full Leisure for Hunting, by which means they might undoubtedly have supplied themselves.

Bretheren

It is not in my power to suppy the Wants of your Warriors— All the Goods I have belong to the King my Master who has sent them to me & ordered me to give them to such Indians as will go out with me to War against his Enemies. If your Warriors are willing to do this, they shall be fully supplied & my Message is gone thro the Six Nations to make this known amongst them all.

I am a Servant to King George & I must Obey his Orders — I have no Goods of my own, and therefore as I can make your Warriors no Return for their Present, I think I ought not to add to their Poverty by accepting it. I therefore return their Pack of Skins with many thanks for their kind offer.

returned the first pack Skins.

Bretheren

As to the Request of your Women, tis not, as I have already told you, in my power to gratify them, however as I have some large Kettles by me & I believe they are not to be bought at Albany or Schenectady I will make them a Present of Three — you will please also to return them their Pack of Skins which they were so obliging to send me.

returned the other Pack

Bretheren

You say the French have sent you Word they will knock in the Head any Trader of ours who may come with goods amongst you — I am sorry to see the 5 Nations & their Country so much in the Power of the French that they are not able to protect a single Trader — Times Bretheren are much altered since the good days of your Forefathers, when a French Man durst not leave the Print of his Foot in the Country of the 5 Nations without running the risque of loosing his Scalp, and when an Englishman was Welcome to light his Pipe at every Coal of Fire in your Country.

Bretheren

Bever bears a high price at Albany & Schenectady & Goods are plenty. You are free & Welcome to go to either place & buy & sell.

The present times are troublesome & we have crafty Enemies to deal with, therefore no Trade is permitted at the German Flatts & those parts of the Country.

Bretheren

Our Smiths are all employed in mending & sharpening the Arms of our Warriors, so that I dont know any who can spare time to mend yours, as our Army is on the point of marching against the Enemy.—

fr [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] and that [illegible] had [illegible] owing [illegible] among [illegible] would not be long a Secret to them & they [illegible] then immediately [illegible] & [illegible] them. Whereas [illegible] Brother [illegible] could not [illegible] for but thought any [illegible] to you to have [illegible] supplied [illegible] that you will [illegible] Warrant [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 18 [illegible] 178

[illegible]

Indian Agent at Fort Augusta, The Commissioners appointed by the Act of Assembly to Trate with the Indians, presented the Governor on the 30th of May the nomination and recommendation of several Persons, one of which the Governor was to fix upon for an Agent at Fort Augusta, and the Governor having advised with the Members of Council, Commissionated Nathaniel Holland.

At a Council, &c^a. Thursday, 22d June, 1758.

The Messages to the Seneca Indians & to Teedyuscung were read & ordered to be entered as follows:

"*A Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania to Teedyuscung, and the Indians at Wioming.*

"'Brother Teedyuscung and all our Brethren the Indians settled at Wioming, hearken to what your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania says to you.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'I am informed that the Indians about Diahoga and Osaningo are very uneasy with respect to two matters; One, that great Numbers of Cherokees and other Southern Indians, should come so far North; The other that we have assisted you in settling at Wioming. Now, Brother, in respect to the Cherokees, they came from their Country at the Invitation of his Majesty and the Southern Provinces, to help the English General in the present Expedition against the French, and we can assure you that Notwithstanding the reports that have reached your Country, these Indians are not come on any evil Design to hurt you, but to help their Brethren, the English; had it been otherwise, you would have heard from us, for we would never suffer them to hurt you.'

"A String.

"'Brother:

"'I have the pleasure to assure you that there is now in this City a Deputation of Cherokee Indians on their Way with Messages to the Six Nations and they have likewise a particular Message to you and the Delawares. They tell us all is good News for you and us. But the Cherokee entrusted with the Messages is taken sick in this Town and cannot yet proceed on his Journey.

"'As to the other part, respecting the Building of Houses at Wioming, you are so well acquainted with our motives and good Intentions that you are quite able to answer for this Measure to the Six Nations or any other Indians who think amiss of it, and we desired you will take all possible care to set this matter in a true Light everywhere, as it is entirely done at your request and for the good of your Indians; And that as soon as we have the opportunity, we have been some time past expecting, of seeing and Conversing with them, we will fully adjust this Matter both to your and their Satisfaction.

"'Brother:

"'As a mark of the Confidence we place in you, and as a full proof of the good Intentions of the General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of our great King, whom you saw when you were last in this City with me, in the Messages that will be delivered you along with this, and hopes you will approve of them, and either deliver them yourself or send them by trusty Persons to Diahoga, and order it so that the part which relates to your Brethren on the Ohio be sent forward to them by the fittest Persons that can be got, and with the utmost speed. If you find we have omitted any thing that is necessary, which you are assured will promote the good Work of Peace, we desire you will add it.

"'Brother:

"'As the Road of Correspondence by way of Wioming is open, and we are convinced of your Sincerity in doing us all the Service in your Power, we now send you some white Men with those Messages, that they may be truly and fully explained to you, and we depend on your protecting and seeing them safely conducted thro' the Indian Country.'

"A string.

"'Brother:

"'We know that the Senecas are your particular Friends. We would therefore have you send this Belt as an invitation to them in our Name, that some of their Chief Men may come along with you to confer on Various matters relating to the public Good. You may assure them that we are determined to fulfill all our Engagements and will put into our Pipe some good Tobacco and smoak together, and we earnestly press them to come by this Belt, and desire you to join another of your own to it to Strengthen our Request.'

"A Large Belt.

'"Brother:

"'As I hear there are many Parties of Indians scattered up and down in the Woods near Wioming, I desire you will endeavour to call them together, and to find out what Errand they are come upon, and send one or more of your Indians immediately off to me with the Accounts, and he shall be satisfied for his Trouble.

"'Brother:

"'I desire you will inquire of the Indians at Diahogo what is become of Essaway-wolling (Daniel) and the Belts that were sent by him into the Indian Country, as you may remember we particularly, by one Belt, invited the Senecas down here; having heard nothing from him, we are afraid those Messages are lost.

"'Brother:

"'It may not be in our power to restrain the Cherokee parties when out of our Sight, from going beyond the Limits assigned them, as some of the Young Warriors are rash and headstrong.

"'I desire, therefore, you will caution our Friendly Indians of this, and press them to keep on this side of the Susquehannah, if they come Lower than Fort Augusta, and not to go over the West Branch of Susquehannah.'"

—

"*A Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania and the General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces destined to the Westward, to the Susquehannah Indians.*

"'Brethren:

"'You who live on and near Susquehannah, and all those who incline to live in Peace with the English, and are willing to promote and strengthen the peace among the other Indjans, hearken to this Message, which we are going to deliver to you in behalf of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Army in these Parts.'

"A String.

"'Brethren:

"'You know how cruelly the French on the Ohio, and the Indians under their influence, have murdered the King of Great Britain's Subjects and Children, in the Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, which has induced His Majesty to send a great Number of Troops to chastise the Children of the French King and their Indians. The Southern Indians, out of regard to the King of Great Britain, and at the Request of the Southern Provinces, are Come to help us and revenge the Blood of the English spilt by the French and their Indians.

"'Brethren:

"'Out of Brotherly Love to you our Friends, we have sent this Belt on purpose to acquaint you with our Proceedings, and desire you would send privately to your Friends and Relations at Ohio, to come away to your Towns and there sit still. If they will do so we will take care that neither they nor you shall be hurt; we should be sorry that any of those who have an inclination to come home to their Native Country, and live in Peace with us, should suffer; and therefore as these Southern Indians who are now with the King's Army are very numerous and exasperated against the French and their Assistants, we send you this Belt and earnestly press you to come away.'

"Here give a White Belt, wone that has Little Black in it.

"'Brethren:

"'You know a great deal of Pains has been taken by this Government and some of your Nations, in order to dispel the Clouds that arose from the North and darkened our Country. We sometimes thought that they were entirely Dispelled, but we find here and there a Cloud, and we do not as yet see clearly one another's Faces. We therefore invite you to come down to us as quickly as you possibly can, and you will find us willing to talk over every thing, and clear up the Sky intirely that all darkness and Clouds may be dispelled.'

"A String of Wampum of Seven or Eight Rows."

The Governor informed the Council that the Messages were sent by Frederick Post, one of the Brethren of Bethlehem, a German who had resided in the Indian Country for some Years before the War, was well acquainted with the Susquehannah Indians and talked the Delaware Language; that he was fortunately in Town, when it was under Consideration by whom to send the Messages, and kindly offered his Service to carry them, which was accepted; and Mr. Charles Thompson offering likewise to go with Frederick Post, it was agreed to, and a set of Instructions given them which were read.

These Messengers set out directly and went as far as the Neskopekan Hills, where meeting with some Indians coming to Bethlehem they were informed of several Parties of Enemy Indians skulking up and down in the Woods; were advised to proceed no farther, but to send for Teedyuscung and deliver him the Messages there, which was accordingly done, and they returned without going further. On the 16th Instant they made a report to the Governor of their Journey, and deliverd the Minutes of the Conference between them and Teedyuscung, which were read and ordered to be entered as follows:

"At a Conference held on the East Side of the Nescopekun Mountains, about 14 or 15 Miles from Wioming, Monday, June 12th, 1758, between Charles Thompson, Frederick Post, Messengers from the Government of Pennsylvania, and Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares.

"At which were present:

"Tepiscahung, Memenwoot, or Cap$^{t.}$ Augustus, Mampoobalind, or David, Pemelaweghink, or Samuel Evans, Alamerchum, or Jonathan, Nalananguenund, or Paulus, & Hanas, Delawares; Kulpoowa, Welawamick, or Moses, Gootamek, or Moses, Jun$^{r.}$ Quecasekomen, or Adolph, and Akowan, Mohicons; Kelkapugh, or Isaac, a Captain of the Munseys, Moses Tetamy, Isaac Still, Interpreter.

"After Charles Thompson and Frederick Post had delivered the Messages from the Government, Teedyuscung took a String and said:

"'Brother, the Governor:

"'I am glad to see your Messengers in the Woods, and am glad to hear and receive such great and good Words here in the wild Bushes.

"'You may remember, Brother, I have often told you we have one Ear which has two openings; One comes out here, the other where you Live; when I hear of anything you shall hear it; this makes me tell your Messengers to go back from this place, and not to go forward.

"'Brother, the Governor: what makes me not invite your Messengers to my House, is that I don't yet know the Design of these Indians that lie squatting in the Bush; and if any ill should befall these Messengers, that might darken the Heavens and make great Clouds between us.

"'Brother:

"'I often told you, when we first began to make Peace, nor did I speak from the Lips, but from the Heart, that every thing should be published, and the Peace between us made known; and that if any body gave you a Blow not to impute it to me.

"'Now Brother, when I live here I am very uneasy, even at Night I cannot enjoy rest; I see a great deal of Mischief done, and some who have done the Mischief came past my Door; now I am afraid if your People follow them, and comes as far as where I live and find me, they will think it was I did it, and so fall upon me.'

"4 Strings.

"'Brother, the Governor:

"'The Indians have sent to see what was doing at Wioming, and they have sent me word that a great Number will be with me in Eleven Days, and many of those all this Summer, all the Wanamis and Mohiccons, and many others having resolved to come and live with me.

"'Now, Brother, I desire to know what I shall do, I have no Provisions for them. I beg you would help me, and if you will give me any assistance of that sort, I desire I may have it from Shamokin, not from Fort Allen; my Young Men can soon go down the river in Canoes and fetch it from Shamokin, but the to Fort Allen is very Difficult. I desire I may have some Indian Corn with the Flour. I am likewise in want of Powder and Shot, and beg you would send me some.

"'Brother, the Governor:

"'I would chearfully go with your Messages, which are good, but I every day expect Messages from different Parts; however, I will send by some trusty Persons, and I assure you the Senecas' Belt shall be delivered to the Chief Man in Eight Days. I have already sent a Belt to the Senecas, and every Day expect an Answer. We must have a Treaty this Summer; Of the Six Nations I can now promise; the Onondagos will come; of the rest I can say nothing till the return of the Messengers.'

"3 Strings.

"As the Messengers were preparing to set out, Teedyuscung came to them, and asked whether Mr. Hughes had delivered to the Governor the French Colours which he (Teedyuscung) had taken from Will Sock. They told him they did not know. He then desired them to ask the Governor whether he had received them, and whether he had given Will Sock those Colours, or whether he kept two sorts of Colours. If, said he, the Governor has two sorts of Colours, and gives one sort to one Indian and another to another, that will breed confusion."

On the 2d Instant Mr. Hughs and Mr. Pawling returned from Building the Houses at Wioming, and on the 7th Mr. Hughes waited on the Governor, and presented him the Report of their Proceedings, which was read in these Words:

"Sir:

"On the 15th of May I proceeded, agreeable to your Honour's Request, to Build and Plant for the Indians at Wioming; and at Bethlehem I met my Companion, Mr. Pawling, and the next day we march'd with between Fifty and Sixty Carpenters, Masons and Labourers, and after a very Fatigueing Journey, arrived at Wioming on the 22d, and the next Day we put the Hands to Work. But as the Battoes did not arrive from Fort Augusta at the Time appointed, we were brought to very short allowance in Provisions, &c^{a} Indeed, for Several Days we had no Bread at all, which created a good deal of Uneasiness amongst the Men. But, however, we kept the Business going forward as well as we could, until the 27th, when Joseph Croker, one of our Masons, was kill'd and Scalped by Six of the Enemy Indians; this misfortune made our People very uneasy. But however, the Battoes arrived next day with Provisions, which enabled us to carry on the Work untill we finished Ten Houses, mostly 20 feet by 14 in the Clear, And one of them 24 by 16 of Squared Logs, and Dovetail'd. We also plow'd some Ground for them to plant in, and we Split some Rails to Fence it; After which they thought it proper to let us know that as it was late in the Season, and the Grass grown very high, So that the Ground when plow'd was not fit for Planting, but in a few Places, such as Old Towns and the Like, we might return untill a more favourable Opportunity, which we complied with on Friday the 2nd of June, and got Safe home Tuesday Evening following.

"I send you a French Flag which Teedyuscung took from Will Sock and his Companions. They came up to us as Friends, altho' I now understand they murdered Chagrea and the Dutch Man in Lancaster County, but we knew nothing of that, and therefore treated them as Friends, and Teedyuscung gave them an English Flag.

"I am, Sir, your Hm$^{t.}$ Serv$^{t.}$

"JO$^{H.}$ HUGHES.

"Phil$^{a.}$ June 7th, 1758."

Mr. Peters laid before the Governor and Council the Interpretation of the Message which the Cherokee has to deliver to Teedyuscung, in Answer to one given by Teedyuscung to the Cherokee, as he was returning from the Six Nations to Kiowies last fall; he had another Belt from the Cherokee Town to the United Body of the Six Nations. Mr. Peters added that the Interpretation was taken while the Cherokee was in his perfect Senses, by Hart, the Interpreter, who subscribed to the Truth of it. It was read and ordered to be entered.

"*A Message from Techtama and Homwhyowa, or the Wolf King, the Two Chiefs of the Cherokees, to the Delawares, as it was delivered by Lowe, the Messenger, at Philadelphia, to Mr. Peters and Israel Pemberton, June 20th,* 1758*:*

"John Hart, Interpreter.

"'Nephews:

"'We some time ago received a Belt from you at which we were glad, and are exceeding desirous to hear again from you.

"'Before this Belt came we had not heard from you a long time, and would be glad to hear oftener, and promote a good understanding with you.

"'Nephews:

"'We should be glad you would come to our Town to see us, It is a great while since we saw you. The King of this Town called the Wolf, in particular, will be glad to see you.

"'We have to acquaint you that we have received a Tomhawk from our Elder Brother, the English, and are going along with them to the war against the French, and the Indians that are his Allies.

"'We are going to war along with our Brothers, the English, but, as for you, you need not be uneasy or apprehensive of our doing you any mischief, for we love you as ourselves from the Heart, and will not hurt you, for we look upon you as ourselves.

"'Nephews:

"'Our Eldest Brothers, the Six Nations, have likewise given us a Tomhawk and desired us to join with our Elder Brothers, the English. But we desire you would be under no apprehensions, for we do not intend to hurt you, our Nephews, at all.

"'Nephews:

"'Listen to us. We do not desire you should go to War at all, Formerly you used to Wear a petticoat, and did not use to go to War, and we do not now desire you to go to War; you may stay at Home and we will fight for you; we are resolved to go to war along with our Brothers, the English, that you need not go to War.

"'Nephews:

"'We are sorry there should have been a kind of Shyness between us and you for a good While past, we earnestly desire we may make a firm and lasting Peace. We suppose other Indians may envy our Peace, Friendship and good Understanding, and tell strange Stories, but we desire you, our Nephews, may not give Credit to such. When we speak to you we shall send you Belts, and unless you receive Belts from us, we desire you would take no Notice of the idle Reports you may hear. But when we send you our Belts we desire you then may regard what we send.

"'Nephews:

"'We earnestly request that you would come and see us the Ensuing Spring, at some of our Towns, that we may have the Opportunity of conversing more freely than we can at this Distance from each other.

"'Nephews:

"'We desire you to tell your Women to be industrious & plant Corn, for they may do it safely, that they may have Enough for themselves when you come to see us, and Provisions for your Journey.

"'Nephews:

"'We, your uncles, the Cherokees, have a real Love and Regard for our Elder Brothers, the English, and we hope and desire you may have the same Love for them that we have. It is out of our particular Love and regard for them that we join in the War with them. We have already demonstrated our affection for our Elder Brothers, the English, by killing 20 Frenchmen, 12 Tawas, and 2 Shawanese.

"'Nephews:

"'We, the Chiefs of the Cherokees, will wait and smoke our pipe in expectation of our Nephews coming to see us. We will endeavour to keep the Road clear for our Nephews, the Lenopis, to pass, and we hope you will come, and we shall be glad to see you.

"'Nephews:

"'You know or can have a clear guess how many of your Country People are Leiving on the Ohio among the French. We earnestly desire you would endeavour to bring them away, for the Tomhawk we have received from our Elder Brother, the English, is exceeding Sharp. It is a good Tomhawk; we are afraid we shall kill some of your ——— in a Mistake, which we shall be very loath to do. For which reason we desire you to bring them away if possible, that so they may join with the English. Why do your People stay there to help the French when they get nothing from the French? They should come and settle with you and leave the French. We again request you to bring away the Lenopis and leave none there but the Shawonese and Tawas. Let them remain there. They are in Alliance with the French, and are firm friends of the French. As for our Parts, we have had War Time out of Mind with the Tawas, and intend to continue the War with them and the Shawanese on the Ohio. Why do your people Continue with the French who give them nothing?

"'Nephews:

"'We hope when you come to our Towns in the Spring to see us, you will bring us the good News that you have removed your Brethren from the French and Shawanese and Tawas, the friends of the French on the Ohio. We shall smoke our pipe and wait impatiently for this good News, and Endeavour to keep the Road clear 'till you come.'

"Here delivered the Belt.

"Being asked to whom he would have the Belt delivered, he said to the Chief of the Delawares. Being asked his name, he said he did not know; but desired to be informed who it was that sent a Belt last Fall to the Cherokees, and being told by Mr. Peters that it was Teedyuscung, he desired this Belt might be sent to him, and as soon as it could.

"He likewise desired that the Chief of the Delawares might be informed that as he had another Belt for the Six Nations he intended as soon as he was recovered to go with that by water *Via* New York. And as he cannot go with this Belt to the Lenopi he hopes what he now sends will be satisfactory.

"The above is a true Interpretation.

"JOHN HART."

The Message to Teedyuscung from the Cherokees being Judged to be of very great Importance, and what would be of good Service at this Time to remove the wrong Notions entertained of the Cherokees by the Susquehannah Indians, Frederick Post was employed to go with it to Teedyuscung, The Governor writing the following Letter to Post by way of Instructions:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 20th, 1758.

"Sir:

"The Cherokee Messenger recovering of his Indisposition, I caused him to be examined as to the Belt he has to deliver to the Delawares, and I inclose you a Copy of the Interpretation, which as you know was taken in the presence of Mr. Peters and Israel Pemberton.

"The Cherokee gave the Belt, desiring it might be sent to Teedyuscung, and as it is of so important a Concern, I earnestly desire you would take the Charge of it and deliver it yourself to him at Wioming, or if upon your arrival at Fort Allen you shall find it not Safe to go farther, you may employ one or more trusty Indian to carry it, taking care that they thoroughly understand the full Sense of it.

"Please to let Teedyuscung know that the Cherokee is oblig'd to go to the Six Nations by Way of New York as soon as he is well.

"I thank Mr. Thompson and you for your Diligence and Care in the Execution of the Trust reposed in you, and for your full and Satisfactory Account of your Proceedings.

"You will be pleas'd to return my Thanks to Teedyuscung for the Assurances he gave of sending forward the Messages. His Continuance at Wioming is of great Service. His uneasiness at the Mischief done shows a sincere affection, and his giving us from time to time information of the Motions of the Enemy Indians is a farther Confirmation of it. I shall make known the Steps taking by him to bring about a Peace, and hope that none will hurt him in reverse for what others do, or at least I will try my Endeavours to prevent it.

"Orders are sent to Shamokin, and you have Duplicates of them to send by Way of Wioming, that a Supply of Provisions be delivered to Teedyuscung's Messengers, and a further Order shall be sent to give them a proper Quantity of Powder and Lead.

"No Flag was given by me to Will Sock, the one got by Teedyuscung is not an English one. The General has made, as he tells me, an alteration in the Fly, and if one of the New Flags can be got here, it shall be delivered to you now, if not, one shall be sent as soon as possible.

"By a mere accident, the Indian Store at Augusta is Shut; the Agent, on the passing of ——, oblig'd to come to this City. But he shall be sent to Augusta again in a very short time, & Goods will be sold as before; of this you make mention, if you think it necessary, or if any Notice be taken of it to you.

"I wish you a good Journey, and desire you will apply to the Commissioners for your Expence.

"I am, Sr. your most Humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To Mr. Frederick Post."

Captain Hewet, the Commander of a French Vessel that was taken in the Bay by the Privateer Spry, made complaint to the Governor that he was unlawfully taken, being in Commission as a Flag of Truce to carry some English Prisoners, about Twenty, to New York, and that he put into Delaware Bay by Stress of Weather, or for want of Provisions, and prayed the Governor would discharge the Ship, and suffer him to proceed to New York. The Captain being sick sent his first Lieutenant with a Letter, under seal, directed to Governor Delancey, which he said was from the Governor of Cape Francois. The Governor returned the Letter, declaring he had nothing to do with it, on which the Lieutenant broke it open and read it. Its purport was, that Captain Huet was sent as a Flag of Truce with Twenty Prisoners. But it appearing, on Examination, that the Captain had broke bulk, and had sent up here great Quantities of Sugar and other valuable commodities, and was on a Trading Scheme, The Governor dismissed the Petitioner, and left him to the decision of the Court of Admiralty whether he was or was not a lawful Prize.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 5th of July, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Lynford Lardner, Thomas Cadwalader, }

A Letter of the 22d June, from Governor Bernard to the Governor, was read in these Words:

"Sir:

"I take the first Opportunity upon my arrival into the Western parts of New Jersey, to inform your Honour that I have pursuant to his Majesty's Commission, taken upon me the Government of New Jersey, and shall be glad to receive your Honour's Commands for his Majesty's Service.

"I have had the mortification immediately upon my arrival to have advice of an incursion made upon our Province, attended as usual by great Barbarities, by Indians who are suspected to be of those who made a peace with your Honour's Province. I have for the present taken Measures to put a Stop to these disorders. I shall, Philadelphia 23d June 1758.

Sir

The Bearer waits on you with Eleven Cherokees and two Mohawks besides Women and Children. The Cherokees have Meſsages with them from the Chiefs of their Nations to the Chiefs of the six nations, and as they have been detained here a long time by the sickneſs of their Principal Deputy, and their Buſineſs they say requires dispatch, the General joins with me in desiring they may be sent to Albany as soon as poſsible. There they will know where Sir William Johnson may be found, and to him they propose to go. By a Letter they have in their trunk directed to the head Warriors and Sachems of the upper Castle of the Mohawks it should seem they are

Governor De Lancey

Sent there. But Sir William Johnson will be best able to Judge of their Errand and to direct them to the proper Indians.

I am, Sir,

your most Obedient
humble Servant
William Denny

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Copy[1]

[*June 21–July 1, 1758*]

Fort Johnson 24 June 1758.

The Cayouge Indians who made a Speech the 6th Inst. having been down to Schenectady to Trade returned & made the following Speech to S^r^. W^m^. Johnson

Brother

As we understand Deputies from all the 5 Nations except ours are on their way down hither we hope you will not harbour any ill Opinion of our Nation, because they have sent none. Our Chief Men whom we left at home are gone to the French Meeting at Chenossia in order to forbid the French from enticing our young Men to go out to War & to accquaint them that our Nation is detirmined to observe a strict Neutrality in the present War between the English & the French. The Persons who are gone thither are your great Friends & you may depend they will act in such a manner. as you will have no Cause to be offended at & will pick up & make known to you all the Intelligence they can learn.

Brother

You were accquainted last Winter that 5 Nations of us, namely the Oniedas, Cayouges, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes & Cannoyes had entered into an agreement to act upon one System — whether the rest of them will observe the Neutral Conduct we are detirmined upon, we cant say: but from the Oniedas who are the head Nation of the 5 you will know their resolutions.

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records. Vol. 5.

Brother

We shall on our return make known to the Warriors of our Nation, what you have told us, that no Goods will be given to any but those who go with you & join His Majestys Arms, & if any of them are so disposed we cant hinder them from going. There are a great many foolish & obstinate young People amongst us who wont listen to the advice of our wise & chief Men, the French by Speeches & presents prevail on such sometimes to go to War with them in spite of all we can do.

Brother

We have given you the reason that no Deputation is coming down from our Nation & we have told you our Mind & Resolutions. We hope that you will not entertain any hard or unfriendly thoughts of us & we give you these Strings of Wampum to keep everything of this kind out of your Heart

gave 2 Strings of Wampum

Sir William Answered.

Bretheren

You know my Invitation is gone thro the 5 Nations, that I gave it in Consequence of the Orders I received. When they come down I shall force no Man to go with me, those who are inclined to do it, shall be welcome & be provided for according to the Directions I have received from the King my Master. You also know that since your Nation with the Senecas & Onondagas, made a Declaration of your Neutrality Two years ago I have never before made any Applications to You to go out to War, but upon the present occasion as we hope to reduce the French to Terms I thought I would make a general Invitation to the Six Nations that hereafter they may none of them plead Ignorance or say I did not ask them to go along with me.

As to your Apology for none of your Deputies coming down with the other Nations I am satisfied with your reasons for it & thereupon give you these Strings of Wampum

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

A 2.

Dupta
8 Rés

N. 8

A M. le Mis de Vaudreuil

A Vles le 07. juin 1758.

Je vous ai accusé par ma depeche commune a vous et a M. Bigot la reception des differentes lettres que vous avez ecrittes tant par la Goelette la Marie Marguerite expediée a l'Isle Royale que par la Goelette la Nanette venant de Canada.

J'ai vu par vos lettres ce que vous avez marqué par rapport aux ~~divers~~ avantages qu'ont remporté les divers detachemens de François de Canadiens et de Sauvages que vous avez tenus en campagne pendant l'hiver. J'en ai rendu compte au Roi. Sa Majesté a vu plainement par le tableau que j'en ai mis sous ses yeux que ces avantages ont été egalement soutenus dans toutes les parties de la Colonie, au moins du coté de la Belle Riviere jusqu'a l'Acadie. Sa Majesté m'a chargé de vous en marquer ~~sa satisfaction~~ son contentement. Je suis bien aise d'avoir dans ma premiere depeche occasion de vous faire part de la satisfaction qu'elle a de vos services, du zele que vous ~~soutenez~~ entretenez dans les differens corps de la Colonie, et de la maniere dont ils y soutiennent la gloire de ses armes.

Les details particuliers dans lesquels vous êtes entré sur les partis que vous avez fait prendre ~~au~~ a l'envoy du detachement du S. de Belestre font voir que vous avez harcelé l'ennemi dans tous les lieux egalement, que vous êtes parvenu en punissant les Palatins ~~de~~ detruire leurs villages Flattes, les forts qui ~~les~~ les couvroient et a donner aux Sauvages une juste idée de la grandeur de vos sentimens et de ce qu'ils doivent attendre des paroles que vous leur donnez dans l'occasion. ~~Je ne puis~~ on ne peut qu'approuver la conduite que vous avez tenue dans ~~cette occasion~~ elle ainsi que la bravoure et l'activité du S. de Belestre dans cette expedition, mais je n'ai vu d'un autre coté qu'avec peine que la partie considerable de vivres de toute espece qu'il a trouvée dans ce village n'ait pas servi pour fournir les magasins pour la subsistance des troupes. Les 300 chevaux enlevés aux Palatins auroient ce semble facilité ~~l'enlevement~~ le transport d'une assez grande partie. Vous en avez connu vous même toute l'importance et je suis persuadé que vous et M. Bigot n'aurez rien epargné pour tirer tout l'avantage possible. Vous jugerez aisement combien j'aurois été charmé d'apprendre a Sa Majesté qu'au commencement de l'hiver vous vous mettiez en etat d'attendre plus tranquillement ~~[illegible]~~ les secours qu'on vous a fait passer de france ~~pour~~ l'incertitude où je suis sur le parti qu'ils auront pris de ces vues [illegible] me fait craindre que vous le marquez vous n'aurez que ceux de france ~~ne arriveront pas~~ ne seront pas arrivés à tems pour pouvoir entamer vos operations de bonne heure. je compte que vous aurez profité de toutes les ~~[illegible]~~ moyens que votre experience et la connoissance que vous avez de la Colonie auront pu vous suggerer. j'ai d'autant plus lieu d'y compter que l'expedition du Sr de la Durantaye fait voir que vous ne negligez rien de ce qui peut concourir au bien ~~a l'avantage du~~ et detruire les ennemis et a soutenir les avantages que on a été constamment remportés sur eux en Canada.

Sa majesté en donnant a la bravoure de ce Cadet l'éloge qu'elle merite a bien senti ~~[illegible]~~ sa attention aussi ~~[illegible]~~ son habileté avec laquelle il sceut pour tromper le Partisan Robert Roger et l'engager a quitter la position avantageuse qu'il avoit sur la montagne. Sa majesté m'a ~~commandé~~ chargé de vous ~~mander~~ assurer qu'elle est disposée a recompenser d'une façon marquée ce jeune officier et ceux qui se sont distingués avec lui dans ce combat. L'expectative d'enseigne en second que vous avez demandée pour lui ~~et~~ ~~complt.~~ n'a pas paru suffisante a sa majesté. son intention est de lui accorder une grace plus distinguée. elle l'auroit deja fait si vous m'eussiez mis en état de lui proposer avec quelque detail les graces que vous demandez pour les Srs Rocheville et Lachevrotiere qui etoient de l'expedition du Sr de la Durantay. je vous prie apres avoir fait connoitre a ces jeunes officiers les dispositions favorables de sa majesté, ~~d'ajouter~~ de ce qu'elle conserve pour tous ceux qui se distingueront en Canada, d'une marque bien plus que une expectative d'enseigne en pied promise. de la Durantaye ne feroit pas en effet meilleur effet dans le corps des officiers et de proposer d'ailleurs les recompenses que pourront meriter les autres.

La perte que les Anglois ont faite de Robert Roger est sans doute considerable. il faut que les papiers tels les memes [illegible] dans la relation qu'ils ont livrée de cette expedition en Europe. ils ont affecté de marquer que ce Partisan s'etoit sauvé. apres avoir perdu beaucoup d'officiers. J'ai remarqué qu'ils ont plus avancé les Sauvages que le Colonel Johnson; et je suis bien aise d'apprendre que les deux Montagnes l'ont empeché de suivre le projet qu'il avoit de se rendre a leur village avec des provisions de toute espece pour les gagner.

Les chargements des navires du Sr Gradis partis avec le premier convoi de Bordeaux qui a été rencontré [illegible] par la [illegible] et qui doivent etre rendus depuis long tems a Quebec vous mettront a votre aise pour ramener les Sauvages qui ont pu se laisser aller aux ~~[illegible]~~ insinuations des Anglois et qu'a [illegible] des magasins vous a conseillé de retenir.

Le Roi a appris avec plaisir que les S. Nations continuent d'estre fidelles a son service. Les avantages qu'elles ont remportés sur les Anglois sont bien propres a maintenir dans leurs sentiments ces nations guerrieres, mais le pillage qu'elles ~~ont quelquefois veu des leurs~~ font dans les occasions et surtout celui du Village des Palatins ne pourront que contribuer a les affermir de plus en plus.

M. le Chev. de Drucour m'avoit déja annoncé les dispositions qu'il avoit faites pour le faire passer le S. de Boishebert avec un détachement de soldats et de Canadiens. J'espere qu'il sera arrivé a l'Isle Royale comme vous me le marquez, a moins que l'ennemi y paroissent. Vous me mandez par votre lettre que les 50 Canadiens qui avoient esté des environs de Port Royal furent surpris par ~~les Anglois~~ un Detachement de 200 Anglois, ~~[illegible]~~ dont il ~~en~~ tuerent 26 et obligerent les autres a se retirer sans avoir eu que 2 Canadiens blessés. La maniere dont il a fait la guerre dans cette partie de la Colonie ne laisse point de doute sur l'utilité dont il pourra estre a l'Isle Royale.

R

A MM. de Vaudreuil et Bigot

du 10. Juillet 1758.

Circulaire
V. a la Martinique
f.° 36.

Sur la liquidation et le partage des prises.
Envoy d'un modele d'Etat a envoyer des prises faites.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fort Johnson 24 June 1758.

The Cayouga Indians who made a Speech the 16 Inst. having been down to Schenectady to Trade returned & made the following Speech to Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.

Brother

As we understand Deputies from all the 5 Nations except ours are on their way down hither we hope you will not harbour any ill opinion of our Nation because they have sent none. Our Chief Men whom we left at home are gone to the French Meeting at Chenussio in order to forbid the French from sending our young Men to go out to War & to acquaint them that our Nation is determined to observe a strict Neutrality in the present War between the English & the French. The Persons who are come hither are your great Friends & you may depend they will act in such a manner as you will have no Cause to be offended at & will pick up & make known to you all the Intelligence they can learn.

Brother you were acquainted last Winter that 6 Nations of us, namely the Oneidas Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes & Conoys had entered into an Agreement to act upon one System. Whether the rest of them will observe the Neutral conduct we are determined upon we cant say: but from the Onondagas who are the head Nation of the 6 you will know their resolution.

Brother We shall on our return make known to the Warriors of our Nation what you have said to us, that no Goods will be given to any but those who go to War in His Majesty's Service & if any of them are so disposed we cant hinder them from going. There are a great many drunken obstinate unruly People amongst us who wont listen to the Advice of our wise Old Men, the French by their presents prevail on such sometimes to go to War with them in spite of all we can do.

Brother We have given you the reason that no Deputation is coming down from our Nation & we have told you our Mind & Resolutions. We hope that you will not entertain any hard or unfriendly thoughts of us & we give you these Strings of Wampum to keep every thing of this kind out of our Heart

gave 2 Strings of Wampum

Sir William Answered

Brethren

You know my Invitation in general to the 5 Nations, that I gave it in consequence of the Orders I received, when they come down I shall force no Man to go with me, those who are inclined to do it shall be well rewarded & provided for according to the Directions I have received from the King my Master. You also know that since your Nation with the Senecas & Onondagas made a Declaration of your Neutrality two years ago I have never before made any Applications to you to go out to War but upon the present occasion as we hope to reduce the French to reason I thought I would make a general Invitation to the Six Nations that hereafter they may none of them plead Ignorance & say I did not ask them to go along with me.

As to your Apology for none of your Deputies coming down with the other Nations I am satisfied with your Reasons for it & thereupon give you these 2 Strings of Wampum

gave 2 Strings Wampum.

Fort Johnson 24 June 1758 —

Twenty three Mohawk & Schohary Indians returned from a Scout against the Enemy to Ticonderoga & Crown Point — They lay 2 or 3 days near Ticonderoga watching for the Enemy to take a Prisoner but without Success. They say they saw no Incampment there 7. days ago. They returned on the West side of the Lake about the first narrows, saw a great smoak w^d they judged to be an Incampment.

The 22. June P. M. Sir William dispatched an Express to Capt. Fonda at the German Flatts with a Letter directing him to bring along the 5 Nations & with a Letter to Mr. Croghan to be forwarded from [illegible] to bring him along with ye Susquehanna Ind

Fort Johnson 24 June 1758

Twenty three Mohock and Schohary Indians returned from a Scout against the Enemy to Tionderoga & Crown Point — They lay 2 or 3 days near Tionderogo watching for the Enemy to take a Prisoner but without Success. They say they saw no Encampment there 7 days ago. They returned on the West side of the Lake. about the first narrows saw a great Smoak w^{ch} they judged to be an Encampment.

the 24 June p. m. Sir William dispatched an Express to Cap^{t}. Fonda[1] at the German Flatts with a Letter directing him to hurry along the 5 Nations & with a Letter to M^{r}. Croghan to be forwarded from Flints to hurry him along with y^{e} Susquahanna Ind^{s}.

Fort Johnson 26 June 1758

Sir William Dispatched Cap^{t}. Thomas Butler to hurry down the Connojohary Indians. in the Evening he sent off Cap^{t}. John Butler with a Belt to the 5 Nations whom we heard were on the Road to tell them he should set off in 2 days. M^{r}. Lutteridge[2] was sent in the Morning to call the Schohary Indians here immediately — Cap^{t} John Butler carried a Letter to be forwarded to M^{r}. Croghan to Hurry him — The Mohock Indians were sent to & accquainted that he would go off in 2 days. All the Indians at the House had notice given them of the same.

Fort Johnson 27. June a. m.

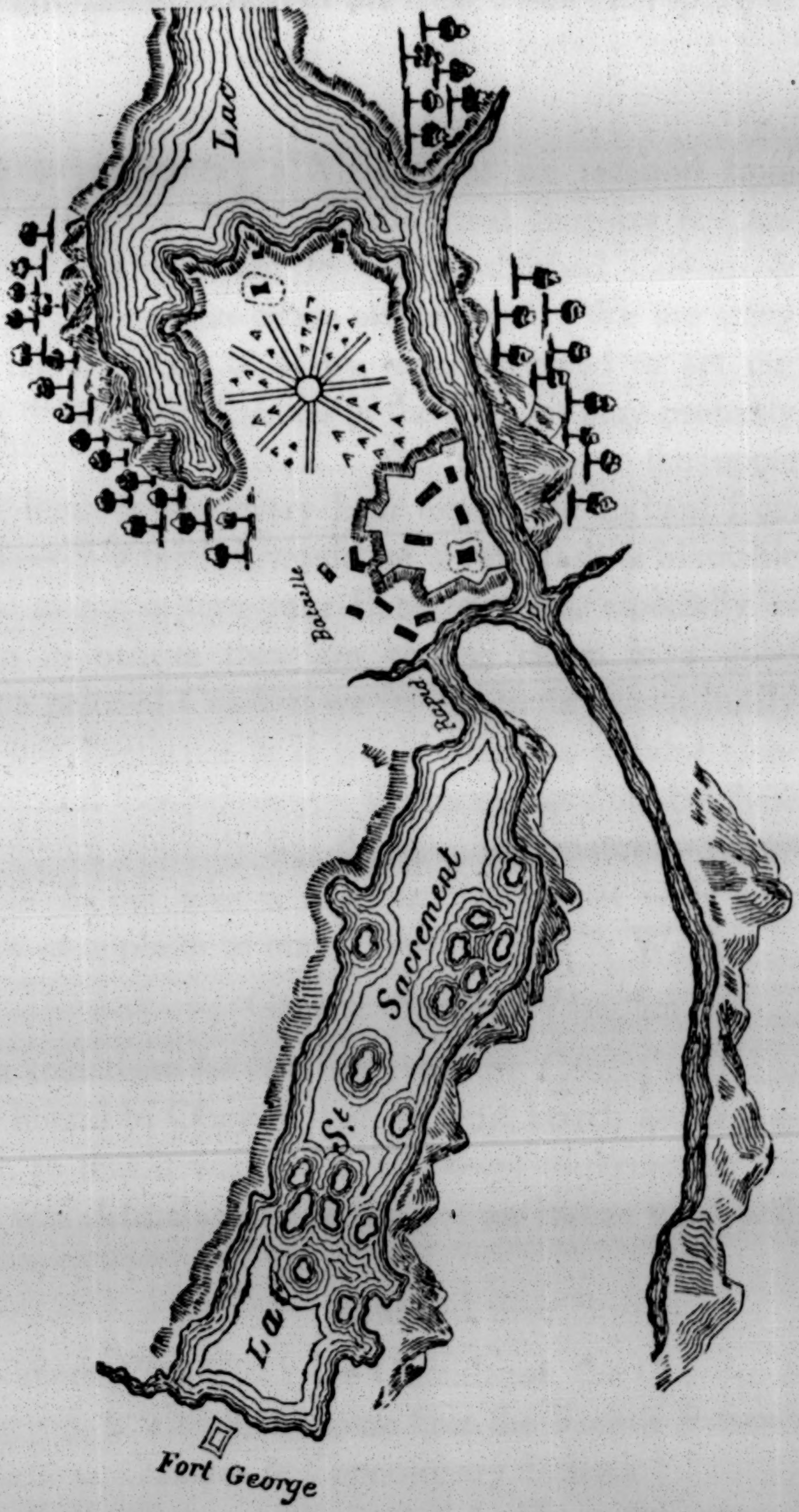
This Morning the two Chief Sachems & a head Warrior of the lower Mohock Castle came over & desired to speak to Sir William.

They repeated the Message Sir William sent to them Yesterday Evening by Cap^{t}. John Butler to accquaint them of his Design to set off in 2 days & desiring they would be ready. and then returned the two Strings of Wampum he sent them upon it.

---

[1] Captain Jelles Fonda.

[2] Probably Captain John Lottridge.


Lac
1
Bataille
Rapid
Lac St Sacrement
Fort George

FORT GEORGE (FORT WILLIAM HENRY) AND TICONDEROGA
From Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America,* 5:588

Hans the Wildt Chief Sachem of the Bear Tribe than spoke as follows

Brother

So hurrying & peremptory a Message as we received from you Yesterday, gave our Whole Castle great Surprize & Concern, as it was very contrary to our established Custom & manners to be as it were thus drove out to War. We are going upon a very serious Affair & as we are detirmined to act our parts with zeal & look our Enemies in the Face, it may probably put an end either to us or them. As You know the upper Nations are at hand & you every hour expect the Indians from the Southward — We think it would be a very rash & blamable part for you to march & turn your Back on them, especially as there is reason to believe they are coming down in a good Temper. It is a peice of Conduct we for our parts cannot justify to the rest of our Bretheren & it would occasion a fatal Confusion in our general Confederacy. We must therefore by these Strings of Wampum earnestly beg that you will maturely reconsider this Affair & not take a Step so inconsistent with your relation to us & so opposite to our general Interest & Welfare

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

Sir William told them he had received the Generals Orders which he was bound to Obey & that he must march at the day he had named, so that it was not in his power to reconsider the Matter for he was detirmined to go tho not an Indian went with him

returned their Strings

Eod. Die about 12 a Clock the Onondagas, the Oniedas & Tuscaroras arrived, & almost the same time the French Prisoner taken by a Party of Oniedas & Connojohary Indians.

When the above Nations were seated & Pipes & Tobacco brought Sir William came into the Room & passed the usual Ceremony of Condolance & welcome, which they returned. Sir William then desired 4 or 5 of their Chief Men to step up

Stairs with him. there he accquainted them with the Speech he intended to make to their whole Body. They spoke with great warmth against so short a day much in the same manner as the Mohocks had done. They told Sir William they looked upon the Kings appointing him to the Managment of their Affairs, to have been done because he was the Person most agreable to them & who best knew their Customs & manners, and that they must know such precipitate Measures as he was now upon were no ways consistent with the reasons of his Appointment & might have bad Consequences.

Sir William told them he was under the Generals Orders which he must Obey & march at all Events.

Upon which he went down with them into the Council Room where the rest were assembled & spoke to the Whole Body as follows.

Bretheren of Onondaga, Onieda & Tuscarora.

By the Message our Brothers the Mohocks brought me from you, I have impatiently expected to see you for some days past.

Bretheren

Three Messengers one after another have come running to me from the General to tell me he is waiting for me & the Six Nations the last Messenger who came here Yesterday brought me his Orders to set off directly with such Indians as were inclined to show their regard on this great Occasion for their Bretheren the English. This Order I must Obey, for part of the Army are already advanced to one of the Islands on Lake George; the rest have their Faces this way looking out for me & the Indians & if we dont run all the way, they will proceed without us.

Bretheren

Now is the time for such Indians as desire to be thought Friends & Bretheren to the English, to tuck up their Blanketts & run with me. Bretheren there is no time to be lost nor to think of any other Buisness. Those who go with me will I hope now see the English are Men, and with the Assistance of the Great Spirit above, I trust we shall give the French such a Blow as will oblige them hereafter to be quiet & let us Smoak our Pipes in Peace & I hope every Indian that goes with me will have reason to rejoice that he fought on the side of the English & bring home with him some Testimonials of Victory.

Bretheren

This is the day of Trial & I shall now see what Indians are my Friends, for such will go with me. You who are detirmined to fight wth. me speak & you shall be immediately fitted out for War. remember Bretheren we were Successful together 3 years ago & I hope I shall now lead you to Conquest & Glory.

Sir William then threw down the War Belt & danced the War Dance, after which a principal Man of each Nation present also Danced.—

Fort Johnson 28 June 1758. p. m.

The Connojohary Indians arrived & marcht into the Fort. After being made welcome with Pipes & Tobacco &^{c}. Sir William took up with them 4 or 5 of their Chief Men & repeated to them the same Speech he made yesterday to the Oniedas & Tuscaroras. they said his March was too sudden & they wished he would consent to stay a day or two Longer, however their People came down with a Resolution to Attend him & they would accordingly do it.

Soon after their arrival came the Nanticoke, Monsey & Mohikander Indians from Susquhannah River.

In the Evening Sir William made the aforementioned Speech to said Indians. the Nanticoke & Mohikanders agreed to go with him, the Monseys said they would give their Answer tomorrow Morning.

Fort Johnson 29 June 1758.

Sir William Johnson set off on his March to Join Major General Abercromby[1] at Lake George.

in the Evening the Schohary Indians arrived.

---

[1] Major General James Abercromby.

30 June this day the Indians from Aughquaga arrived & Mr Deputy Croghan repeated to them the Speech Sir William made to the other Nations

in the afternoon a Belt came down from the 5 Nations with News that 20 Onondaga Indians were either killed or taken by a party of Englishmen to the Southward.

1 July Mr Croghan marcht from Fort Johnson with a Party of Indians

---

FROM JAMES ABERCROMBY

Df.[1]

Camp at Lake George July 4th. 1758

Dear Sir,

Your Letter of the 27th. of June,[2] gave me the Greatest Satisfaction, in Learning that You was to set out on Thursday, with a Body of our faithful & good Allies the 6 nations; I am very well convinced, that you have used your best endeavours, to collect as great a Number of them as possible, and in Expectation of having the Pleasure of seeing you & them; this Day orders were given, for embarking the Troops to Morrow morning, which must be a work of some Hours, and as so large a Train of Boats must move slowly, I flatter myself, you will overtake us before we have any thing material to do; You may assure our good Bretheren, that we have a great Dependence upon them; as a proof of that, the Intelligence of their being in Motion, gave great joy to all the Troops; Battoes are ready for their Reception, & I have ordered Cattle to be killed for their Refreshment, and the Commissary will furnish whatever else You shall order.

I need not tell you, how impatient I shall be to see you and them,

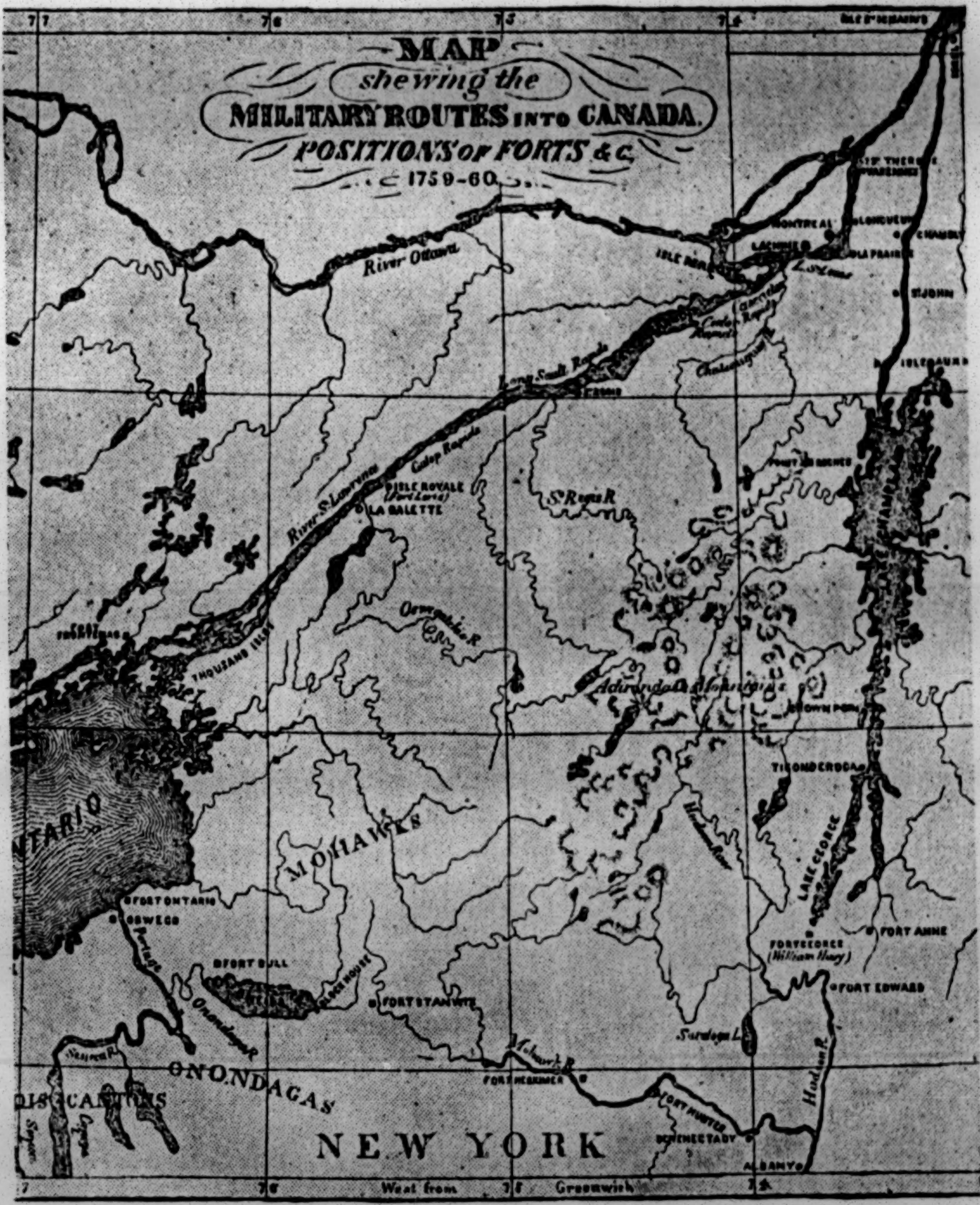
I am &ca.

Sir Willm. Johnson

---

[1] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.

[2] Johnson to Abercromby, June 27, 1758.


MAP
shewing the
MILITARY ROUTES INTO CANADA.
POSITIONS OF FORTS &c.
1759-60.
River Ottawa
MONTREAL
LACHINE
LA PRAIRIE
CHAMBLY
ST. JOHN
ISLE AUX NOIX
L. St. Louis
Cedar Rapids
Cascades
Chateauguay R.
Long Sault Rapids
Galop Rapids
River St. Lawrence
ISLE ROYALE (Fort Levis)
LA GALETTE
Oswegatchie R.
THOUSAND ISLES
St. Regis R.
Adirondack Mountains
CROWN POINT
TICONDEROGA
LAKE GEORGE
FORT GEORGE (William Henry)
FORT ANNE
FORT EDWARD
Hudson River
Saratoga L.
Hudson R.
ONTARIO
FORT ONTARIO
OSWEGO
Onondaga R.
FORT BULL
FORT STANWIX
MOHAWKS
Mohawk R.
FORT HERKIMER
FORT HUNTER
SCHENECTADY
ALBANY
ONONDAGAS
CAYUGAS
Seneca R.
Seneca
Cayuga
NEW YORK
West from Greenwich
77
76
75
74

MILITARY ROUTES TO CANADA, 1755–63
From Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, 5:557

58

Fort Johnson 26 June 1758

Sir William Dispatched Capt. Thomas Butler to hurry down the Conajohary Indians in the Evening he sent off Capt. John Butler with a Belt to the 5 Nations whom we heard were on the Road to tell them he should set off in 2 days. Mr. Lottridge was sent in the Morning to call the Schohary Indians here immediately. Capt. John Butler carried a Letter to be forwarded to Mr. Croghan to hurry him — the Mohawk Indians were sent to & acquainted that he would go off in 2 days. — All the Indians at the House had notice given them of the same

Sir, Philadelphia 27th June 1758.

About four Weeks ago thirteen Cherokee Warriors came into this City, conducted by Johnny the Son of the present Wife of Seneca George in their way to the Six Nations; only four of them were sent by the Heads of the Cherokees, but the other nine, being at Winchester as they paſsed thro', of their own accord joined them. The Cherokee Chief being well known here, as well as the Importance of his Meſsages, it was intended, and Provision accordingly made, that he shoud proceed to you on his Journy without Delay; but unfortunately, as he was preparing to set out, he was seized with~~out~~ a violent Pleurisy, and grew so bad, that, for some time, it was apprehended he coud not recover, or if he did, that he woud not be able for a long time to prosecute the Journey. He had with him two setts of Belts, one for the Delawares and the other for the Six Nations, the first in Answer to a Belt given him by Teedyuscung in his Return from you last Fall, the other in Answer to those you sent by him, of both which the inclosed Papers contain the Explanation as given by him in his Sickneſs.

On his continuing to be very ill, it was agreed at a Consultation with all of them, that Tienely, the next in Character, and the other Cherokees shoud proceed with the Meſsages, but, on the Sick Mans Recovery, they altered their Minds, and are now determined to stay till he gets well enough to go with them. Their Errand, you will please to observe, is to let the Six Nations and Delawares know they have taken up the Hatchet against the French, and they invite them both to come to their Towns, having cleared a Road for them. I hope this will be improved to render the Union between the Southern and Northern Indians more general; an event much to be desired.

Our Fronteers and those of the Jerseys have of late been much harraſsed by parties of Enemy Indians.

In the Spring Teedyuscung renewed his Application, made at the late Treaties with him, to have some Houses built at Wioming for the Delaware Indians to live in, and on his earnest Importunity a few were built by Commiſsioners sent there for that purpose. This was no sooner done, but I received Intelligence, that the other Indians, and particularly the Senecas, were displeased at it, and that ~~[illegible]~~ Paxinosa was removing with all his Family to his former Habitation on the Ohio – Alarmed with this disagreable News Meſsages were sent in the

Name

Sir William Johnson Baron^{t}.

Name of the Governor and General to Teedyuscung, who has stayed at Wioming since the Houses were burnt there, insisting that he shoud set this Matter in a true light with all Indians; and as our Inhabitants were too frequently robbed, murdered and carried Capti by Indians, who croſsed the Sasquahannah River not far from Wioming, it was furthe urged that he shoud send Meſsages in their Name and his own to the Senecas, and to al the Indians on the Waters of the Sasquahannah inviting them to come as soon as poſsi to confer with the General on the present ſituation of Affairs, that they might know for certain what to depend upon.

Since these Meſsages went, another is just now likewise sent by the Governor New Jersey, who came here to confer with General Forbes and me, to the Minisink & Pampt Indians, inviting them to come to Burlington, in order to adjust any claims they may ha upon that Province for Lands.

It is thought that all or most of the present Scalping Parties, which croſs the Sasquahannah, are fitted out at Fort Niagara or Fort Mauchault, and consist of Senecas, Tawas and the most inveterate and wicked mixture of Munsies ſettled in the Seneca Country; and it is said, that they are joined by others of the Six Nations inveigled by French Senecas - This unhappy ſituation makes it absolutely neceſsary that we shoud kn for certain who our Enemies are, what Teedyuscung has been doing, what Nations and Tri or what parts of Nations and Tribes he is connected with, what Authority has at any ti been given him by the Six Nations, or any other Tribes of Indians and what Connections he in particular with the Senecas.

As it is impoſsible for me to obtain this neceſsary knowledge, since every thing is transacted by Teedyuscung and some disaffected People here with whom he i much Connected, this Government will be infinitely obliged to you, if you will be so g as to make an Enquiry, and in your own Name as well as the Generals & mine, send strong and earnest Meſsages to the Senecas and these other Indian Nations who are connected with them, and began and have carried on the ravages against us, requesting they may come and con with the General and me. Without your Aſsistance the Consequences may prove fatal to His Majesty's Subjects in this and the neighbouring Provinces.

No

Not having been of late ~~been~~ favoured with any Accounts from you, I am in the greatest perplexity imaginable; and therefore desire, in the most preſsing manner, that you would be pleased to favour me with your Opinion, Intelligence and Advice.

I am, Sir,

with the greatest regard
Your most obedient
and most humble Servant.
William Denny.

Copy

Letter from Governor Denny to
Sir William Johnson
27th June 1758 –

Fort Johnson 26 June 1758

Sir William Dispatched Capt. Thomas Butler to hurry down the Conajoharry Indians in the Evening he sent off Lt. John Butler with a Belt to the 5 Nations whom he heard were on the Road to tell them he should set off in 2 days. Mr. Rutteridge was sent in the Morning to call the Schoharry Indians here immediately. Capt. John Butler carried a Letter to be forwarded to Mr. Croghan to hurry him. The Mohock Indians were sent to & acquainted that he would go off in 2 days. All the Indians at the House had notice given them of this.

Fort Johnson 27 June A.M.

This Morning the two Chief Sachems & head Warriors of the Lower Mohock Castle came over & desired to speak to Sir William.

They repeated the Message Sir William sent to them Yesterday Evening by [illegible] to acquaint them of his Design to set off in 2 days desiring them would be ready, and then returned the two Strings of Wampum he sent them upon it.

Hans the Wildt and Sachem of the Bear Tribe then spoke as follows.

Brother We are surprized at your very hasty Message we received from you Yesterday, gave us the great Surprize & Concern, as it was very contrary to our established Customs & manners to [illegible] were thus drove out to War. We are going [illegible] afraid & as we are determined to exert ourselves with Zeal & look our Enemies in the Face it may probably put an end either to us or them. As you know the upper Nations are at hand & you every hour expect the Indians from the Southward — We think it would be a very rash & blamable part for you to march & turn your back on them, especially as there is reason to believe they are coming down in [illegible] disposition, which is conductive for our parts cannot justify to [illegible] the [illegible] of our

Brethren & it would occasion a fatal Confusion in our general Confederacy. We must therefore by these Strings of Wampum earnestly beg that you will maturely reconsider this Affair & not take a Step so inconsistent with your relation to us & so opposite to our general Interest & [illegible]

gave 2 Strings Wampum

Sir William told them he had received the Generals Orders which he was bound to obey & that he must march at the day he had named so that it was not in his power to reconsider the Matter for he was determined to go tho not an Indian went with him

returned their Strings

3d. Die about 12 a Clock the Onondagas, the Oneidas & the others arrived, & about the same time the French Prisoner taken by a Party of Oneidas ~~with a Mohawks~~ Conojohary Indians.

When the above Nations were seated & Pipes & Tobacco provided Sir William came into the room & performed the usual Ceremony of Condolance & welcome, which has been described. Sir William then desired 2 or 3 of their chief Men to step up Stairs with him. there he acquainted them with the Speech he intended to make to their whole Body. they spoke with great warmth against [illegible] much in the same manner as they Mohawks had done. they told Sir William they looked upon the Kings appointing him to the Management of their Affairs, to have been done because he was the Person most agreable to them & who best knew their Customs & manners, and that he might know such precipitate Measures as he was now upon were no ways consistent with the reasons of his Appointment & might have bad consequences. Sir William told them he was

Brethren as it would occasion a total Separation in our general Confederacy, we must therefore by these Strings of Wampum earnestly beg that Gen. Shirley will maturely reconsider this Affair & not take a Step so inconsistent with your Relation & be so opposite to our general Interest & Welfare.

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

Sir William told them he had received the General's Orders which he was bound to obey & that he must march at the day he had named so that it was not in his power to reconsider the matter for he was determined to go tho not an Indian went with him.

Returned their Strings

Ditto about 6 o'Clock the Onondagas the Cayugas & Senecas arrived, & about the same time the French Prisoner taken by a Party of Oneidas which ~~was~~ ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] Indians.

When the above Nations were seated & Pipes & Tobacco provided Sir William came into the room & passed the usual Ceremony of Condolence &c. as already described. Sir William then desired 2 or 3 of their chiefs to step up stairs with him. There he acquainted them with the Speech he intended to make to their whole Body. They spoke with great warmth against Gen. Shirley much in the same manner as the Mohawks had done. They told Sir William they looked upon the King's appointing him to the Management of their Affairs to have been done because he was the Person most agreeable to them & who best knew their Customs & manners, and that he must know such precipitate Measures as he was now upon were no ways consistent with the reason of his Appointment & might have bad consequences. Sir William told them he

was

[illegible] under the Generals Orders which I must Obey & march at all Events.

Upon which we went down with them into the Council Room where the rest were assembled & spoke to the whole Body as follows.

Brethren of Onondaga Oneida & Tuscarora

By the Message our Brother the Mohawks brought me from you I have impatiently expected to see you some days past.

Brethren Three Messengers one after another have come running to me from the General to tell me he is waiting for me & the Six Nations. the last Messenger who came here yesterday brought me his Order to set off directly with such Indians as were inclined to shew their regard on this great Occasion for their Brethren the English. By Order [illegible] they say part of the Army are already advanced to one of the Islands on Lake George, the rest have their Faces this way looking out for me & the Indians & if we dont run all the way they will proceed without us. Brethren Now is the time for all Indians as desire to be thought Friends & Brethren to the English to tuck up their Blankets & run with me. Brethren there is no time to be lost ever to think of any other business. Those who go with me will I hope soon see the English are Men, and with the Assistance of the Great Spirit above, I trust we shall give the French such a Blow as will oblige them hereafter to be quiet & let us smoak our Pipes in Peace & I hope every Indian that goes with me will have reason to rejoice that he fought on the side of the English & bring home with him some Testimonials of Victory.

Brethren this is the day of Trial & I shall now see what Indians are my Friends, for such will go with me. You who are determined to fight with me speak & you shall be immediately fitted out for War. remember Brethren we were Successful together 3 years ago & I hope I shall now lead you to conquest & glory.

Sir William then threw down the War Belt & danced the War Dance; after which a principal Man of each Nation present also Danced.

Fort Johnson 17th. June 1758.

The Examination of the French Prisoner brought hither this day & taken by a Party of Oneida & Conajohary Indians consisting of 12 Men

Q. 1 What is your Name
A. Joseph Perron
Q. 2. where were you Born
A. At Monsr. Longuiel's Mannor
Q. 3. How long did you live there
A. 35 years ever since I was born
Q. 4. what is your Profession
A. A Labouring Man
Q. 5. How long ago were you taken
A. 21. days ago.
Q. 6 when were you at Montreal last
A. 13 months ago
Q. 7. How far was your Place of abode from Montreal
A. 12 Leagues above it on the River St. Lawrence
Q. 8. where was Monsr. Montcalm & the Troops when you was taken
A. He was at Quebec as Monsr. Longuiel told me 8 days before I was taken, the Troops were then in Quarters but I heard about the time I was taken the Troops were ordered to move but I did not hear where to.

Q

Question 1.	Answer.
27. Did you hear any thing of the Gov^r. of Canada buying up all the Provisions he could get, & stowing them in the King's Magazines.	Yes, & a certain monthly Allowance was made to the Inhabitants.
28. Are there plenty of Horses in Canada?	They begin to be scarce.
29. Why?	Because the people are obliged to eat them, & began to do so since 15 days before Christmas last.

INDORSED: Examination of a French Prisoner,
brought to Fort Johnson, June 27th: 1758.
enclosed in Sr. William Johnson's Letter
of the same Date.–
in Mr. Appy's of July 2d. 1758.
15.—21.

CHEROKEES TO SIX NATIONS

Contemporary Copy [1]

At the State House [Philadelphia] on Tuesday the 27th: June 1758.

Present

Richard Peters
Israel Pemberton
Charles Thomson

Indians

Kool or Moyeman and Henely two Cherokee Captains deputed to go on a Message to the Six Nations, Seneka George, five Cherokee Indians. John Hart and James Crawley Interpreters.

---

[1] Destroyed by fire. It was inclosed in Denny to Johnson, June 27, 1758.

Kool who has been four Weeks sick and recovers but slowly said last Night we concluded to send to Winchester for two of our old Men to come to my Assistance, and try if they could cure me, but now we have altered our Minds and determine to apply to our elder Brother, namely Seneka George I am now entirely well as to the Pain in my Breast and Side, nothing hurts me but this Pain in my Thigh, and I will apply to Seneka George for the Cure of it; I desire Seneka George may have Two Bottles of Rum. He thinks it necessary for my Service, and designs it as an Offering.

M^r. Peters let him know, that he had said yesterday, if the Secretary would attend, he would explain the Belts to the Mohawks, and that now he was come for that Purpose.

He desired it might be some other Time, as they were not now going and he wanted his Brother to attend his Cure. But after pausing some Time he altered his Mind and said he had often promised to morrow and to morrow and he would now do it. Upon which Henely open'd the Casket with the Belts and Strings of Wampum and several Pipes, and Kool after sorting them taking in his Hand three Strings, spoke.

First, he related that he came from home with a Party of Cherokees to go to War last Spring, and whilst he was at one of the Forts on the Frontiers of this Province some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations then at Lancaster sent Deputies to them on which he was appointed to go with those Deputies into the Six Nation Country, and on his Return home with the Messages he received from the Six Nations, the Chiefs of his Nation said to him, " at your first setting out we told you now you are going to War, but since you are come from the Six Nations we look upon you as a King or Person in Authority, because you have brought good Messages from our eldest Brothers the Six Nations, by which we see they and we are all as one People and all in Alliance with one and the same King."

Our eldest Brothers the Six Nations said to us, "you Warriors and Captains listen to us. Here we give you a Tomhawk, and shall be glad if you will take Hold of it. We answered that we would take Hold of it. 3 Strings.

He then proceeded to repeat the Message he has to deliver viz^{t}.

Our eldest Brothers the Six Nations, we have received your Tomhawk. We have sat here a great while inactive and have not gone to War. We have now found a Tomhawk and are angry that the French have killed some of our Brethren. The Tomhawk we formerly had was a dull one, we have therefore been looking out for a good Tomhawk and now we have found one we will go with our Brothers against the French, quite into their Towns, wherever we can find them. We intend to join our Brothers the English heartily in the War; we are strong in our Hearts; we have now got a good Tomhawk, we received your Tomhawk; it is very sharp. We have now found the Place where the Enemy lies. We are not afraid of the French, we will go to War against them with good Courage. The French first broke the Peace and killed a great many of the English for which we are sorry at our Heart.

Our eldest Brothers the Six Nations, you have also given us a good sharp Tomhawk. We sat at home a great while and wonderd you did not give us a Tomhawk sooner to help you. You have now given us a Tomhawk and desired us to be strong in our Hearts and make use of it.

Brothers the Six Nations, we now design to join heartily with our Brothers, the English in the War, and use the Tomhawk you gave us and to help them this Spring.

Six Strings of black Wampum mixed with a little white.

Then taking out the Six Sticks he said, Our eldest Brethren the Six Nations, there are not many of us going to War this Spring, each of these Sticks signifies 200, so that we make in all but 1200, that now go to War.

Then he took out a Belt of Nine Rows, with Three Figures of Men wrought in it, one at each End and one in the middle, and a Row of black from one End to the other, on which he said,

Listen to me, my Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations. This is what the Cherokee Kings say. We have had a good Understanding together this good while and we hope it will continue long, and as we are Relations, we would not have you think otherwise, nor be under the least Apprehension of receiving any Hurt from us.

Listen to us our Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations, as we have had a good Understanding with each other a considerable Time, we are sorry you have not visited us for a long Time; But we consider the French have been the Cause of it, for we know they are an evil minded malicious People. We must now let you know since we have received your Belts, we look on them as if we had seen your Kings in Person.

We now tell you our Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations, that we have made a Road for you, and we will endeavour to keep that Road clear for our Brothers to walk in, in hopes that you will come and make use of that Road; but if any of the Children of the French (the Indians in Alliance with them) make use of our Road, or throw any obstructions in the Way we will certainly kill them.

He next explained the Belt as follows, This Man at the End is the King of the Six Nations; This Man in the Middle is the Kiowee King (the Wolf King) who says to our eldest Brothers the Six Nations I have now cleared the Road. I have cut down all the Trees and moved away all the Stones out of your Way that you may come to my Town; likewise the Road is cleared from my Town to the Indian Town Chotta for your Messengers to come to us, and tell us the News; and they may go safe from Town to Town. A Belt.

Brothers of the Six Nations, you gave us an Invitation to come to your Towns to visit you. We are very sorry that a little after we received that Invitation, our eldest Brothers the English came and told us they were going to War in four Days more. We did design that a great many of our People should go to your Town, but as we are going to War, there can but a few go. We are a little concerned and sorry that we received such a Message from the English, which allowed us so little Time, and that so few can go. A String.

Our eldest Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations, we are very sorry we have not seen more of you in our Towns than we really have, we have seen but a very few of our Brothers of the Six Nations in our Towns; but we should be exceeding glad to see a great many of you our Brothers at our Towns, where we would receive them, and treat them with all the Kindness in our Power. we earnestly invite you to come and see us in our Towns. But you know what Time will suit you best.

4 Strings white Wampum.

Then Henely prepared and lighted a Calumet Pipe, first smoaking himself, and then gave it to all present white Men and Indians who smoaked out of it.

Listen to me my eldest Brothers the Kings, Warriors and Chief Men of the Six Nations: The King of the Chottas says: You gave me a Tomhawk to go to War against the Enemy. I am now to acquaint you that I have been at War, and that I have made use of your Tomhawk, I have killed Two Indians, but of what Nation I know not whether Tawas or Shawonese. The young Men here present were at the Action in which the Two Indians were killed.

He then said he had finished.

A true Copy
RICHARD PETERS
Secretary.

INDORSED: Copy
Minutes of the Cherokees Message
to the Six Nations.
June 27, 1758.

At the State House on Tuesday the 27th: June 1758.

Present,
Richard Peters
Israel Pemberton
Charles Thomson

Indians,
Hool or Moyemaw and Heneley two Cherokee Captains deputed to go on a Meſsage to the Six Nations, Seneka George five Cherokee Indians, John Hart and James Crawley Interpreters.

Hool who has been four Weeks sick and recovers but slowly said last Night we concluded to send to Winchester for two of our old Men to come to my Aſsistance, and try if they could cure me, but now we have altered our Minds and determine to apply to our elder Brother, namely Seneka George. I am now entirely well as to the Pain in my Breast and Side, nothing hurts me but this Pain in my Thigh, and I will apply to Seneka George for the Cure of it; I desire Seneka George may have two Bottles of Rum. He thinks it neceſsary for my Service, and designs it as an Offering.

Mr. Peters let him know, that he had said yesterday, if the Secretary would attend, he would explain the Belts to the Mohawks, and that now he was come for that Purpose.

He desired it might be some other Time, as they were not now going and he wanted his Brother to attend his Cure. But after pausing some Time he altered his Mind and said he had often promised to morrow and to morrow and he would now do it. Upon which Henely opened the Casket with the Belts and Strings of Wampum and several Pipes, and Hool after sorting them taking in his Hand three Strings, spoke.

First, he related that he came from home with a Party of Cherokees to go to War last Spring, and whilst he was at one of the Forts on the Frontiers of this Province some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations then at Lancaster sent Deputies to them on which he was appaired to go with those Deputies into the Six Nation Country, and on his Return home with the Meſsages he received from the Six Nations, the Chiefs of his Nation said to him, "at your first setting out we told you now you are going to War, but since you are come from the Six Nations we look upon you as a Thing or Person in Authority, because you have brought good Meſsages from our eldest Brothers the Six Nations, by which we see they and we are all as one People and all in Alliance with one and the same Thing."

Our eldest Brothers the Six Nations said to us, "your Warriors

" and Captains listen to us. Here we give you a Tomhawk, and shall
" be glad if you will take Hold of it. We answerd that we would
" take hold of it. 3 Strings He then proceeded to repeat the Meſsage he has to deliver, vizt.

Our eldest Brothers the Six Nations, we have received your Tomhawk, We have sat here a great while inactive and have not gone to War. We have now found a Tomhawk and are angry that the French have killed some of our Brethren. The Tomhawk we formerly had was a dull one, we have therefore been looking out for a good Tomhawk and now we have found one we will go with our Brothers against the French, quite into their Towns, wherever we can find them. We intend to join our Brothers the English heartily in the War, we are strong in our Hearts, we have now got a good Tomhawk, we received your Tomhawk, it is very sharp. We have now found the Place where the Enemy lies. We are not afraid of the French, we will go to War against them with good Courage. The French first broke the Peace and killed a great many of the English for which we are sorry at our Heart.

Our eldest Brothers the Six Nations, you have also given us a good sharp Tomhawk. We sat at home a great while and wondered you did not give us a Tomhawk sooner to help you. You have now given us a Tomhawk and desired us to be strong in our Hearts and make use of it.

Brothers the Six Nations, we now design to join heartily with our Brothers the English in the War, and use the Tomhawk you gave us and to help them this Spring.

Six Strings of black Wampum mixed
with a little white.

Then taking out 6 Sticks he said, Our eldest Brethren the Six nations, there are not many of us going to War this Spring, each of these Sticks signifies 200, so that we make in all but 1200, that now go to War.

Then he took out a Belt of 9 Rows, with Three Figures of Men wrought in it, one at each End and one in the middle, and a Row of black from one End to the other, on which he said;

Listen to me, my Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations. This is what the Cherokee Kings say. We have had a good Understanding together this good while and we hope it will continue long, and as we are Relations, we would not have you think otherwise nor be under the least Apprehension of receiving any hurt from us.

Listen to us our Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations, as we have had a good Understanding with each other a considerable Time, we are sorry you have not visited us of a long Time: But we consider the French have been the Cause of it, for we know they are an evil minded malicious People.

We must now let you know since we have received your Belts, we look on them as if we had seen your Kings in Person.

We now tell you our Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations, that we have made a Road for you, and we will endeavour to keep that Road clear for our Brothers to walk in, in hopes that you will come and make use of that Road; but if any of the Children of the French [the Indians in Alliance with them] make use of our Road or throw any Obstructions in the Way we will certainly kill them.

He next explained the Belt as follows, This Man at the End is the King of the Six Nations; This Man in the Middle is the Kiowse King (the Wolf King) who says to our eldest Brothers the Six Nations I have now cleared the Road. I have cut down all the Trees and moved away all the Stones out of your Way that you may come to my Town, likewise the Road is cleared from my Town to the Indian Town Chotta for your Messengers to come to us and tell us the News; and they may go safe from Town to Town. A Belt.

Brothers,

of the Six Nations, you gave us an Invitation to come to your Towns to visit you. We are very sorry that a little after we received that Invitation, our eldest Brothers the English came and told us they were going to War in four Days more. We did design that a great many of our People should go to your Town, but as we are going to War, there can but a few go. We are a little concerned and sorry that we received such a Message from the English, which allowed us so little Time, and that so few can go. A String.

Our Eldest Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations, we are very sorry we have not seen more of you in our Towns than we really have, we have seen but a very few of our Brothers of the Six Nations in our Towns: but we should be exceeding glad to see a great many of you our Brothers at our Towns, where we would receive them and treat them with all the Kindness in our Power, we earnestly invite you to come and see us in our Towns. But you know what Time will suit you best.

4 Strings white Wampum.

Then Keneley prepared and lighted a Calumet Pipe, first smoaked himself, and then gave it to all present white Men and Indians who smoaked out of it.

Listen to me my eldest Brothers the Kings, Warriors and Chief Men of the Six Nations. The King of the Chottas says. You gave me a Tomhawk to go to War against the Enemy. I am now to acquaint you that I have been at War, and that I have made use of your Tomhawk, I have killed two Indians, but of what Nation I know not, whether Tawas or Shawonese. The young Men here present were at the Action, in which the Two Indians were killed.

He then said, he had finished.

Copy

Indians

Minutes of the Cherokees
Meſsage to the Six Nations.
June 27. 1758.

6/27/1758

At the State House on Tuesday the 27th June 1758

Present
Richard Peters
Israel Pemberton
Charles Thomson

Indians,
Kool or Moyemaw and Henely two Cherokee Captains deputed to go on a Meſsage to the Six Nations, Seneka George five Cherokee Indians.
John Hart and James Crawley Interpreters.

Kool who has been four Weeks sick and recovers but slowly said last night. We concluded to send to Winchester for two of our Old men to come to my Aſsistance and try if they could cure me; but now we have altered our minds and determine, to apply to our elder Brother, namely Seneka George. I am now entirely well as to the pain in my Breast and side nothing said he hurts me but this Pain in my Thigh; and I will apply to Seneka George for the Cure of it. I desire Seneka George may have two Bottles of Rum. He thinks it neceſsary for my Service & designs it as an Offering.

Mr. Peters let him know that he had said yesterday if the Secretary would attend, he would explain the Belts to the Mohawks and that now he was come for that purpose.

He desired it might be some other Time as they were not now going and he wanted his Brothers to attend his Cure. But after pausing sometime he altered his Mind and said he had often promised to morrow and to morrow & he would now do it. Upon which Henely opened the Basket wth the Belts and Strings of Wampum and several Pipes, And Kool after sorting them taking in his Hand three Strings, Spoke,

First he related that he came from home with a party of Cherokees to go to War last Spring, and whilst he was at one of the Forts on the Frontiers of this Province some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations then at Lancaster sent Deputies to them; on which he was appointed to go with those Deputies into the Six Nation Country and on his return home with the Meſsages he received from the Six Nations; the Chiefs of his Nation said to him; "At your first setting out we told you; "now you are going to War; but since you are come from the Six Nations we look upon you as a King or person in Authority because you have brought good Meſsages from our oldest Brother the Six Nations by which we see they & we are all as one People and all in Alliance with one and the same King.

Our eldest Brothers the Six Nations said to us, you Warriors & Captains listen to us. Here we give you a Tomhawk and shall be glad if you will take hold of it. We answered that we would take hold of it.

three Strings

He then proceeded to repeat the Message he has to deliver.. vizt.

Our Eldest Brothers the Six Nations, we have received your Tomhawk. We have sitt here a great While inactive and have not gone to War. We have now found a Tomhawk and are Angry that the French have killed some of our Brethren. The Tomhawk we formerly had was a dull one. We have therefore been looking out for a good Tomhawk, and now we have found one, We will go with our Brethren against the French, quite into their Towns, wherever we can find them. We intend to join our Brothers the English heartily in the War. We are strong in our Hearts. We have now got a good Tom,hawk. We received your Tomhawk it is very sharp. We have now found the Place where the Enemy lies. We are not afraid of the French, we will go to War against them with good Courage. The French first broke the Peace and killed a great many of the English, for which we are sorry at our Heart.

Our eldest Brothers the Six Nations, you have also given us a good sharp Tomhawk. We sat at home a great while and wondered you did not give us a Tomhawk sooner to help you. You have now given us a Tomhawk and desired us to be strong in Our Hearts and make Use of it.

Brothers, the Six Nations, we now design to join heartily with our Brothers the English in the War and use the Tomhawk you gave us and to help them this Spring.

Six Strings black Wampum mix'd with a little White

Then taking out 6 Sticks he said Our eldest Brethren the Six Nations, there are not many of us going to War this Spring each of these Sticks signifies 200 so that we make in all but 1200 that now go to War.

Then he took out a Belt of 9 Rows with three Figures of Men wrought in it, one at each End and one in the Middle and a Row of Black from one End to the other, on which he said,

Listen to me my Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations. This is what the Cherokee Kings say. We have had a good Understanding together this good while and we hope it will continue long, and as we are Relations we would not have you think otherwise nor be under the least Apprehension of receiving any hurt from us.

Listen to us our Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations, As we have had a good Understanding with each other a considerable Time, We are sorry you have not visited us of a long Time: But we consider the French have been the Cause of it, For we know they are an evil minded Malicious People.

We must now let you know since we have received your Belts we look on them as if we had ſeen your Kings in Person.

We now tell you our Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations that we have made a Road for you and we will Endeavour to keep that Road Clear for our Brothers to walk in; in hopes that you will come and make uſe of that Road. But if any of the Children of the French (the Indians in Alliance with them) make uſe of our Road or throw any Obstructions in the Way we will certainly kill them.

He next explained the Belt as follows. This man at the End is the King of the Six Nations; This man in the middle is the Keowee King (the Wolf King) who says to our eldest Brothers the Six Nations I have now cleared the Road. I have cut down all the Trees and moved away all the Stones out of your Way that you may come to my Town; Likewise the Road is cleared from my Town to the Indian Town Chotta for your Meſsengers to come to us and tell us the News; and they may go ſafe from Town to Town.

A Belt

Brothers the Six Nations, you gave us an Invitation to come to your Towns to visit you. We are very sorry that a little after we received that Invitation, our Eldest Brothers the English came and told us they were going to War in four days more: We did design that a great many of our People should go to your Town; but as we are going to war, there can but a few go: We are a little concern'd and sorry that we received such a Meſsage from the English which allowed us so little Time & that so few can go.

A String.

Our Eldest Brothers the Kings of the Six Nations, We are very sorry we have not seen more of you in our Towns than we really have. We have seen but a very few of our Brothers the Six Nations in our Towns: but we should be exceeding glad to ſee a great Many of you our Brothers at our Towns, where we would receive them and treat them with all the Kindneſs in our Power. We earnestly invite you to come and see us in our Towns. But you know what Time will ſuit you best.

4 Strings White Wampum.

Then Heneley prepared and lighted a Calumet Pipe, first smoked himself and then gave it to all present White Men and Indians who smoked out of it.

Listen to me my eldest Brothers the Kings Warriors and Chief Men of the Six Nations. The King of the Chottas says. You gave me a Tomhawk to go to War against the Enemy. I am now to acquaint you that I have been at War & that I have made uſe of your Tomhawk; I have kill'd two Indians but of what Nation I know not whether Tawas or Shawanese. The young Men here present were at the Action, in which the Two Indians were killed.

A String.

He then said he had finished.

Cherokees Meſsage to the
Mingoes or Six Nations.
June 1758.

desire the Fire kindled there may not be put out. I would have it still kept alive, to which the Governor agreed.

Teedyuscung further took notice, that some Indians who had been employed in carrying Messages into the Indian Country were not rewarded for their Services and desired they might be paid.

MEMORIAL OF SUNDRY PERSONS RELATIVE TO A CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS, 1758.

To William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensilvania, &c.

The Memorial of the Freemen of the said Province hereunto subscribing, sheweth,

That divers of us were yesterday* present at the Conference between the Governor and the Indians, and all of us have seen the minutes of what was then said to them. In which we observe the solemn Introduction made in the name of the Governor & People of Pensilvania, & a Declaration of satisfying the Allegheny Indians by Repeating the particular articles on which the peace was concluded last year at Easton.

That it appears from the minutes of the Easton Treaty that a just & impartial Enquiry into the Grounds of the Complaints made by the Indians of Injustice done them in this Province in the purchasing & measuring their Lands, and the obtaining the Judgment and Determination of our Gracious King George, on whose Justice they rely, was repeatedly urged by the Indians & declared to be the fundamental article of the Peace, & what the nations by whom Teedyuscung was employed expected the faithful performance of.

That the fixing a Boundary between the English Settlements and the Tract of Land which the Indians desired to be secured to them & their Posterity forever, was another article of the peace expressed by them in strong, clear and certain terms.

That as the former of these articles was not yesterday mentioned by the Governor, and the latter repeated in very general and uncertain terms. We think it our duty in this manner to represent the same, and earnestly to request the Governor to consider that the Reputation & Interest of our King & Country, and the obtaining the Release of our fellow Subjects now in Captivity, is immediately Concerned in Convincing the Indians that every thing which hath been solemnly promised by the Governor shall be faithfully performed.

---

* See Minute on page 461.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 5th of July 1758

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires

A Letter of the 22d. of June from Governor Bernard to the Governor was read in these Words.

Sir

I take the first Opportunity upon my arrival into the Western parts of New Jersey to inform your Honour that I have pursuant to his Majesty's Commiſsion taken upon me the Government of New Jersey and shall be glad to receive your Honours Commands for his Majesty's Service

I have had the Mortification immediately upon my arrival to have advice of an incursion made upon our Province attended as uſual with great Barbarities by Indians who are suspected to be of those who have made a Peace with your Honours Province. I have for the present taken Measures to put a Stop to these disorders. I shall in the next place endeavour to prevent them for the future by means of Peace, in which I shall be glad to be aſsisted by your Honour. If these fail I shall immediately endeavour to pursue our Enemies into the Heart of their own Settlements. I think it would be of use for these two Provinces to act in Concert on this Occasion, and shall do all that I can to make such a of good effect.

I had the pleasure to spend some agreeable Hours with your Honour at Colonel Robinsons, when I believe neither of us imagined that we should so soon be neighbours in this part of the World. I hope we shall cultivate this Advantage with mutual pleasure.

I proceed to Burlington to Night, and am Sr. your Honours most Obedient Humble Servant

Fra: Bernard

Trenton June 22d. 1758

P.S. I hope to stay at Burlington all tomorrow

On receiving this Letter the Governor had a Consultation with the General, in which it was thought proper to invite Mr. Bernard to a Conference on Indian Affairs whereupon he returned by Governor Bernard's Expreſs an Answer to his Letter.

Whilst the Governor was writing the Letter, he received Intelligence from Captain Buſse and from Captain Read, that there were several parties of Enemy Indians on the Frontiers of Berks County, that on the 13th they had taken and carried away the Wife of John Franks with Three Children 6 Miles from Fort Henry and likewise had killed the Son of Jacob Snabele who was found scalped with 6 Shot in his Body.

Justice Read writes that on the 18th of June Bernard Long was killed riding along the Waggon Road about a Mile from his House. On this Intelligence the Governor added a poscript to Governor Bernard's Letter by advice of the General.

In Consequence of this Letter Governor Bernard came to Town next morning at 11 O'Clock. The Indian Papers containing all Indian Transactions since the Commencement of the War were laid before him and Copies given him of all the Transactions and in the Conferences held between the General and the Two Governors, it was agreed that Mr. Bernard should recommend it to the Commiſsioners for Indian Affairs who waited for his return to Consent that he should send a Meſsage to the Minisinks and Pumpton Indians inviting them to come to Burlington and promising to redreſs Injuries if any they had. The next Day Governor Bernard returned home, and on the 26th of June paſsports were made out at the request of Governor Bernard to Moſes Tetamy and Isaac Still the Meſsengers employed to carry to the Minisink Indians Governor Bernard's Invitation.

The Sick Cherokee being recovered he proceeded to Sir William Johnson, having first given to the Secretary the Interpretation of the Belt which he was carrying to the Six Nations, which was read and likewise the Letter wrote by the Governor to Sir William Johnson along with the Cherokees.

The Governor having received a Letter from General Abercrombie inclosing the Declaration of the Setting aside the Capitulation made at the Surrender of Fort William Henry the Same was read and Ordered to be entered.

General

General Order from Major General Abercrombie declaring the Capitulation of Fort William Henry to be Void.

Fort Edward June 25th. 1758

The Enemy having become Masters of Fort William Henry by Virtue of a Capitulation made upon the 9th. of August last; which Capitulation they immediately broke in a most notorious and flagrant manner; by murdering, Pillaging & Captivating many of His Majesty's good Subjects in Violation of the said Capitulation, as well as of the Laws of Nations, Upon these Considerations and in Honour and Justice to his Majesty's Arms, Major General Abercrombie hereby declares the said Capitulation null and Void, and that all Officers and Soldiers serving the 9th of August last at Fort William Henry, are hereby impowered and Commanded to serve in the Same Manner as if no such Capitulation had ever been made All which Major General Abercrombie has notified to the Governor General of Canada, signifying to him at the Same time, that if any of His Majesty's Subjects supposed to be Comprehended in the said Capitulation may fall into the Enemy's hands, and any Violence follow thereupon, that he will retaliate on the Persons of the French Prisoners now in his hands, as well as on all such as shall be taken hereafter by Sea or Land.

The Above to be published at the Head of every Corps in his Majesty's Service in North America.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Major General Abercrombie Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, To his Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor General of Canada bearing date at Fort Edward June 26th 1758.

Sir,

I have the Honour of your Excellency's Letter of the 4th. of June, with Sundry Enclosures in Relation to the Capitulation of Fort William Henry made the 9th. of August last. Without entering into a Discuſsion of Particulars, Give me leave to acquaint your Excellency that a Breach of that Capitulation on the Part of the Forces of the King your Master, immediately after the Surrender of that Fortreſs, was so Notorious, Contrary to the good Faith which Subsists amongst all Nations, that in Honour and Justice to the King my Master who has entrusted me with the Command of his Troops in North America, I think myself obliged to look upon that

Capitulation as null and Void, which I have signified to all his Majesty's Governors and Commanders by Sea and Land in North America.—

I perswade myself that upon due Consideration your Excellency will be Convinced of the Justice of my Proceedings in respect to the Capitulation, and that nothing can induce you so far to lay aside Humanity, as to offer the Least Violence on the Person of any of His Majesty's Subjects, Civil or Milatary, Comprehended in that Capitulation, that may unfortunately fall into your hands, as I must myself be obliged as well as all his Majesty's other Commanders bath by Sea and Land, to make Retaliation on all Subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, that are now Prisoners amongst us, or who may hereafter fall into our hands.—

Allow me further to acquaint your Excellency that I am determined to carry on the War with all possible Humanity, agreeable to the Intentions of the King my Master, and Nothing shall engage me to pursue Contrary Measures, but a failure in that respect on the part of the Troops of the King your Master.—

A Complaint being made by Reiby the Constable of Uwchland Township Chester County against Justice Lightfoot for Discourageing him in the Execution of his Office, in the impressing Horses for the King's Service and making him pay an exorbitant Price for the pressing of a Saddle, And this Day being appointed for the Hearing, the Parties who attended were called in and after a full Examination it not Appearing that Justice Lightfoot was much to blame he was dismissed without Censure.—

Frederick Post returned last Night from Wioming and made a report to the Governor in Writing, of his Journey, which was read and ordered to be entered as follows..

Journal of Frederick Post's Journey from Philadelphia to Wioming June the 20th 1758.

The 20th Received an Order and Meſsage from his Honour the Governor to Teedy=uscung at Wioming.

21st Set out from Philadelphia. When I was come within 12 Miles of Bethlehem, met with a Violent Gust of Thunder and Rain which obliged me to stay there that Night.

22d Came to Bethlehem. I met with the same Company of Indians which accompanied Mr. Thomson and me from Wioming. I enquired of them, when they intended to return home, they told me in Three or Four Days Time. I informed them that I had a Meſsage from the Governor and the Cherokee Indians to Teedyuscung, and desired them to accompany me, to which they agreed.

23d Set off from Bethlehem, and met with Lieutenant Peterson with a Scouting party from Allemingel, who informed us that Levan's Servant had been fired at by Seven Indians near the place we must paſs by, and painted the Danger of our undertaking in very Frightful Colours. My Company being tired we put up Five Miles this Side of Fort Allen.

24th We came to the Fort, they told us the same Story, on which my Company concluded to stay there that Day, and to set off early next morning. Farther they told me, Brother, we aſsure you that it will not be long before the War be quite over. For there are but few whom the Devil rides, that can't be easy; that the others often made hard Complaints against them, to bring them to Reason.

25th Sunday, we croſsed Nishewatshowall the other side of Meshonekek Creek, and came that Day 4 Miles the other ſide of Quachkek. The Indians killed a Bear about a Gun Shot off from our Lodging.

26th Near Taquchsekkachhawad our People Shot a Deer, divided it into pieces to every Man his portion, and after Dining here we went over Moshowatshong and Neshopekok River, from here onward my Companions would not have me go foremast. We lodged that Night on a Hill, there was a Violent Gust of Rain, and we had no other Cover over us but the Heavens and all that fell from thence came upon us.

27th We made a great fire and dried our Cloaths, &ca. My Companions desired of me to know the Contents of my Meſsage before we Came to the Town, I acquainted them with it and they seemed well Satisfied.

About 2 o'Clock we came to Town. My Indians called out, on which there started out a great Numbers of Indians out of the Houses many with painted Faces, and upwards of 40 Strangers of Different Tribes, some of whom I knew. I observed that they are upon their guard, and have Scouts out, We went to Teedyuscung's House, which was as full as it could hold. He told me that some of their People were gone to Shamokin a little before our arrival.

I met there a Captive Woman, Cobus Decker's Daughter, from the Jersey near Minnisink, and an Indian Trader Lawrence Bork of Lancaster County, who has been with them the whole Time of the War. When we had been a While there, Teedyuscung called the Men together; First I told them in general the intent of my Coming, and told Teedyuscung my instructions, and gave him the Governors Answers with a String of Wampum, with which they all seemed well pleased. I then read to them the Cherokees Speech, and repeated it Three Times, that they might get the full meaning of it, Augustus interpreted it, and they were well pleased and satisfied, and were very attentive to the Words which they had heard, and returned many Thanks for the Same. Then delivered the Belt. Then, Teedyuscung shewed me Two Chiefs and several other Indians from Allegheny, who purposed to go down to Philadelphia. but the Idle reports which they had all along heard, had made them suspicious and afraid. I told them that I was glad to see them and as I had been twice Married amongst them. I had a great Love toward their Nation, and would speak very free with them, and they might believe me.

After we had discoursed a while together they shook Hands with me and told me, Brother, we are very glad to see you, and have long time wished to see some of the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, with whom we could speak ourselves. For we cannot believe all that we hear, and know not what is true and what is false. Then the rest of the People, Women and Children came to see me, and welcomed me to their Town. But unhappily a Woman had brought 5 Gallons of Rum of Some Body (I did not know his Name but supposed he was a Jew) in Easton, with which most of them got drunk, Two Beat their Wives almost to Death. And I know that those who suffer such Abuse must Sigh and groan to God, against those who sell them the Liquor.

28th The Indians from Allegheny came early to Visit me, invited me to their fire, and to breakfast with them on Bears meat and Turkey,

All

At Breakfast they asked me many Questions, which I gave them a true Answer to. They said that the Indians thro' the many idle reports they had heard from time to time, were grown jealous of the English, and could not beleive that they would make Peace with them, and hence were resolved to stay with the French; That they were sorry that they had gone to War against the English, and wished often to have seen some Meſsenger from the Government with whom they could have spoken, for then they had long left off the War against them.–

They complained strongly that they never had heard any Satisfactory Account of the Peace made at Easton, nor any Treaties that had been held, nor received any Belt, till now lately. They all paſsed by the Mohocks but did not go into any of their Towns. I aſsured them the English were not in Fault, for they had often sent the Meſsages, Belts, and Invitations, to them that they might come down and speak together.–

Kutaikund, One of their Chiefs, who lives this Side the Allegheny said, that he was very Old, but those two who are just now come from Allegheny (pointing to Kikiguskund and Pisqueton) wish to know the truth of Affairs, than Lifting up his Hands to Heaven, wished that God would have mercy upon them and help them, and bring them and the English together again, and Establish an Everlasting Ground and Foundation for Peace between them. He wished further that God would move the Governor and Peoples Hearts, towards them in Love, Peace and Union. For he hoped without fail, that a firm and Everlasting Peace would be established, and an End put to all the War and Strife. He said further that it would be well if the Governor sent Somebody with them at their return Home, for it would be of great Consequence to them, who live above Allegheny, to hear the Governors Mind from their own Mouths. The above mentioned Chiefs told, that at the French Fort at Ohio there were 1100 French Soldiers, but almost Starved with Hunger, had not the Mohocks helped them the most of them must have left the Place.–

There Provisions they got from the Miſsisippi, which was but very little. They told the Indians, Children! The English have almost beat me, I have nothing to live on. But for all, we are Men and will hunt; if we can get nothing else we will live on Meat as long as we can. If the English come too strong upon me I will Leave the Place, I am but weak, and I should loose a great Many Men. I enquired about the Indians that fell on the Minisinks and was informed that three Parties were returned back, One party had two Wounded, and the other had each of them lost one.–

29th. We set off from Wioming in all about 50, and came that Day about 20 Miles, and Slept in the Open Air that Night.–

30th.–

Pennsylvania 1758

30th. About 8 Miles the other side Fort Allen, we met with the Indian Meſsengers with a Meſsage from the Governor of the Jerseys. They sat all down by their fires, and the Meſsenger acquainted them with his Meſsage; upon which they discoursed together upon the Matter, but all were at a Loſs, to know who this Nation of Pomton Indians is to whom the Meſsage is sent, unleſs it be a Nation settled somewhere near the Mohocks River, which is now with Sir William Johnson. At Night arrived at Fort Allen.—

Christian Frederick Post

"I wish you a good Journey, and desire you will apply to the Commissioners for your Expence.

"I am, S$^{r.}$ your most Humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To Mr. **Frederick Post**."

Captain Hewet, the Commander of a French Vessel that was taken in the Bay by the Privateer Spry, made complaint to the Governor that he was unlawfully taken, being in Commission as a Flag of Truce to carry some English Prisoners, about Twenty, to New York, and that he put into Delaware Bay by Stress of Weather, or for want of Provisions, and prayed the Governor would discharge the Ship, and suffer him to proceed to New York. The Captain being sick sent his first Lieutenant with a Letter, under seal, directed to Governor Delancey, which he said was from the Governor of Cape Francois. The Governor returned the Letter, declaring he had nothing to do with it, on which the Lieutenant broke it open and read it. Its purport was, that Captain Huet was sent as a Flag of Truce with Twenty Prisoners. But it appearing, on Examination, that the Captain had broke bulk, and had sent up here great Quantities of Sugar and other valuable commodities, and was on a Trading Scheme, The Governor dismissed the Petitioner, and left him to the decision of the Court of Admiralty whether he was or was not a lawful Prize.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 5th of July, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters,
Lynford Lardner, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

A Letter of the 22d June, from Governor Bernard to the Governor, was read in these Words:

"Sir:

"I take the first Opportunity upon my arrival into the Western parts of New Jersey, to inform your Honour that I have pursuant to his Majesty's Commission, taken upon me the Government of New Jersey, and shall be glad to receive your Honour's Commands for his Majesty's Service.

"I have had the mortification immediately upon my arrival to have advice of an incursion made upon our Province, attended as usual by great Barbarities, by Indians who are suspected to be of those who made a peace with your Honour's Province. I have for the present taken Measures to put a Stop to these disorders. I shall, in the next place, endeavor to prevent them for the future, by means of Peace, in which I shall be glad to be assisted by your Honour. If these fail, I shall immediately endeavor to pursue our Enemies into the Heart of their own Settlements. I think it would be of use for these two Provinces to act in Concert on this Occasion, and shall do all that I can to make such a —— of good effect.

"I had the pleasure to spend some agreeable Hours with your Honour at Colonel Robinson's, when I believed neither of us imagined that we should so soon be neighbours in this part of the World. I hope we shall cultivate this advantage with mutual pleasure.

"I proceed to Burlington to Night, and am, Sr. your Honour's most

"Obedient Hum. Servant,

"FRA. BERNARD.

"Trenton, June 22d, 1758.

"P. S.—I hope to stay at Burlington all to-morrow."

On receiving this Letter, the Governor had a Consultation with the General, in which it was thought proper to invite Mr. Bernard to a Conference on Indian Affairs, whereupon, he returned by Governor Bernard's Express, an Answer to his Letter.

Whilst the Governor was writing the Letter he received Intelligence from Captain Busse, and from Captain Read, that there were several parties of Enemy Indians on the Frontiers of Berks County, that on the 13th, they had taken and carried away the wife of John Franks with Three Children, 6 Miles from Fort Henry, and likewise had killed the Son of Jacob Snabelee, who was found scalped, with 6 Shot in his Body.

Justice Read writes that on the 18th of June, Bernard Long was killed riding along the Waggon Road, about a Mile from his House. On this Intelligence the Governor added a postscript to Governor Bernard's Letter by the advice of the General.

In Consequence of this Letter, Governor Bernard came to Town next morning at 11 o'clock. The Indian Papers containing all Indian Transactions since the Commencement of the War were laid before him, and Copies given him of all the Transactions, and in the Conferences held between the General and the two Governors, it was agreed that Mr. Bernard should recommend it to the Commissioners for Indian affairs, who waited for his return, to consent that he should send a Message to the Minisinks and Pumpton Indians, inviting them to come to Burlington, and promising to redress injuries if any they had. The next Day Governor Bernard returned home, and on the 26th of June, passports were made out, at the request of Governor Bernard, to Moses Tetamy and Isaac Still, the Messengers employed to carry to the Minisink Indians Governor Bernard's Invitation.

The Sick Cherokee being recovered, he proceeded to Sir William Johnson, having first given to the Secretary the Interpretation of the Belt which he was carrying to the Six Nations; which was read, and Likewise the Letter wrote by the Governor to Sir William Johnson, along with the Cherokees.

The Governor having received a Letter from General Abercombie, inclosing the Declaration of the Setting aside the Capitulation made at the surrender of Fort William Henry, the same was read and ordered to be entered:

"*General Order from Major General Abercombie, declaring the Capitulation of Fort William Henry to be void:*

"FORT EDWARD, June 25th, 1758.

"The Enemy having become Masters of Fort William Henry, by virtue of a Capitulation made upon the 9th of August last; which Capitulation they immediately broke, in a most Notorious and flagrant manner, by murdering, Pillaging, & Captivating many of his Majesty's good Subjects, in Violation of the said Capitulation, as well as of the Laws of Nations. Upon these Considerations, and in Honour and Justice to his Majesty's Arms, Major General Abercombie hereby declares the said Capitulation to be null and Void; and that all Officers and Soldiers serving the 9th of August last, at Fort William Henry, are hereby empowered, and Commanded to serve in the Same manner as if no such Capitulation had ever been made, All which Major General Abercrombie has notified to the Governor General of Canada, signifying to him at the same time, that if any of His Majesty's Subjects supposed to be Comprehended in the said Capitulation, may fall into the Enemy's hands, and Violence follows thereupon, that he will retaliate on the Persons of the French Prisoners now in his hands, as well as on all such as shall be taken hereafter by Sea or Land.

"The above to be published at the Head of every Corps in his Majesty's Service in North America."

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Major-General Abercrombia, Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America.

"*To his Excellency the Marquis de Vaudrevil, Governor-General of Canada, bearing date at Fort Edward, June 26th,* 1758*:*

"Sir:

"I have the Honour of your Excellency's Letter of the 4th of June, with Sundry Enclosures in relation to the Capitulation of Fort William Henry made the 9th of August last. Without entering into a Discussion of Particulars, Give me leave to acquaint

Your Excellency that a Breach of that Capitulation of the part of the Forces of the King, your Master, immediately after the Surrender of that Fortress was so notorious, Contrary to the good Faith which subsists amongst all Nations, that in Honour and Justice to the King, my master, who has entrusted me with the Command of his Troops in North America, I think myself obliged to look upon that Capitulation as Null and Void, which I have signified to all his Majesty's Governors and Commanders by Sea and Land in North America.

"I perswade myself that upon due Consideration your Excellency will be convinced of the Justice of my Proceedings in respect to the Capitulation, and that nothing can induce you so far to lay aside Humanity as to offer the least Violence on the Person of any of His Majesty's Subjects, Civil or Military, Comprehended in that Capitulation, that may unfortunately fall into your hands, as I must myself be obliged as well as all his Majesty's other Commanders both by Sea and Land to make Retaliation on all subjects of his most Christian Majesty that are now prisoners amongst us or who may hereafter fall into our hands.

"Allow me further to acquaint your Excellency that I am determined to carry on the War with all possible Humanity, agreeable to the Intentions of the King, my Master, and Nothing shall engage me to pursue contrary Measures but a failure in that respect on the part of the Troops of the King, your Master."

A Complaint being made by Reily, the Constable of Uwchland Township, Chester county, against Justice Lightfoot, for discouraging him in the Execution of his Office, in the impressing Horses for the King's Service, and making him pay an Exorbitant Price for the pressing of a Saddle, And this day being appointed for the Hearing, the Parties who attended were called in and after a full Examination, it not appearing that Justice Lightfoot was much to blame, he was dismissed without Censure.

Frederick Post returned last Night from Wioming, and made a report to the Governor in Writing, of his Journey, which was read and ordered to be entered as follows:

"*Journal of Frederick Post's Journey from Philadelphia to Wioming, June the 20th*, 1758.

"The 20th. Received an Order and Message from his Honour the Governor to Teedyuscung at Wioming.

"21st. Set out from Philadelphia. When I was come within 12 Miles of Bethlehem, met with a Violent Gust of Thunder and Rain, which obliged me to stay there that Night.

"22d. Came to Bethlehem. I met with the same Company of Indians which accompanied Mr. Thomson and me from Wioming. I enquired of them when they intended to return there; they told me in Three or Four Day's Time. I enformed them that I had a message from the Governor and Cherokee Indians to Teedyuscung, and desired them to accompany me, to which they agreed.

"23d. Set off from Bethlehem, and met with Lieutenant Peterson with a scouting party from Allimingle, who informed us that Levan's Servant had been fired at by seven Indians, near the place we must pass by, and painted the Danger of our Undertaking in very frightful Colours. My Company being tired, we put up Five miles this Side of Fort Allen.

"24th. We came to the Fort; they told us the same Story, on which my Company concluded to stay there that Day, and to set off early next morning. Farther they told me, 'Brother, we assure you that it will not be long befor the War be quite over. For there are but few whom the Devil rides that can't be easy;' that the others often made hard Complaints against them, to bring them to Reason.

"25th. Sunday we crossed Nishewatshowall, the other Side of Meskonekek Creek, and came that Day 4 Miles the other Side of Quackkek. The Indians killed a Bear about a Gun Shot off from our Lodgings.

"26th. Near Taquchsekkachkawad our People Shot a Deer, divided it into pieces, to every Man his portion, and after dining here we went over Moshowatshong and Neskopekok River. From here onward my Companions would not have me go foremost. We lodged that Night on a Hill. There was a Violent Gust of Rain, and we had no other Cover over us but the Heavens, and all that fell from thence came upon us.

"27th. We made a great fire, and dried our Cloaths, &c.ª My Companions desired of me to know the Contents of my Message before we came to the Town. I acquainted them with it, and they seemed well Satisfied.

"About 2 o'Clock we came to Town. My Indians called out, on which there started out a great Number of Indians out of the Houses, many with painted Faces, and upwards of 40 Strangers, of Different Tribes, some of whom I knew. I observed that they are upon their Guard, and have Scouts out. We went to Teedyuscung's House, which was as full as it could hold. He told me that some of their People were gone to Shamokin a little before our arrival.

"I met there a Captive Woman, Cobus Decker's Daughter, from the Jersey, near Minnisink, and an Indian Trader, Lawrence Bork, of Lancaster County, who has been with them the whole Time of the War. When we had been a while there, Teedyuscung called the Men together. First I told them, in general, the intents of my coming, and told Teedyuscung my Instructions, and gave him the Governor's Answer, with a String of Wampum, with which they all seemed well pleased. I then read to them the Cherekees' Speech, and repeated it Three Times, that they might get the full meaning of it. Augustus interpreted it, and they were well pleased, and Satisfied, and very, very attentive to the Words which they had heard, and returned many Thanks for the same. Then delivered the Belt. Then Teedyuscung shewed me Two Chiefs and several other Indians from Allegheny, who purposed to go down to Philadelphia, but the idle Reports which they had all along heard had made them suspicious and afraid. I told them that I was glad to see them, and as I had been twice married amongst them, I had a great Love towards their Nation, and would speak very free with them, and they might believe me.

"After we had discoursed a while together they shook Hands with me, and told me, 'Brother: we are very glad to see you, and have long time wished to see some of the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania with whom we could speak ourselves, For we cannot believe all that we hear, and know not what is true and what is false.' Then the rest of the People, Women and Children came to see me, and welcomed me to their Town. But, unhappily, a Woman had brought 5 Gallons of Rum of Some Body (I did not know his name but supposed he was a Jew) in Easton with which most of them got drunk, Two Beat their Wives almost to Death, And I know that those who suffer such abuse must Sigh and groan to God against those who sell them the Liquor.

"28th. The Indians from Allegheny came early to Visit me, invited me to their fire, and to breakfast with them on Bear's meat and Turkey.

"At Breakfast they asked me many Questions, which I gave them a true Answer to. They said that the Indians, thro' the many idle reports they had heard from time to time, were grown jealous of the English, and could not believe that they would make Peace with them, and hence were resolved to stay with the French. That they were sorry that they had gone to War against the English, and wished often to have seen some Messengers from the Government with whom they could have spoken, for then they had long left off the War against them.

"They complained strongly that they never had heard any Satisfactory Account of the Peace made at Easton, nor any Treaties that had been held, nor received any Belts 'till now lately. They all passed by the Mohocks but did not go into any of their Towns. I assured them the English were not in fault, for they had often sent the Messages, Belts and Invitations to them that they might come down and speak together.

"Kutaikund, one of their Chiefs, who lives this side the Allegheny, said that he was very Old, but those two who are just now come from the Allegheny (pointing to Kikiguskund and Pisqueton) wish to know 'the truth of affairs; then Lifting up his Hands to Heaven, wished that God would have Mercy upon them and help them and bring them and the English together again, and establish an everlasting Ground and Foundation for Peace between them. He wished further that God would move the Governor and People's Hearts towards them in Love, Peace and Union. For he hoped without fail that a firm and Everlasting Peace would be established, and an end put to all the War and Strife. He said further, that it would be well if the Governor sent somebody with them at their return Home, for it would be of great consequence to them, who live above Allegheny, to hear the Governor's mind from their own Mouths. The above mentioned Chiefs told that at the French Fort at Ohio there were 1,100 French Soldiers, but almost starved with Hunger; had not the Mohocks helped them, the most of them must have left the place.

"Their Provisions they got from the Mississippi, which was but very little. They told the Indians—'Children: the English have almost beat me. I have nothing to live on; But for all we are Men, and will hunt; if we can get nothing else we will live on Meat as long as we can. If the English come too strong upon me I will Leave the Place. I am but weak, and I should loose a great Many Men.' I enquired about the Indians that fell on the Minisinks, and was informed that three Parties were returned back; One Party had two Wounded, and the other had each of them lost one.

"29th. We set off from Wioming, in all about 50, and came that Day about 20 Miles; and Slept in the Open Air that Night.

"30th. About 8 Miles the other side Fort Allen we met with the Indian Messengers with a Message from the Governor of the Jerseys. They sat all down by their fires, and the Messenger acquainted them with his Message; upon which they discoursed together upon the Matter; but all were at a Loss to know who this Nation of Pomton Indians is to whom the Message is sent, unless it be a Nation settled somewhere near the Mohock's River, which is now with Sir William Johnson. At Night arrived at Fort Allen.

"CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in y^e State House, Friday the 7th of July, 1758.*

---

* Here follows a Blank in Council Book of Five Pages.

&c., particuly Capt. Montgomerie, and has not the money to give the men, he is sent to Augusta with Draughts from this; Jackson and Eastburn comes here; no intelligence from the Westw^{d}. Several of our men have deserted from Reese town; most of us in good health, some few have Laxes; Excuse hast from

Aff^{t} friend and most
Obed^{t} Serv^{t},
JAS. YOUNG.

The Gen^{l}. will go in a few days.

Directed.—Rich^{d}. Peters, Esq^{r}.

INDIAN CONFERENCES IN PHILADEL'A, JULY, 1758.

Philadelphia, the 6th July, 1758.

The Governor being informed that Teedyuscung and Fifty Indians were come as far as Germantown, in their way to this City, Mr. Logan, Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser, by his Honor's order, met them, presented his Honor's Compliments and then conducted them to Town.

At a Conference held at the State House, Friday, 7th July, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor,

WILLIAM LOGAN,	JOSEPH TURNER,	Esquires.
THOMAS CADWALLADER,	RICHARD PETERS,	

Indians:

TEEDYUSCUNG, King,
TAQUAKAWHANNAH, Teedyuscung's Son,
KOOTANICKHOS, Captain Harrison,
TEPISCAHUNG,
MAWMESOHOLIND,
NAWNACHIS,
NAWHACHULIND, Tom Evans,
MIGMAOWICKWA,
WIWEMUCKWEE,
CHEPELUNGUENAWNEHINK,

---

* In the Col. Rec. of this time is a blank of 5 pages, which it is probable these minutes, from 6th to 12th July, were designed to fill.

ESSOWEYOWALTEND, al^s Daniel,
WELIMEGHYHUNK,
POKONSHEGLY,
AKALAWHANIND,]
KOOTAHEKUND,
PISQUETUND,
KEEKEUSCUND,
AWAWNOOS, Paxinosa's Son,
APISCAWA, a Minisink Indian,
KOOTAMACH,
WEENAWAMACK, } Mohiccons,
AQUAHAMIT,
HONNIS,
and several other Indians.

The Governor delivered the following speech:

Brother Teedyuscung, and you my Brethren now present—

Yesterday I sent two Gentlemen of the Council and the Provincial Interpreter to meet you at Germantown and to conduct you to this old Council Fire.

I now, in behalf of the Inhabitants of this Province, by this String of Wampum, bid you heartily welcome.

Gave a String.

Brother:

As I am assured you come on Business of Importance, in the first place I with this String wash the Sweat off your Body, and wipe the dust out of your Eyes, that you may rest easy, and see your Brothers with a clean and chearful Countenance.

A String.

Brother:

As you come thro' thick dark Woods, where many Bushes and prickly Bryars grow that may have hurt your Legs, I with this String pull out the Bryars and anoint your Legs with healing salve.

A String.

Brother:

With this String I wash all bitterness and dust that may stick in your throat, and I clear the Passage from your heart to your mouth, that you may speak openly and freely whatsoever you may have to communicate to me.

A String.

Brethren:

As you must be tired with your long Journey, I desire you will take your rest to-day, and as you have informed me that you will be ready to speak to me to morrow morning I will with pleasure attend you.

At a Conference held at the State House, Saturday, 8 July, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN,	RICHARD PETERS,	Esquires.
LYNFORD LARDNER,	THOMAS CADWALLADER,	

The same Indians as before.

Many of the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor acquainted the Indians, that, agreeable to his appointment, he was come and ready to hear them.

Brother and all Brethren present, take notice what I am going to say.

Brother:

I am really very glad you bid me welcome to your House, and have shook Hands with me. I take it very kindly.

Brother:

Here I stand in Our House. Our Forefathers have pitched upon this House and held in it good Councils. I brought the same wing with me that they used. It is yet in my hand, in order to Sweep our House. When our Grandfathers used to hold Council in this House they kept it clean. It is but of late that it has been made dirty. I now with this Wing remove all the Filthiness and dirt out of it. I throw it out before the wind.

Four Strings of Wampum.

Brothers:

After I have swept this House clean with the Wing and I see my Brothers sit, it puts me in mind of our Forefathers and my Brother William Penn, they used to hold good Councils here.

Brother:

After seeing you sit in Council, as I know many times that the Wind blows and may throw dust in your Eyes, I take & wipe your face and clean all the dust away that you may see me clearly.

After I have done this and wiped all clear off, I take what our Grandfathers commonly used, a Soft Feather and Oyl and anoint your Ears inside & out side that you may distinctly hear and understand what I have to say to you.

Brother,

Perhaps some of the dust may have got down your throat into your Heart, I do therefore now remove it entirely away, and throw it before the Wind, and shall leave nothing there but what is good, and what the Almighty has placed there, that you may hear, understand and remember it, and that you and your Grand Children may likewise understand and remember every thing clearly.

Four Strings.

Now Brother take good notice of what I am going to say.

You may remember you told me when you looked up our Road, you saw Bushes and Grass grown up in it, and said you would take the Bushes & Grass all away.

Brother:

After you have made our Road clear, (and I see it is pretty clear) I take hold of this Nation that sits there; it is the Unamie Nation, pointing to Keekeuscund, also the Mohiccon, pointing to Gootamech, and bring them down. Also here are two Indians from the Allegheny, who came to hear and know what you and I have to say to one another.

Our Grandfathers used to keep this Road very clear. I now stand here and tell you that I will keep it also clear. As many logs have lately fallen cross the Road, I will take both my hands and use my utmost strength to remove them, so as our young Men can pass backwards and forwards safely.

A Belt of Six Rows.

Brother:

You must not think that I your Brother only speaks to you from my Lips and from my Mouth. All other Brothers hear me whatever I tell you, I do really speak it sincerely from my heart. You know if we speak from our Hearts, Brother, our Children and Grand Children will have the Benefit of it hereafter. When we meet we should always speak from our Heart, so as we, whilst we live, and our Children after us may all have the Benefit of it.

Whenever we hold Council together, if we speak that which is good and from our Hearts, all the Nations who hear us, let them be what they will, will pay regard to it.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brother:

You may remember we got this man, pointing to James, to carry Messages up. After he had delivered the Messages to the Indians at Allegheny, the Alleghenians said, well, Brother Teedyuscung, now we hear you, But you have at present only pressed the Grass down, and bent the Bushes a little on one side, so as to make a small Road just enough for me to see you at a distance. And likewise I see my Brothers the English. This makes me think of the place where I was born, down the Delaware. Now I tell you, Teedyuscung and Brothers the English, I would have both of you press on.

Two Belts of Seven Rows.

Brother:

The Alleghenians said further, I am really very well pleased that I can look and see you and our Brothers the English, that you thought of that same good Tobacco and Pipe which our Grandfathers used.

Now you have sent me that good Tobacco and a Pipe, I have smoked it, I feel it good, I feel it all over.

Now after I have smoked it, Brother Teedyuscung and Brethren the English, I would have you press on in the good work of Friendship as you have begun.

A small White Belt of Six Rows.

Brothers :

This, our Messenger, who went to Allegheny, and delivered the Message there, The Alleghanians tell me, Brother Teedyuscung and Brethren the English, I tell you both, We heard you a little & but very little, the Reason is you have not spoak loud enough, but we have heard you a little, very little.

Brother :

Since they, the Alleghenians, have put it on you and me to press on and to make Friendship, let us press heartily on and not be discouraged. I am weak you told me you was strong, but tho' I am low and weak I will act to the utmost of my power, and I will put both my Hands to the Work so that all the Indian Nations shall hear us.

Brother :

I dont only press you on a lone, but I say, let us both press on together; and if we press on heartely, and with all our might, the other Nations will hear us, and then we shall see some of our Friends that are among them.

A long Belt of Six Rows.

Brother :

You may remember, some time ago, I told you I woud use some Medicines to heal you where the French have wounded you. They have been the cause of the Wounds. The Boys have done it. I bring that Good Medicine which God has provided, and which our Forefathers used. Now I take off the plaister to see whether the Wound be quite healed, & if it is not healed I put on another Plaister, that it may be healed in such a manner as *it shall* never so break out again.

A Belt of Five Rows.

Brother :

You may remember you told me, when any body has a Father, a Child, a Brother, a Sister, a Grand Child or Relation taken away from him, when he rises up he will every morning be thinking of them, be troubled in his Heart, and will want to see them.

Brother :

Now, as soon as ever I coud lay hold on one of our Relations, I laid hold of her and brought her to you. It is true there is another white Man come along with me, but is not under my Care. He never was a Prisoner. He is his own Master, and may go where he pleases. I dont deliver him up. I have nothing to do with him, neither do I know what he has been doing, nor what he is. He has an Indian Wife to whom he has been married these Ten Years.

4 Strings of Wampum.

Then Teedyuscung took a Young Woman by the hand, called Sarah Decker, who was taken Prisoner above the Minisinks, and delivered her to the Governor.

The Governor, after taking the young Woman by the Hand and welcoming her home, told Teedyuscung he was obliged to him for bringing down this Young Woman, and hoped he woud use his endeavours to bring in many more.

Teedyuscung then concluded saying, Brother and all my Brethren, You have heard now what I have had to say. I have now finished; I wou'd have you consider what is said, and woud have you be very brief in doing it, that these Two Alleghenians may go home, quickly to carry an Account of what we say to one another.

The Governor replied—

Brother:

I think as you do, that these Allegheny Messengers shoud return as soon as possible, I will therefore consider what is said, and give it all the dispatch in my Power.

At a Conference held in the State House with Teedyuscung and the Indians, on Tuesday, the 11th of July, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Governor, the Council, the Indians, and a great number of the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor spoke as follows:

Brother Teedyuscung, I am going to give you an Answer to your Speeches.

I am very glad you still remember the many good Councils that have been formerly held in this House. Of late it has grown dirty and wanted cleaning very much. You therefore did well to bring a Wing with you to clean it. In this I heartily join with you. Let us search every hole and corner, and sweep the Council Chamber carefully. Let there not remain the least dirt, but let us gather it together and throw it into the Wind that it may all be blown away, and that We may hold good Councils in it in the same manner our first Proprietor, William Penn, used to do, and our Ancestors, after his good Example.

A String.

Brother:

It gives me great pleasure that, notwithstanding the Storm We have had this last Spring, in which several large Logs fell across our Road, you find openings sufficient enough to pass thro' with so many of our Indian Brethren, and that you let our old Friends from Ohio go safe thro', for which I thank you very heartily. Let that Road always be opened, and never more stopped up. I give you this Belt of Wampnm to assure you of my best assistance in keeping that

Road open, and join both my Hands to yours in this good Work. This Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

Brother:

I much approve of your Sentiments, with respect to an open and unreserved Sincerity to be used, when we Council together. Both God above and all good Men below hate falsehood. What you say, therefore, is very agreeable. This Belt assures you that the Government and People of Pennsylvania speak from their Hearts, and that you shall ever find them act faithfully up to whatever they engage to do at their Council Fires.

A Belt.

Brother:

I am very glad to see our Friend, Welimeghyhunk, alias James, safe returned from Ohio, and that our proceedings for the Establishment of Peace, tho' those Indians had only received confused and slight Accounts of them, were agreeable, and made so strong an impression upon their minds as to recal into their remembrance the place of their Birth, and to raise in their Breast an Inclination to return to their old Friendship with us. I assure you nothing woud please me and the People of this Province better, than to see our Countrymen, the Delawares, again well settled among us.

The sight of these two Old Men, who are known to many here, gives me great pleasure, and their Advice to us both to press on, shows a good disposition for Peace. You know that between you and me the Peace has been concluded Twelve Months ago. And I was in hopes, before now, that it was well known to those on the Ohio, but as these two Friends say, they were ignorant of it when they came away, they did well to come, that they might see us Face to Face, and hear us with their own Ears, from our Mouths every thing that has passed.

Brother:

You know we have no Secrets, We desire to have none. All that is done by us was transacted openly, and intended for the use and benefit of all the Indians, who have been unhappily Seduced by the Instigation of the French, to separate from us.

Hearken you my Brethren from Allegheny, I am going now to speak to you. Teedyuscung joins with me in giving you the satisfaction of hearing from our own Mouths the Substance of what has been transacted between us at our Council Fires.

You will please to give a close Attention, and fix in your minds and publish it to all your People when you return home.

As soon as this Government was made acquainted by the Six Nations, that at a great Council, at Onondago, held between them and the Delawares, they acknowledged their fault in striking their Brethren the English, and were inclined to lay down the Hatchet, Messengers were sent to Diahogo, to enquire into the Truth of it;

and if it should be found true, the Delawares there were desired to come, and let us know it from their own Mouths, and concert with us measures for the establishment of a Peace.

It was fortunate that our Brother, Teedyuscung, was then at Diahogo; for, at his Instance, a Council was called, who received our Messengers kindly, and they were dispatched to tell us, that they woud bring many to come and treat with us. He came accordingly, and, after some Conference the Peace was concluded, and large Belts were exchanged between us in Confirmation of the Peace, the particular Articles of which were as follows: It was agreed, that the Hatchet shoud be buried on both sides so deep as never to be found again. All our people, who were Prisoners among the Indians, were to be delivered up to us. It was further agreed, that the Lands at Wyoming shoud remain in the possession of the Indians for the use of them, their Children and Grand Children, as long as they and their posterity shoud think proper. It was further agreed, that We shou'd assist the Indians in building some Houses at Wioming, for the habitation of such as were inclined to go and live there. It was further agreed, that there shoud be a Strong House built at Shamokin for the protection of the Indians, and a Store House erected, in which there shoud be kept a sufficient assortment of Indian Goods, and a trade shoud be established there for the accommodation of the Indians, and that care shoud be taken that the Goods should be sold to the Indians in exchange for their Skins, at just and reasonable rates, to be fixed by the Government, so that the Agent shoud not have it in his power to cheat the Indians, and that Schoolmasters and Ministers shoud be sent for their Instruction when the Indians desire it, and it should be safe for them to live there. These are the terms on which Peace has been concluded between me on behalf of his Majestys subjects, and Teedyuscung on the part of the Ten Nations associated with him. For the truth of what I have told you I appeal to our Brother Teedyuscung, who will confirm it to you. And I assure all Indians, that every thing shall be punctually observed that has been promised in behalf of this Government. This Belt is my pledge.

A Belt of Eleven Rows.

Brother Teedyuscung:

I am pleased you are so sensible of the uneasiness our People must needs be under, who have their Relations and Friends detained as Prisoners in the Indian Country. You may remember that I told you at Easton, and I now repeat it, that whilst our Flesh and Blood are in Captivity, we cannot be Satisfied or Content. I am much obliged to you for your care in bringing down the Young Woman, and must again remind you, by this String, of the Belt then given, and your engagements then made to us to do all in your power, that such as remain with you may be set at Liberty and delivered to me. We know there are a great many of our people scattered about in the Indian Towns, and do insist that they be returned to us.

A String.

Brother:

As we have made our Brethren from Allegheny acquainted with the substance of what has passed between you and me, I do now, by this Belt, open a Road from the Ohio to this Council Fire, that all may pass and repass without the least Molestation or Danger. You must be sensible that unless a Road be kept open, People at variance can never come together to make up their differences, nor Messengers of Peace, who are sacred in all Nations, be secure in their Journeys. I desire you will join another Belt to mine for this good purpose.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brethren:

I have finished what I have to say at present. If you have any thing further to say to me let me know it, and I will attend you when you think proper.

Teedyuscung rising, said he had only one thing to say, which he thought he might say now as well as any other time, as he had conconsulted his Council upon it, and they were all agreed in it.

Brother, and all present, take notice:

As to the Road we have made now, I sit in the middle of it. I dont sit there on my own head. My Uncles, the Mingoes, (that is the Six Nations) have placed me there. We have agreed to be one flesh and blood.

Brother:

Now as I sit in the middle of the Road every body sees me, and as we have agreed to be Brothers and one Flesh, I assure you, tho' I am weak, I and all the Indians with me will Stretch out our Arms on both sides to guard your Fronteers. I am, it is true, but weak, but I will do what I can, and if I cannot keep the Enemy off, I will let you know it.

Brother:

I will not sit still any longer, and let other Indians, Enemies to you, come and slay you any more. I will bestir myself, and I will guard you as far as my strength will enable me; I wont sit still as I have done, with my Pipe in my Mouth, and let the Enemy Indians come and do mischief, and strike on the Fronteers.

We are three Nations who are engaged to do so, the Unamies and Mohiccons have agreed to join me.

A Belt.

Packsinosa sent a word or two—He desired the English woud not reckon him among the Shawonese—He will heartily join with the Delawares to assist the English—He has sent his Son to be a Witness, that this is said for him to you.

Brother and all present,

Take notice of what I am going to say.

I stand here as a King, and you as a Governor of this Province. I feel sorrow in my Heart, when I consider the Numbers of my own People, and also of my Brothers the English, which lye dead on the Fronteers among the Bushes. The French are the cause of it.

I will publish this to all the Indian Nations who have heard us, as far as the River Allegheny, and beyond it.

When ever the Frenchmen persuades any Indians to join with him, the first thing he does he gives them an Hatchet. I suppose the French delight to give such sharp edged Tools. As to my part, I have no Hatchet to give; but I will send by these Allegheny Messengers to all the Nations that have heard me, to desire them to take that very Hatchet the French have put into their Hands, and use it against the French, and let them see whether they will delight to fell the Sharp Edge of it.

Teedyuscung added, I did not say this out of my own head, these Two Allegheny Messengers have desired me to say so, and told me that all the Alleghenians have before that whatever way Teedyuscung shall direct them to turn the Hatchet it should be done accordingly, and they will join it. He then said he had finished.

A String.

Whereupon, the Governor said he woud Speak to him to morrow, on an Affair of great Consequence, at which time he said he woud finish all he intended to say, and then in the way of News, acquainted the Indians with the success of his Majesties Arms at Cape Breton.*

At a Conference in the State House, with Teedyuscung and the Indians, on Wednesday, the 12th July, 1758.

PRESENT.

The Governor, Council, Indians, Many Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor addressed the Indians as follows—

Brother Teedyuscung:

It gives me, and all the People present, great pleasure to hear you say Yesterday, that you woud no longer sit still with your Pipe in your Mouth, but stretch out your Hands and guard our Fronteers. I thank you for this kind resolution, and do not in the least doubt but you will faithfully perform what you say, and exert yourself to the utmost of your power, and I shall depend upon it.

A Belt.

---

* See address of 28 Persons, respecting this day's Conference, July 12, on page 469.

I am glad to hear from our Brother Packsinosa, that he does heartily join our Brethren, the Delawares, in the good work of Peace, and will assist at this Critical Time.

A String.

Brother:

I am glad you are so Tender hearted as to feel sorrow in your Breast, on Account of the slain, both of your People and ours that lye among the Bushes, and that you see plainly that the French was the cause of it.

Brother:

Your resolution of using your endeavours in turning the French Hatchet against themselves is very just; because they were, as you observe, the cause of the blood shed, and I am very glad your Nation has impowered you to direct the Hatchet against what Enemy you shall judge deserves it most. This is an Article at which I much rejoice.

A String.

Brother:

Agreeable to what I said to you Yesferday, I have something to tell you of very great Importance, which is,

The King of Great Britain hath sent a great number of Warriors, who are now on their March to chastise the French on the Ohio, and to revenge the Blood that they had shed.

Tho' many Indians have been concerned in the War, yet we know they have been deluded by the French.

I gave you this Belt of Wampum from this Council Fire, to advise you to remove quickly at a great distance from our Enemy the French, that your Legs may not be stained with Blood. Come away on this side of the Mountain, where we can oftner converse together and where your own flesh and Blood lives.

We look upon you as our Countrymen, that sprung forth out of the same Ground with us. We therefore think it our duty to take care of you, and entreat you to come away with your whole Nation, and as many of your Friends as you can get to follow you. By this Belt I take you by the Hand, and lead you away from the French, for your own safety.

A large Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung:

I have almost finished what I have to say to you, and I hope every thing has been conducted to your satisfaction. I am very desirous we should part as hearty Friends, and I request you will, if you have any uneasiness on your minds, make me acquainted with it. Assure all the Indians from me, & those in particular who live at Allegheny, that if they have had, at any time any cause of complaint they will be very readily heard, and full justice done them. You know, Brother, that as to your Complaints, you desired they shoud be laid before the King for his Royal Determination. As soon as I hear what is done by his Majesty it shall be communicated to you.

A String.

Brothers:

As your Cloaths are worn out and torn by the Briars in your long Journey, the good People of Pennsylvania present you with some others, which you will divide amongst you as you think proper.

A LIST OF THE GOODS PRESENTED TO THE INDIANS.

1 Piece of Stroud,
1 Piece of Red Stroud,
2 Pieces of white halfthick,
2 Pieces Purple ditto,
20 fine Tandem Ruffled Shirts,
30 good plain Shirts,
3 Groce Star Garters,
12 Strouds,
3 pieces Blankets,
3lb Vermillion,
2 fine laced Hatts,
2 doz. fine felt Hats,
1 pce. 18y^{ds} Callicoe,
2 doz. large white wro^{t} Buckles,
2 doz. Cutteau knives,
2 doz. large ditto,
1 doz. bulgee Silk Handkerchiefs,
1 thousand Needles,
50lb Tobacco,
6 painted frame Glasses,
24 neat pocket ditto,
1 Cag Pipes, cont^{s} 3 Groce,
20 p^{r} Mens Shoes.

After the List of Goods was delivered, Teedyuscung said.

Brother, I will speak only one word before we move:

You may remember every particular thing was agreed upon at Easton. You mentioned some of them Yesterday. Now, Brother, I desire this of you that you will give full Copies of them, and send them by these two Indians from Allegheny. There are some white People there that can read. If you will give them a full Copy, when they read it, it will be as fresh on their minds as if it was spoke to them by us. And if they shoud forget any part of it, the hearing it read again will bring it still fresh into their mind.

Now there is another thing you did not mention to them, that is, what we did with our Blood and Bones.

The Governor, being at a loss, asked what Teedyuscung meant, on which he further said.

Brother:

You may remember at Easton, in the last Treaty, I said I would not use the method that our Grandfathers used to do, they used to bury them under the Ground, but there they might be found again; now, I told you I gathered them up, but when I look about I could not find no place where to bury them, and as I had gathered them, I looked up and gave them to God, that he might bury them, so that every thing must be forgotten between you and us, and that nothing might be remembered, or ever hereafter come into the minds of our Children, but what God should put there.

I told you further, I would take that good Medicine provided by God, and woud apply it to cure the Wound; that I woud apply it, not only to the Body but to the Mind, where you are most wounded.

The Governor Taking a Belt, desired Teedyuscung to let the Allegheny Indians know he was going to speak to them in answer to what he last said, and then delivered himself as follows.

Brethren from Allegheny:

We are pleased, that our Brother Teedyuscung has now reminded us of the Blood and Bones, that are agreed to be gathered on both sides, in the late Treaty at Easton. We now inform our Friends, the Allegheny Indians, that it was agreed on both sides, that all the Blood and Bones should be buried so deep as never to be found again; and that We will pray to God to take out of our Hearts all remembrance of them, and We do assure the Allegheny Indians, and all others who lay hold on the Peace Belt, that they are, and shall be included in this important matter, and that every Offence that has passed shall be forgot forever.

The Governor further said, that the Request he had made of the Copies shoud be granted.

Then Teedyuscung said:

Brother:

Every thing that you have said pleases me to the Heart. It will please all the Unamies and others joined with me. When People are glad they generally show their joy, as my people are glad, if you please, my Young Men will have a dance this Evening. The Governor agreed to it, and invited Teedyuscung and all the Indians to dine with him and the Council to morrow, in the Council Chamber.

Afterwards Teedyuscung said:

Brother—

I am not going to tell you any great matter, but I would let you know, that there are four Messengers sent to invite the Senecas and other Indians to a Conference; when they come I will let you know and then I will meet you at Easton, where our Council Fire still burns; I reckon they will come very soon. The Governor of the Jersey has sent to invite me to go to him, I am so busy I don't know whether I can go to him or no, but I hope he may find it convenient to come to me at Easton. The Governor said it would be more convenient for the Governor of the Jerseys to come to this City. You are right, replied Teedyuscung, but it will show a bad example to our Children to have one fire here and another there. I must keep to my Council Fire. The Governor said this is the place where the Council Fire was first kindled by your Brother William Penn, and as this was a Critical Time and there was a great deal of publick business, his presence might be wanted here; but if he could be spared he would go there, if not he expected Teedyuscung would come to this Town. Teedyuscung said I will come if I can, but I desire the Fire kindled there may not be put out. I would have it still kept alive, to which the Governor agreed.

Teedyuscung further took notice, that some Indians who had been employed in carrying Messages into the Indian Country were not rewarded for their Services and desired they might be paid.

MEMORIAL OF SUNDRY PERSONS RELATIVE TO A CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS, 1758.

To William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensilvania, &c.

The Memorial of the Freemen of the said Province hereunto subscribing, sheweth,

That divers of us were yesterday* present at the Conference between the Governor and the Indians, and all of us have seen the minutes of what was then said to them. In which we observe the solemn Introduction made in the name of the Governor & People of Pensilvania, & a Declaration of satisfying the Allegheny Indians by Repeating the particular articles on which the peace was concluded last year at Easton.

That it appears from the minutes of the Easton Treaty that a just & impartial Enquiry into the Grounds of the Complaints made by the Indians of Injustice done them in this Province in the purchasing & measuring their Lands, and the obtaining the Judgment and Determination of our Gracious King George, on whose Justice they rely, was repeatedly urged by the Indians & declared to be the fundamental article of the Peace, & what the nations by whom Teedyuscung was employed expected the faithful performance of.

That the fixing a Boundary between the English Settlements and the Tract of Land which the Indians desired to be secured to them & their Posterity forever, was another article of the peace expressed by them in strong, clear and certain terms.

That as the former of these articles was not yesterday mentioned by the Governor, and the latter repeated in very general and uncertain terms. We think it our duty in this manner to represent the same, and earnestly to request the Governor to consider that the Reputation & Interest of our King & Country, and the obtaining the Release of our fellow Subjects now in Captivity, is immediately Concerned in Convincing the Indians that every thing which hath been solemnly promised by the Governor shall be faithfully performed.

---

* See Minute on page 461.

SPEECH OF JAMES ABERCROMBY TO THE SIX NATIONS

Copy[1]

Lake George, 8 July 1758.

Bretheren

When you joined me you saw how much I was employed, that I had not then time to call you together or say anything to you. I take now this Opportunity of calling you together and return you my Thanks for your Good Behaviour on this Occasion, in which our Loss is not so considerable as was first apprehended. I hope with your Assistance it will be soon retrieved; You need be under no Uneasiness ab^t. your Families & Country. I have sent a sufficient Force to protect them which is now assembling at the Great Carrying Place,[2] in order to keep a Post there for the Protection of your Families and the Settlers on the Mohawk River, as well as to enable us to carry on a more commodious and advantageous Trade under proper Regulations, and by which of Course you and your Allies will reap several advantages.

a String

I must earnestly recommend to you who are So well qualified for that Service to send out parties to different Quarters, as the most effectual Means to prevent Surprizes, and intimidate the Enemy from making Incursions on His Majestys Frontiers, and annoying his Good Subjects.

I am glad to hear you have not lost any of your People; Those who are wounded shall be taken proper Care of, and I give you these Scalps of the Enemy as a Salve to your Wounds,—

4 Scalps

Altho we have not been as yet so successful in this Quarter as we expected, yet we have great Success in many other Parts, which with what we may be able to do in the remaining part of this Summer with this Army and the Rest of his Majestys Troops on this Continent we hope will oblidge the French to su[b]mit and let us live quietly and peaceably for the future.

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] Oneida (Oneyda's) Carrying Place.

[illegible]

[illegible]   Gen. Abercrombys Speech to the Indians of [illegible] Six Nations who joined His Majestys Troops [illegible]

[illegible] 8 July 1758.

[illegible]

[illegible] Lake

the Opportunity of [illegible] you better [illegible]

[illegible] Behaviour in the

[illegible] is not so consider[illegible]

[illegible] There with your

[illegible]

[illegible] protect the

[illegible] at Carrying

[illegible] the Protect[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] unneces[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] several [illegible] Strings

Neither [illegible] recommend [illegible]

[illegible] out par[illegible]

[illegible] effectual Means in

[illegible] the Enemy from

Mapire [illegible] His Majestys Frontiers, [illegible]

[illegible] a Belt

[illegible] you have [illegible]

At a Conference held at the State House Saturday the 8th: July 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

William Logan Richard Peters } Esquires
Lynford Lardner Thomas Cadwalader }

Indians. King Teedyuscung.
Taquahawhannah, Teedyuscung's Son.
Kootanickhos, Captain Harrison.
Nawhuhalind, Tom Evans.

Sepiscahung
Mawmesholind
Nawnachis
Migmetowickwa
Winemuchwee
Chepelunquenawnehink
Pokonshegly
Ahalawhenind.
Kootalichund.

Essoweyowalund, alias Daniel, the Indian that came after James to know what was become of him.

Welemeghihink, James, the Indian that brought the Meſsages in March.

Pisquetoman, Brother of King Chingas from the Ohio.

Kakewcung, from Ohio

Awawnoos, Paxinosa's Son from Otsaningo

Apiscacawa, a Minisink Indian.

Kootamach Aquahanit } Mohiccons.
Weenawamach Honnis }

Conrad Weiser Esquire.

Isaac Stille, Interpreter.

Several Inhabitants of the City.

The Governor acquainted the Indians, that, agreeable to his Appointment, he was come ready to hear him.

Brother and all Brethren present, take Notice what I am going to say.

Brother,

I am really very glad you have bid me welcome to your House, and have shook Hands with me. I take it very kindly.

Brother,

Here I stand in our House. Our Forefathers have pitched upon this House and held in it good Councils. I brought the same Wing with me that was in Use with them. It is yet in my Hand, in order to sweep our House. When our Grand Fathers used to hold Council in this House they kept it clean. It is but lately that it has been dirtied. I now with this Wing remove all the Filthineſs and Dirt out of it. I throw it out before the Wind.

Four Strings of Wampum.

Brothers,

After I have swept this House clean with the Wing and I see my Brother sit, it puts me in Mind of our old antient Grandfather William Penn, who always held good Councils here.

Brother,

After seeing you sit in Council, I proceed to observe, that sometimes Dust arises and is blown into your Faces, I now wipe it all off, that you may see me clearly.

After I have done this and wiped all clean, agreeable to our antient Custom, I take this soft Leather and clean your Ears, that you may distinctly hear and understand what I have to say to You.

Brother,

Perhaps some of the Dust may have got down your Throat into your Heart, I do therefore now remove it entirely away, and throw it before the Wind, and shall leave nothing there but what is good, and what the Almighty has placed there, that you may hear, understand, and remember it, and that your and our Grandchildren may likewise understand and remember it.

Four Strings.

You may remember you told me when you looked up our Road, that the Bushes and Graſs were grown up, and that you took the Bushes and Graſs all away.

Brother,

After you have made our Road clear, and I see it is pretty clear. I take hold of this Nation that sits there; it is the Unamie Nation; also the Mohiccon; and here are Two Indians likewise from the Allegheny, who came to hear and know what you and I have to say to one another.

Our Grandfathers used to keep that Road very clear. I now stand here and tell You, that I will keep it also clear. As many Logs have lately fallen in the Road, I will use my utmost Strength to remove them; so as our young Men can paſs backwards and forwards safely.

A Belt of Six Rows.

Brother,

You must not think that your Brother only speaks to you from his Lips and from his Mouth. All our Brothers are here, whatever I tell you I do really speak it sincerely from my Heart. You know if we speak from our Hearts, Brother, our Children and Grand Children will have the Benefit of it hereafter. When we meet we should always speak from our Heart, so as we may have the Benefit of it whilst we live and our Children after us.

Whenever we hold Council together, if we speak that which is good and from our Hearts, all the Nations let them be what they will, will hearken to it.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brother,

You may remember we got this Man (pointing to James) to carry Meſsages up. He carried a Meſsage up to Allegheny. The Alleghenyans tell me, well, now we hear you. You have at present only preſsed the Graſs down and beat the Bushes a little on one Side, so as to make a small Road; just enough for me to see you at a Distance; and likewise I see my Brothers the English. This makes me think of the Place where I was born, down the Delaware. Now I tell you Teedyuscung and Brothers the English, I would have both of you preſs on.

Two Belts of Seven Rows.

Brother,

The Alleghenyans said further.

I am really very well pleased, that you used that same good Tobacco and Pipe which our Grandfathers used. As you sent me that good Tobacco and Pipe; and I have smoaked it, I feel it good; I feel it all over.

Now after I have smoaked it, Brother Teedyuscung and Brothers the English, I would have you go on in the good Work of Friendship you have begun.

A small white Belt of Six Rows.

Brothers

Here is our Meſsenger who went to Allegheny and delivered the Meſsage there. The Alleghenyans tell me Brother Teedyuscung and Brothers the English, I tell you both, we heard you a little, but very little; the Reason is you have not spoke loud enough. We heard you a little; very little.

Brother,

Since they, the Alleghenyans, have put it on you and me to preſs on, and to make Friendship; let us preſs heartily on and not be discouraged – I am weak, you told me you was strong; however, weak and low as I am, I will act to the utmost of my Power, and I will put both my Hands to the Work, and all the Indian Nations shall hear us.

Brother,

I don't only preſs you on alone, but tell you let us preſs together; if we preſs on heartily and with all our Might, other Nations will hear us, and we shall then see some of our Friends that are amongst them.

A long Belt of 6 Rows.

Brother,

You may remember some Time ago I told you I would use some Endeavours to heal the Wounds with which the French have wounded you. They have been the Cause of the Wounds. This the Boys have done – I bring that good Medicine which God has provided, and which our Forefathers used. Now I take the Plaister off, and see whether the Wound they have made is quite healed; if it is not healed, I take another Plaister and put it on, and heal it in such a Manner as it shall never break out again.

A Belt of Five Rows.

Brother,

You may remember you told me when any body has any Child, Grand Child or Relation taken away from him, when he gets up he will every morning be thinking of him, he will be very sorry for him in his Heart, he will want to do for him.

Brother,

Now as soon as ever I could lay hold on one of your Relations, I did so, I brought them with me. It is true there is another white Man came along with me, he never was under my Care — he never was a Prisoner. He is his own Master. I don't deliver him up — I have nothing to do with him, neither do I know what he has been doing, nor what he is.

Then Teedyuscung took a young Woman, called Sarah Decker, who was taken above the Minisinks, and delivered her to the Governor.

Four Strings of Wampum.

The white Man has an Indian Squaw to whom he has been married these Ten Years.

Brother,

You have heard now what I have had to say, I am not going to say any more — I would have you consider what is said, and I would have you be very brief about it, that these Two Alleghenyans may go home and carry an Account of what we say to one another.

The Governor replied.

Brother,

I think as you do, that these Allegheny Meſsengers should go as soon as poſsible; and I will consider what is said, and give it all the Dispatch in my Power.

PENN MANUSCRIPTS
VOL 9 page 47

Copy of a Letter from Mr Richard Peters to General Forbes.

Sir, Philadelphia 8th: July 1758.

Mr Smith's Petition to the King in Council was as usual referred to a Committee and there have been two hearings before the Attorney and Sollicitor General who will make their Report after Whitsuna Holydays. All is said to go Swimmingly in favour of Mr Smith and against the Assembly's pretentions of Parliamentary powers.

Frederick Post's Journal and the Indian Minutes inclosed will let you see what has passed in public. I have very closely examined Pisquetomen King Shingas's Brother, and Keekyuscung two Delaware Indians from the Ohio well known to me. They say that they came from the Ohio of their own head having never heard more than a general rumour of Teedyuscung's being in Treaty with this Government about Peace. That none of the Belts designed for them ever reached them, but where detained some where. That they met the Indian Messenger James sent by Teedyuscung, near Venango but he said no more to them than that if they wou'd proceed to Wioming they woud hear what is doing. The very thing they proposed to do when they set out. That the Ohio Indians have been disgusted with the French, and have often quarrelled with them, and were well disposed towards their old Friends, but never hearing from them, nor of them, and the French telling them a parcel of lies to the prejudice of the English, they could not tell what to do; but had the Peace Belt arrived last Fall they woud all have changed sides. Being asked if the Belts of Peace and Encouragement shoud be forthwith dispatched to the Towns where their principal Men were, whether they woud be received, and whether the Chiefs of their Warriors coud be perswaded either to retire at a distance and leave it to the French & English to fight their own Battles, or to come in a round about path and confer with the General and Assist him. They answered such was the disposition of the Delawares at present that one or other of these two might be effected. That they woud be the Messengers and give a good account of their proceedings either to the General or Government. Being asked when they were at Fort Duquesne and how many Soldiers were in Garrison, and how strong the place is. They answered, they were in the Fort about two Months ago — that a new Fort was built of very thick Clay Walls, and a broad Ditch to the Land side. The Garrison consisted of 200 during the Winter, but as they came along they were told of a Reinforcement of 700 more on their march to it with some Indians. That the Indians were tired with the War, but they coud not tell who wou'd and who woud not join them in case of an Attack from the English. The French Indian Force was from the Tawas, Miames, Kuskuski Indians and two other Nations whose names I did not know. That the Owendats were averse to the War and very few had assisted the French. In short under the rose and in Confidence they have undertaken to deliver any Messages to the heads of their Nation at Kuskuski and on Beaver Creek; and if they might be trusted with an English Colour they woud contrive to let the General know the determination of their Chiefs, for they did not pretend to be Kings but only Meſsengers and whatever was intrusted to them they woud faithfully transact. This they said they woud do over and above what might be given them in Charge in the general Answer that the Governor shoud make ~~in his~~ to the Speeches of to day. they ~~are~~ were afraid future Meſsages might miscarry as well as past Meſsages.

To Morrow shall be employed in drawing Answers and fixing Meſsages, and the Result shall be communicated with all poſsible dispatch.

A Deserter one Robert Taylor is now in Town He left Montreal the 30th of May. Montcalm was there he says. 10000 Regulars are in Canada and 10,000 more Canadians, and that this is their whole Force. No preparations were made for an immediate March as the Accounts of General Abercrombie's readineſs and designs were not known. But Montcalm intended an Attack this Summer with all his Force against Fort Edward and Albany.

One Lawrence Burk a White man who has been with the Indians ever ſince the Commencement of the War is come with Teedyuscung. His Information ſhall be collected, and as he is a ſuſpicious Man, for he has been with the Enemy Indians at every Fort and Treaty at Montreal it will be well considered what to do with him. He has an Indian Squaw to whom he has been Married these Ten Years. He is much trusted by the Indians in general tho' as you ſee by Teedyuscung's closing Speech they have given him up. Robert Taylor is a ſenſible Man and knows Lawrence Burk and his Connections.

I am Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient

humble Servant.

Richard Peters

that a Party of Tuscaroras from Aughquaga, some Nanticokes & several Mohikanders from Otsiningo were expected there very soon. wrote him word to send the Men forward by way of Albany to Lake George & give the Women Provisions to carry them home. that here was no Provisions, goods or any thing necessary for them & that Mountings for themselves & Families who went to join Sir William he would give them on his Return.

Fort Johnson 6 July 1758.

Cristopes Son with five Oneida Indians arrived here this Morning & said they proposed to follow Sir William Johnson & begged some Necessaries. the Secretary gave each a Shirt & Lap & Knife & three Skins for Shoes with some Paint. also a Pass. these Indians said News about Onondaga Indians being killed or taken was false.

Fort Johnson. 11 July 1758.

Fitted out with Shirts, Paint, 2 Skins Leather, Powder & Lead & 3 guns. Seven Nanticoke Indians to go thro the Woods & join Sir William Johnson. gave them a Pass & a Letter to Sir William. they went off in an hour. N.B. 2 Mohock Indians went off yesterday.

11 July P. M.

Arrived at Fort Johnson Sack'swangarores an Oneida Sachem, Tiagewicke a Tuscarora Sachem & Warrior another young Warrior several Women & Children.

The Oneida Sachem spoke in behalf of the Tuscarora Sachem ~~& himself~~ & said to the Secry.

Brother The Tuscaroras have been for some time as if their Eyes were bound & the light hid from them & the Road hither has appeared to them difficult & unpleasant to Travel. but now they see clearly & the Road is become pleasant & easy to travel. I am therefore come down hither, where the Fire of the 6 Nations burns, to see my Brother Warraghiyagey & to profess the Continuance of my attachment to the English Interest. I should have come sooner but I was out on the hunt when my Brothers Message came to our Nation to call us down hither & did not return till the other day.

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

Brother

I am come with my Family hither to see my Brother Warraghiyagey, who has frequently told me hither in their Scarce want & then when we were in distress he would assist us. I have been seldom troublesome to him. We are now very much in want of Cloathing, & have no body to apply to but to him & give this Belt of Wampum to desire you will supply our wants

Gave a Belt of Wampum —

He also Shewed a Testimonial in his favour under Sir William's hand & Seal, and desired an Order to get 2 Hoes & one Gun mended & a falling Ax made at Schenectady. —

The Lieut. answered that he was glad to see them, as they were known Friends to the English Interest but that as Sir William was from home & with the Army it was not in his power to supply their wants, but that he would record what they had said that Sir William might see it when please God he came home that if they would then come down no doubt he would do by them as friends to our Interest — that they should have an Order to a Smith at Schenectady to mend & make for them —

The Oneida Sachem said that a French Priest came to the Oneida Castle to enquire if they knew any thing of the Prisoner who was taken away near Montreal (meaning the Prisr. brot hither by the Party of Oneidas & Mohawks the 27. ulto.) that he belonged to him & offered the Oneidas any Sume of Money they would ask to tell him if they knew where he was, & the Priest said if he could find his Track he would follow it till he came where the Prisoner was & try to get him again. That the Priest was gone to the Oneida Castle at the Lake —

At a Conference held in the State house with Teedyuscung and the Indians on Tuesday the 11th July 1758

Present
The Governor
The Council
The Indians

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia the Governor spoke as follows

Brother Teedyuscung

I am very glad You still remember the many good Councils that have been formerly held in this house, Of late it has grown dirty and wanted Cleaning very much, you therefore did well to bring a wing with You to Clean it In this I heartily Join with You let us search every hole and Corner and sweep the Council Chamber Carefully let there not remain the least dirt but let us gather it all together and throw it into the Wind that it may all be blown away and that we my hold good Councils in it in the same manner Our first Proprietor William Penn used to do and Our Ancestors after his good Example

A String

Brother

It gives me great Pleasure that notwithstanding the Storm we have had this last spring in which several large Loggs fell a Cross our Road you found opennings sufficient to pass thro'

with so many of our Indian Brotheren and that
You led our old ffriends from Ohio so safely thro'
for which I thank you very heartily Let that
Road alwise be opened and never more stopp'd up
I give You this belt of Wampum to assure You
of my best Assistance in keeping that Road open
and Join both my hands to yours in this good
work This belt Confirms my words

A Belt

Brother

I much approve of Your Sentiments
with respect to an open and unreserved Sincerety
to be used when we Council together both God
above and all good men below hate falshood
what You say therefore is very agreeable This
belt assures You that the Government and People
of Pennsylvania Speak from their hearts, and
that You shall ever find them act faithfully to
whatever they Engage to do at their Council fires

A Belt

Brother

I am very glad to see our friend Welimeghykunk alias James safe returned from Ohio and
that our proceedings for the Establishment of Peace
tho' those Indians has only received confused
and slight accounts of them were agreeable
and made so strong an impression upon their
minds as to recall into their Remembrance
the place of their Birth and to raise in their
breast an Inclination to return to their old
friendship

Friendship with us I assure You nothing would please me and the People of this Province better than to see our Country men the Delawares again well Settled among us ——

The Sight of these Two old men who are well known to many here gives me great pleasure and their Advice to us both to press on Shews a good disposition for Peace You know that between You and me the Peace has been concluded twelve Months ago And I was in hopes before now that it was well known to those on the Ohio, but as these two friends Say they were Ignorant of it when they came away they did well to come that they might see us Face to Face and hear us with their own Ears from our Mouths every thing that has passed ——

Brother ——

You know we have no Secrets we desire to have none all that was done by us was transacted openly and intended for the use and benefit of the Indians who have been unhappily Seduced by the Instigation of the French to Seperate from us Hearken You my bretheren from Allegany I am going now to Speak to You Teedyuscung joins with me in giving You the Satisfaction of hearing from our own Mouths the Substance of what has been Transacted between us at Our Council fires ——

You will please to give a Close attention and fix
it in your minds and publish it to all your
People when you return home

As soon as this Government was made
acquainted by the Six Nations, that, at a great
Council at Onandago held between them and
the Delawares they acknowledged their fault in
Strucking their Brotheren the English and were
inclined to lay down the hatchet Messengers were
sent to Diahogo to enquire into the trooth of
it and if it should be found true the Delawares
there were desired to come and let us know it
from their own Mouths and Concert with us
Measures for the Establishment of a Peace

It was fortunate that our Brother Teedyuscung
was ~~then~~ at Diahogo for at his Instance a
Council was called who received our Messengers
kindly and they were dispatched to tell us that
he would come and bring many to treat with us
He came accordingly and after many Conferences
the Peace was concluded and large belts were
Exchanged between us in Confirmation of the
Peace the particular Articles of which were as
follows It was agreed that the hatchet should
be buryed on both Sides so deep as never to
be found again All our people who were Prisoners
among the Indians were to be delivered up to us

At

It was further agreed that the Land at Wyoming should remain in the Possession of the Indians for the use of them their Children and Grandchildren as long as they and their Posterity should think proper It was further agreed that we should assist the Indians in building some houses at Wyoming for the habitation of such as were inclined to go and live there It was further agreed that there should be a strong house built at Shamokin for the Protection of the Indians and a Store house erected in which there should be kept a Sufficient Assortment of Indian Goods and a Trade should be established there for the accomodation of the Indians and that care should be taken that the goods should be sold to the Indians in Exchange of their Skins at just and Reasonable Rates to be fixed by the Government, so that the Agent should not have it in his power to Cheat the Indians and that Schoolmasters and Ministers should be sent for their Instruction when the Indians desire it and it should be safe for them to live there These are the Terms on which Peace has been concluded between me on behalf of His Majestys Subjects and Teedyuscung on behalf of the Ten Nations Associated with him For the truth of what I have told you I appeal to our brother Teedyuscung who will Confirm it to you I assure all Indians that every thing shall be punctually observed that has been promised in behalf of this Government This Belt is my pledge ——

A Belt of Eleven Rows

Brother Teedyuscung

I am pleased You are so Sensible of the uneasyness our people must needs be under who have their Relations and Friends detaind as Prisoners in the Indian Country You may Remember that I told You at Easton and now repeated that whilst our Flesh and blood are in Captivity we cannot be Satisfied or Content I am much obliged to You for your Care in bringing down the Young Women and must again remind You by this String of the Belt then Given and your Engagements than made to us to do all in your power that such as remain with You may be set at Liberty and delivered to me We know that there are a grea many of our people Scatter'd about in the Indian Towns and do insist that they be return to us ——

A String

Brother

As we have made our Brethren from Allegan acquainted with the Substance of what has passed between You and me I do now by this Belt open a Road from the Ohio to the Council fire that all me Pass and repass without the least Molestation or Danger You must be Sensible that unless a Road be keept open people at Variance can never come together to make up their differences nor Messengers of Peace who are Sacred in all Nations be Secure in their Journeys I desire you will Join another Belt to mine for this good purpose ——

A Belt of Seven Rows

Bretheren

I have finished what I have to say at present If you have any thing further to say to me let me know it and I will attend You when You think proper ——

The Governor then acquainted the Indians wth the Success of His Majestys Arms at Cape Breton

Teedyuscung stood up and let the Governor know he had something further to say and as it had been agreed upon in his Council he Chose to deliver it now and then spoke as follows

Brother and all Present

As to the Road we have made now I sit in the middle of it I don't sit there on my own head my Uncles the Six Nations have placed me there, and likewise we have agreed to be one Flesh and blood ——

Brother ——

Every body sees me sit in the middle of that Road now that we have agreed to be Brothers and one Flesh Tho I am weak I will in Conjunction

with all the other Indians streach out my
Arms on both Sides and guard you If I am
Overpowered I cannot help it, but I'll let you know it

Brother

I Will not sit still any longer to let other
Indian Enemies come to you and slay you any
more. I will be stir myself and I will guard you
as far as my strength will enable me I wont sit
still as I have done with my Pipe in my mouth
and suffer the Enemy Indians to do Mischeif
and strike on the Frontiers

Three Nations of us have engaged to do so
Vizt. Delawares, Unamies and Mohiccons have
agreed to Join me in this —— A Belt

Packsinosa sent a word or Two He desired
the English would not Reckon him among the
Shawnize he will heartily join with the Delawares
to assist the English he has sent his son to
Witness that this he said for him to the English

Brother and all present

Take notice of what I am going to say

I stand here as a King and you as the Governor
of this Province I feel Sorrow in my heart when
I Consider the numbers of my own men and also
of my Brothers the English which lye dead on
the Frontiers among the bushes the French are
the Cause of this ——

Brother

This shall be told to all the Indian Nations who have heard us on this side and beyond Allegheny ——

Whenever the Frenchman perswades any Indian to join with him, the first thing he does he gives them an hatchet ——

I suppose the French seem to delight in such sharp edged Tools, As to my part I have no hatchet but I will send by these Allegheny Messengers to all the Indians that have heard me to take that very hatchet that the French have put into their hands and use it against the french and let them see whether they will delight to feel the sharp Edge of it ——

Teedyuscung added I do not say this out of my own head but these two Messengers desired me to say so, All the Alleghenyans have said so before these two Messengers and further that whatever way Teedyuscung shall direct them to turn the Hatchet it should be done accordingly and they would all join in it and then said he had done ——

A String

At a Conference held in the Statehouse with Teedyuscung and the Indians on Wednesday the 12th July 1758

Present

The Governor

The Council

The Indians

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia the Governor Addressed him as follows

Brother Teedyuscung

It gave me and all the People present great pleasure to hear You say Yesterday that You would no longer sit still with your Pipe in your mouth but Streach out your hands and Guard our Frontiers. I thank You for this kind of Resolution and I do not in the least doubt but you will faithfully perform what you say and exert yourself to the utmost of your power and I shall depend upon it

A Belt

I am glad to hear from Our brother Packsinosa that he does heartily join our Bretherin the Delawares in the good work of Peace and will assist at this Critical time

A String

Brother

I am glad that you are so tender hearted as to feel Sorrow in your breast on Account of the Slain both of your People and ours that lye amongst the bushes and that You see plainly that the French were the Cause of it.

Brother

Your Resolution of useing your endeavours in turning the French hatchet against themselves is very just, because they were as You observe the cause of the Blood Shed and I am very glad your nation has empowered You to direct the Hatchet against what Enemy You shall Judge deserves it most this is an Article at which I much rejoice — A String

Brother

Agreeable to what I said to you yesterday I have something to tell you of very great importance which is —

The King of great Britain hath send a great Number of Wariors who are now on their March to Chastize the French on the Ohio and to Revenge the blood that they have Shed —

Tho many Indians have been concerned in the War yet we know they have been deluded by the French ——

I give you this Belt of Wampu from the Council fire to advise you to remove quickly at a great distance from our Enemy the French that your Legs may not be staind wi blood Come away on this side of the Mountain where we can oftner Converse together and where your own flesh and blood lives ——

We look upon you as our Country men that Spring forth out of the same ground with us We think it therefore our duty to take Care of You and Entreat You to come away with your whole nation and as many of your friends as you can get to follow You by this Belt I take you by th hand and lead You away from the French for your own Safety

A Large Belt

Brother Teedyuscung

I have almost finished what I have to say to You and I hope every thing has been Conducted to your Satisfaction I am very desirous we should part as hearty friends

and I request you will if you have any uneasyness on your minds make me acquainted with it Assure all the Indians from me and those in particular who live at Allegheny that if they have had at any time any Cause of Complaint they will be very readily heard and full Justice done them You know Brother that as to your Complaints You desired they should be laid before the King for His Royal Determination: As soon as I hear what is done by His Majesty it shall be commun=
=icated to you

A String

Brothers

As your Cloaths are worn out and torn by the Bryars in your long Journey the good People of Pennsylvania present you with some others which you will divide among you as you shall think proper

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday the 14th of July 1758

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell Benjamin Shoemaker
Joseph Turner William Logan
Richard Peters Lynford Lardner Esqrs.
Benjamin Chew John Mifflin
Thomas Cadwalader

The Governor informed the Council that last Night he received by Express a Letter from Governor Delancy inclosing the Copy of a Letter to Mr. Delancy from Brigadier General Stanwix and on reciept thereof had immediately laid an Embargo on the Ports within this Government and had forwarded the Intelligence by Express to General Forbes the Letters were read and ordered to be entered.

A Letter from Governor Delancy to Governor Denny

New York the 12th of July 1758

Sir,

I received the Letter of which the inclosed is a Copy, yesterday in the Evening.

I have by the Advice of His Majesty's Council laid an Embargo on all Vessels except Coasters until further Orders, hoping that you will think it expedient to take the like measure until we shall be able from further Intelligence to judge of the state of our Army. I am just setting off for Albany.

I am Sir Your most Obedient and most Humble Servant.

James Delancey

P. S. Lord How was killed in the Skirmish on Landing in which we gained some advantage having taken 120 prisoners, Eight of whom are Officers but since in attacking their advanced Post our affairs went ill, the particulars we know not otherwise than hinted in General Stanwixes Letter

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier Genl: Stanwix to Governor Delancy

Albany the 9th of July 1758 at midnight

Sir

As affairs have not turned out so prosperously as we had wished, and that it may perhaps be Neceſsary to raise the Militia, I am to desire that immediately upon receipt hereof, you will order them to be raised and yourself proceed here forthwith to give the Neceſsary directions for raising those in these Quarters: as this is preſsing I shall not enter into a detail of what has happened being in hopes to see you as soon as poſsible.

Poor Lord Howe is killed; the General on that Occasion justly says, all the Advantage we have gained is nothing in Comparison to his Loſs. His Excellent qualities as a Soldier as well as in every other respect is sufficiently known. I had such Aſsistance from him that I both feel and Lament his Loſs in a particular Manner.

I am Dear Sir your most Obedient
and most humble servant

John Stanwix

Orders were sent to the Commanding Officer at the Barracks to place a Guard at Wiccacoe Fort, and Mr. Anderson was employed to Aſsist and to have Cannon charged in order to bring to all Sea Veſsels that should Attempt to break through the Embargo.

Lawrence Burk was Examined and Robert Taylor, and Francis Innis and Sister was Examined as to the Character and Behaviour of Lawrence Burk, who all spoke much in his favour, particularly with respect to his treatment of a Young English Child that was given to his Indian Wife, and it appears when he could not prevail on the Indians to abate their cruel usage of the Child that he advised them to sell it to the Commander of the French Fort at Niagara, and accordingly they sold the Child and it was well used and afterwards was seen in good Health at Montreal.

Great pains were taken with Pesqutomen and Keekyuscung to prevail with them to go as quick as Poſsible to the Ohio and to Observe what was doing at Fort Duquesene, and to send off a trusty Meſsenger from Beaver Creek, with an Account of the Motions of the French and the Disposition of the Indians. At Length they Consented to go, and it being a matter of vast Consequence that the Conferences should be known at Ohio with all poſsible Care and Dispatch as well as that the General ought to be furnished with true Intelligence.

Frederick Post was desired to accompany the Indians, and he readily consented to go. He desired some other White Men might be joined with him as it was a Journey of much Consequence and Danger. This was thought reasonable, and he afterwards came to acquaint the Governor that Charles Thomson offered his Service to go with him; The Governor objected to this, and told him he might take any other Person, or if he would get some when he came to Bethlehem he might apply to Mr. Spangenberg to whom he should have a Letter to spare him One or two of his best Indians. Mr. Post approved of this and was Satisfied to go with Pisquitomen and Isaac Still.—

The Secretary was ordered to take care that a Copy of the Conferences should be given to Mr. Post and all the Belts and Strings of Wampum delivered with the Several Speeches should likewise be delivered to him, Pisquitomen, Isaac Still and the Messenger.— And Mr. Post was desired to take an Abstract or short Memorandum of the Conferences but not to take the Conferences at large with him for fear of Accidents & their falling into the Enemy's hands.—

A Girl who was said to be taken on Yellow Breeches Creek was delivered up by Daniel, who came to Town after the Conferences. The Girl was obstinate, would neither tell her Name nor Speak a Word, and made great resistance to her being delivered up.—

Mr. Logan was kind Enough to get her placed at his Mother in Law's Mrs. Emlyn where she will be well taken care of.—

A Petition was presented by Captain Huet Commander of the Flag of Truce lately condemned in the Admiralty, requesting the Governor would be pleased to order that the Sailors should have an Allowance for their Support and Lodging.—

The Council was always of Opinion that all French Men let them be brought or come into the Town either by private Ships of War or by Passes from the Neighbouring Provinces, should be confined in the Jayl, and it would have been Constantly done, if the Commissioners would have consented to Allow them any thing, as all English Prisoners taken by Privateers were always confined in the Jayls in France, and Supported at the Kings Expence. It was said the People murmered exceedingly that Frenchmen should be permitted to Walk the Streets, View the Harbour and Fort, and go where they pleased. It was therefore thought advisable for the Governor to write once more to the Provincial Commissioners.

Frederick Post was dispatched by Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters:

We delivered to him, printed Copies of Conferences at Easton and Lancaster, and Copies of the present Conferences. All the Belts and Strings delivered in Conferences having first Numbered them and refered to the particulars with each Belt and String, and put Labels on them.—

James the Indian agreed to go with him, and an Horse was got for James.

The Indians gave the Governor a List of Prisoners which was copied and delivered to Mr. Post.—

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday, the 14th of July, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **WILLIAM DENNY**, Esq^{r.} Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esq^{rs.}
Joseph Turner,	William Logan,	
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The Governor informed the Council that last Night he received by Express, a Letter from Governor Delancey, inclosing the Copy of a Letter to Mr. Delancey from Brigadier General Stanwix; and on receipt thereof, had immediately laid an Embargo on the Ports within this Government, and had forwarded the Intelligence by Express to General Forbes; the Letters were read and ordered to be entered:

A Letter from Governor Delancey to Governor Denny.

"New York, the 12th of July, 1758.

"Sir:

"I received the Letter, of which the inclosed is a Copy, yesterday in the Evening.

"I have, by the Advice of his Majesty's Council, laid an Embargo on all Vessels except Coasters, until further Order, hoping that you will think it expedient to take the like Measures until we shall be able, from further Intelligence, to Judge of the State of our Army. I am just setting off for Albany.

"I am, sir, your most Obedient and most Humble Servant,

"JAMES DELANCY.

"P. S.—Lord How was killed in the Skirmish on Landing, on which we gained some advantage, having taken 140 prisoners, Eight of whom are Officers; but since, in attacking their advance Post, our affairs went ill; the particulars we know not, otherwise than hinted in General Stanwix's Letter."

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier Gen^{l.} Stanwix to Governor Delancey.

"Albany, the 9th of July, 1758, at Midnight.

"Sir:

"As affairs have not turned out so prosperously as we had wished, and that it may, perhaps, be necessary to raise the Militia, I am to desire that, immediately upon receipt hereof, you will order them to be raised, and yourself proceed here forthwith, to give the necessary directions for raising those in these Quarters; as this is pressing, I shall not enter into a detail of what has happened, being in hopes to see you as soon as possible.

"Poor Lord Howe is killed; the General on that Occasion justly says, all the Advantage we have gained is nothing in Comparison to his Loss. His Excellent qualities as a Soldier, as well as in every other respect, is sufficiently known. I had such assistance from him that I both feel and Lament his Loss in a particular Manner.

"I am, Dear Sir, your most Obedient and most humble Servant,

"JOHN STANWIX."

Orders were sent to the Commanding Officer at the Barracks, to place a Guard at Weccacoe Fort, and Mr. Anderson was employed to assist and to have Cannon charged in order to bring to all Sea Vessels that should Attempt to break through the Embargo.

Lawrence Burk was Examined, and Robert Taylor and Francis Innis and Sister was Examined as to the Character and Behaviour of Lawrence Burk, who all Spoke much in his favour, particularly with the respect to his treatment of a Young English Child that was given to his Indian Wife, and it appears when he could not prevail on the Indians to abate their Cruel usage of the Child, that he advised them to sell it to the Commander of the French Fort at Niagara, and accordingly they sold the Child, and it was well used and afterwards was seen in good Health at Montreal.

Great Pains were taken with Pisqutomen and Keekyuscung to prevail with them to go as quick as possible to the Ohio, and to Observe what was doing at Fort Duquesne, and to send off a trusty Messenger from Beaver Creek, with an Account of the Motions of the French and the Disposition of the Indians. At length they Consented to go, and it being a matter of vast Consequence that the Conferences should be known at Ohio, with all possible Care and Dispatch, as well as that the General ought to be furnished with true Intelligence.

Frederick Post was desired to accompany the Indians, and he readily consented to go. He desired some other White Men might be joined with him, as it was a Journey of much Consequence and —— Danger. This was thought reasonable, and he afterwards came to acquaint the Governor that Charles Thomson offered his Service to go with him. The Governor objected to this, and told him he might take any other Person, or, if he would get some when he came to Bethlehem, he might apply to Mr. Spangenberg, to whom he should have a Letter to spare him one or two of his best Indians. Mr. Post approved of this and was Satisfied to go with Pisquetomen and Isaac Still.

The Secretary was ordered to take care that a Copy of the Conferences should be given to Mr. Post, and all the Belts and Strings of Wampum delivered with the Several Speeches should likewise be delivered to him, Pisquitomen, Isaac Still, and the Messenger. And Mr. Post was desired to take an abstract or short Memorandum of the Conferences, but not to take the Conferences at large with him for fear of Accidents & their falling into the Enemy's hands.

A Girl who was said to be taken on Yellow Breeches Creek was delivered up by Daniel, who came to Town after the Conferences. The Girl was obstinate, would neither tell her name nor Speak a Word, and made great resistance to her being delivered up.

Mr. Logan was kind Enough to get her placed at his Mother-in-Law's, Mrs. Emblyn, where she will be well taken care of.

A Petition was presented by Captain Huet, Commander of the Flag of Truce lately condemned in the Admiralty, requesting the Governor would be pleased to order that the Sailors should have an Allowance for their Support and Lodging.

The Council was always of Opinion that all French Men, let them be brought or come into the Town either by private Ships of War or by Passes from the Neighboring Provinces, should be confined in the Jayl, and it would have been Constantly done if the Commissioners would have Consented to Allow them any thing, as all English Prisoners taken by Privateers were always confined in the Jayles in France, and Supported at the King's Expence. It was said the People murmured exceedingly that Frenchmen should be permitted to Walk the Streets, View the Harbour and Fort, and go where they pleased. It was, therefore, thought advisable for the Governor to write once more to the Provincial Commissioners.

Frederick Post was dispatched by Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters.

We delivered to him printed Copies of Conferences at Easton and Lancaster, and Copies of the present Conferences, All the Belts and Strings delivered in Conferences, having first Numbered them and referred to the particulars with each Belt and String, and put Labals on them. James, the Indian, agreed to go with him, and an Horse was got for James. The Indians gave the Governor a List of Prisoners, which was copied and delivered to Mr. Post.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Friday the 4th of August, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **WILLIAM DENNY**, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Turner, Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	Esquires.

Indians.

John Hudson, a Seneca.
Sam, or Sogongwogay.
Hans Jacob,
5 Minnisink Indians.

On the 3d instant five Minnisink Indians and a Seneca Indian Hans Jacob, Teedyuscung's Son, and an Elderly Delaware came to Town, waited on the Governor, and the next day acquainted him that they were two distinct Companies, and came on different Errands. The Seneca was sent by three Chief Men, heads of the Senecas, Cayugas, and Minnisinks, to acquaint their Brethren that they had received several Belts from them, and particularly some in April last, by Wossaweelu, or Daniel, and were determined to Come, and had sent him beforehand with a Short Answer; that calling at Teauchkung, an Indian Town on the Cayuga Branch, he Light of Sogonawaypy, or Sam, and brought him with him for a Companion, and that Hans Jacob, Teedyuscung's Son, joined them at Wioming, and had no Business here that he knew of. That the Five Minnisink Indians were sent to the Governor of the Jerseys with an Answer to the Message sent by Moses Tetamy. The Seneca Indian said he met with the Secretary at Bethlehem and told him he had matters of great Consequence from the Seneca Nation, and desired him to send a Messenger for Conrad Weiser to meet him in Philadelphia in order to Interpret his Messages; and he was sorry not to find him here, for he did not chuse to deliver his Message without his Assistance. He was told that Mr. Weiser was sent for, but was from home and could not come in time.

The Minisink Indians, as Moses Tetamy informed the Governor, Considered the Seneca as a Man sent to hear what they should say, and in their Turn wanted to hear what he had to say, and were loath to proceed to Burlington untill they knew the purport of His Messages. They asked the Governor's advice if they should go to Burlington or stay here; they would do either as he should advise them. There appeared to be a Mutual Jealousy, and neither cared to be the first Speaker.

The Governor, by the Advice of Tetamy, let the Indians know that he would call his Council to day and give the Minnisinks an Answer.

DELAWARE, SHAWNESE, AND MINGO INDIANS, SETTLED THERE.

July the 15th, 1758.— This day I received orders from his honour, the Governor, to ſet out on my intended journey, and proceeded as far as *German Town*, where I found all the *Indians* drunk.[6] *Willamegicken* returned to *Philadelphia*, for a horſe, that was promiſed him.[7]

16th.— This day I waited for the ſaid *Willamegicken* till near noon, and when he came, being very drunk, he could proceed no further, ſo that I left him, and went to *Bethlehem*.[8]

17th.— I arrived at *Bethlehem*, and prepared for my journey.

---

[6] All Indians are exceſſive fond of rum, and will be drunk whenever they can get it.— [CHARLES THOMSON ?]

[7] Willamegicken (Wellemeghikink), known to the whites as James, was a prominent brave of the Allegheny Delawares, who had been employed as a messenger between them and the Susquehanna tribes of the same race. He had agreed to accompany Post on this journey, for which the Pennsylvania Council had voted to supply him with a horse. *Pennsylvania Archives*, iii, p. 415; *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, viii, p. 148.— ED.

[8] Bethlehem is a Moravian town built in 1741-42, after the retreat of these people from Georgia. Count Zinzendorf organized the congregation at this place, and named the settlement (1742). For the first twenty years a community system prevailed among the inhabitants, called the "Economy." Portions of the buildings erected under that régime are still standing. See "Moravians and their Festival," in *Outlook*, August 1, 1903. In 1752, the brethren built a large stone house for the accommodation of Indian visitors, and those who escaped the massacre of 1755 were domiciled there when Post passed through.— ED.

18th.— I read over both the laſt treaties, that at *Eaſton*, and that at *Philadelphia*, and made myſelf acquainted with the particulars of each.[9]

19th.— With much difficulty I perſuaded the *Indians* to leave *Bethlehem*, and travelled this day no further than *Hayes's* having a hard ſhower of rain.

20th.— Arrived at fort *Allen*.[10]

21ſt.— I called my company together, to know if we ſhould proceed. They complained they were ſick, and muſt reſt that day. This day, I think, *Teedyuſcung*[11] laid many obſtacles in my way, and was very much againſt my proceeding: he ſaid, he was afraid I ſhould never return; and that the Indians would kill me. About dinner time two *Indians* arrived from *Wyoming*,[12] with an account that *Teedyuſcung's* ſon, *Hans Jacob*, was returned, and brought news from the *French* and *Allegheny Indians*. *Teedyuſcung* then called a Council, and propoſed that I ſhould only go to *Wyoming*, and return, with the meſſage his ſon had brought, to *Philadelphia*. I made anſwer, that it was too late, that he ſhould have propoſed that in *Philadelphia*; for that the writings containing my orders were ſo drawn, as obliged me to go, though I ſhould loſe my life.

---

[9] These two treaties were made with Teedyuscung: the first at Easton in July and August, 1757, whereby the neutrality of the Susquehanna Indians and the Six Nations was secured (*Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, vii, pp. 649-714); the second at Philadelphia in April, 1758 (see *Id.*, viii, pp. 29-56, 87-97.— Ed.

[10] After Braddock's defeat, the ravaging of the frontiers both west and north of the settled portions of Pennsylvania became so serious that the colonial government appointed a commission, headed by Franklin, to take means to protect the settlers, and defend the territory. Franklin proceeded into Northumberland County, and made arrangements to fortify the point on the Lehigh where Weisport, Carbon County, now stands. But before the stockade was completed a body of Indians fell upon and seriously defeated a party of militia from the neighboring Irish settlements, led by Captain Hayes (January, 1756). The works were pushed rapidly after this setback, and the fort was named in honor of William Allen, chief-justice of the province. This post was garrisoned until after Pontiac's War, and probably throughout the Revolution. See Franklin's *Writings* (New York, 1887), ii, pp. 449-454.— Ed.

[11] Teedyuscung, one of the most famous of Delaware chiefs, was born in Trenton about 1705. When nearly fifty years old, he was chosen chief of the Susquehanna Delawares, and being shrewd and cunning played a game of diplomacy between the Iroquois, the Ohio Indians, and the authorities of Pennsylvania, by which he managed largely to enhance his own importance, and to free the Delawares from their submission to the Six Nations. His headquarters were in the Wyoming Valley, whence he descended to the Moravian settlements, and even to Easton and Philadelphia, to secure supplies from the Pennsylvania authorities. In 1756 a truce was patched up with this chief at Easton, after he had bitterly complained of the "Walking Purchase" of 1737, and the white settlements on the Juniata. His loyalty to the English was doubtful and wavering, and his opposition to Post's journey was probably due to fears that his own importance as a medium between the Ohio Indians and the English would be diminished by the former's success. His cabin at Wyom-

22d.— I deſired my companions to prepare to ſet out, upon which *Teedyuſcung* called them all together in the fort, and proteſted againſt my going. His reaſons were, that he was afraid the *Indians* would kill me, or the *French* get me; and if that ſhould be the caſe he ſhould be very ſorry, and did not know what he ſhould do. I

---

ing having treacherously been set on fire, during one of his drunken sleeps, Teedyuscung was burned to death in 1763. The Iroquois, who were the guilty party, threw the obloquy upon the Connecticut settlement, whereupon Teedyuscung's followers murdered all the band.— ED.

[12] Wyoming Valley was the bone of contention between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania colonies, each claiming that it was within their charter limits. The Connecticut agents succeeded in securing an Indian title at the Albany conference (1754); but their first settlement being effaced by an Indian massacre (see preceding note), their next body of emigrants did not proceed thither until 1769. Meanwhile, on the strength of the Indian purchase at Fort Stanwix (1768) the Pennsylvanians had occupied the valley; and a border warfare began, which lasted until the Revolution. The massacre of 1778, by the Tories and British Indians, is a matter of general history.

The Indians of the valley were of many tribes — Oneidas, Delawares, Shawnees, Munseys, Nanticokes, etc. The Moravian Christian Indians settled at Wyoming in 1752. After the murder of Teedyuscung they fled, but returned to found the town of Wyalusing (1765), where the missionary Zeisberger lived with them until their removal, three years later to the Ohio.— ED.

gave for anſwer, "that I did not know what to think of their conduct. It is plain, ſaid I, that the *French* have a *public road*[13] to your towns, yet you will not let your own fleſh and blood, the *Engliſh*, come near them; which is very hard: and if that be the caſe, the *French* muſt be your maſters." I added, that, if I died in the undertaking, it would be as much for the *Indians* as the *Engliſh*, and that I hoped my journey would be of this advantage, that it would be the means of ſaving the lives of many hundreds of the *Indians*: therefore, I was reſolved to go forward, taking my life in my hand, as one ready to part with it for their good. Immediately after I had ſpoken thus, three roſe up and offered to go with me the neareſt way; and we concluded to go through the inhabitants, under the Blue mountains to fort *Auguſta*, on *Suſquahanna*; where we arrived the 25th.[14]

It gave me great pain to obſerve many plantations deſerted and laid waſte; and I could not but reflect on the diſtreſs, the poor owners muſt be drove to, who once lived in plenty; and I prayed the Lord to reſtore peace and proſperity to the diſtreſſed.

At fort *Auguſta* we were entertained very kindly, had our horſes ſhod, and one being lame, we exchanged for another. Here we received, by *Indians* from *Diahogo*,[15] the diſagreeable news that our army was, as they ſaid, entirely cut off at *Ticonderoga*,[16] which diſcouraged one of my companions, *Lappopetung's* ſon, ſo much, that he would proceed no further. *Shamokin Daniel* here asked me, if I thought he ſhould be ſatisfied for his trouble in going with me. I told him every body, that did any ſervice for the province, I thought, would be paid.

---

[13] An *Indian* expreſſion meaning free admiſſion.—[C. T. ?]

[14] Post, after leaving Fort Allen, passed through the present Carbon County, crossed the headwaters of the Schuylkill, and traversed Northumberland County to Fort Augusta. On the massacres in that region see Rupp, *History of Northumberland*, etc., (Lancaster, 1847), pp. 100-116. Fort Augusta, at the forks of the Susquehanna, was built in 1756, at the request of the Indians settled there under the chieftainship of Shickalamy. It was not a mere stockade and blockhouse, but a regular fortification, provided with cannon, and was commanded at first by Colonel Clapham, succeeded by Colonel James Burd. This stronghold was garrisoned until after the Revolutionary War; but before that time settlement had begun to spring up about the fort, and the town of Sunbury was laid out in 1772.— Ed.

27th.— They furniſhed us here with every neceſſary for our journey, and we ſet out with good courage. After we rode about ten miles, we were caught in a hard guſt of rain.

28th.— We came to *Wekeeponall*, where the road turns off for *Wyoming*, and ſlept this night at *Queenaſhawakee*.[17]

29th.— We croſſed the *Suſquahanna* over the *Big Iſland*. My companions were now very fearful, and this night went a great way out of the road, to ſleep without fire, but could not ſleep for the muſquetoes and vermin.

30th & 31ſt.— We were glad it was day, that we might ſet out. We got upon the mountains, and had heavy rains all night. The heavens alone were our covering, and we accepted of all that was poured down from thence.

Auguſt 1ſt.— We ſaw three hoops[18] on a buſh; to one of them there remained ſome long white hair. Our horſes left us, I ſuppoſe, not being fond of the dry food on the mountains: with a good deal of trouble we found them again. We ſlept this night on the ſame mountain.

---

[15] An Indian ſettlement towards the heads of Suſquahanna.— [C. T. ?]

[16] The reference is to Abercrombie's defeat and retreat from Fort Ticonderoga in July, 1758.— Ed.

[17] The Indian trail followed by Post, passed up the West Branch of the Susquehanna, through a region which had earlier been thickly sprinkled with Indian towns. The Moravian missionaries had been here as early as 1742, and had been hospitably received by Madame Montour, whose town was at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek, opposite the present village of Montoursville. This was probably Post's "Wekeponall,'' as the path to Wyoming led northeast from this place. Queenashawakee (Quenslehague) Creek is in Lycoming County, with the town of Linden at its mouth.— Ed.

[18] Little hoops on which the *Indians* ſtretch and dreſs the raw ſcalps.—[C. T. ?]

2d.— We came acroſs ſeveral places where two poles, painted red, were ſtuck in the ground by the *Indians*, to which they tye the priſoners, when they ſtop at night, in their return from their incurſions. We arrived this night at *Shinglimuhee*,[19] where was another of the ſame poſts. It is a diſagreeable and melancholy ſight, to ſee the means they make uſe of, according to their ſavage way, to diſtreſs others.

3d.— We came to a part of a river called *Tobeco*, over the mountains, a very bad road.

4th.— We loſt one of our horſes, and with much difficulty found him, but were detained a whole day on that account.

I had much converſation with *Piſquetumen*;[20] of which I think to inform myſelf further when I get to my journey's end.

5th.— We ſet out early this day, and made a good long ſtretch, croſſing the big river *Tobeco*, and lodged between two mountains. I had the miſfortune to loſe my pocket book with three pounds five ſhillings,[21] and ſundry other things. What writings it contained were illegible to any body but myſelf.

---

[19] Big Island is at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, in Clinton County. From that point the trail led up the creek to a point above Milesburg, Center County, then turned almost due west across Center and Clearfield counties to Clearfield (Shinglimuhee). This was the "Chinklacamoos path," north of the Kittanning trail followed by Weiser in 1748. The word "Chinklacamoos" is said to signify "it almost joins," in allusion to a horseshoe bend at this place. See Meginness, *Otzinachson*: *A History of the West Branch Valley* (rev. ed., Williamsport, Pa., 1889), p. 272.— Ed.

[20] An *Indian* Chief, that travelled with him.— [C T.?]

[21] The money of *Pennſylvania*, being paper, is chiefly carried in pocket books.— [C. T.?]

6th.— We paſſed all the mountains, and the big river, *Weſhawaucks*, and croſſed a fine meadow two miles in length, where we ſlept that night, having nothing to eat.[22]

7th.— We came in ſight of fort *Venango*, belonging to the *French*, ſituate between two mountains, in a fork of the *Ohio* river. I prayed the Lord to blind them, as he did the enemies of *Lot* and *Eliſha*, that I might paſs unknown. When we arrived, the fort being on the other ſide of the river, we hallooed, and deſired them to fetch us over; which they were afraid to do; but ſhewed us a place where we might ford. We ſlept that night within half gun ſhot of the fort.

8th.— This morning I hunted for my horſe, round the fort, within ten yards of it. The Lord heard my prayer, and I paſſed unknown till we had mounted our horſes to go off, when two *Frenchmen* came to take leave of the *Indians*, and were much ſurpriſed at ſeeing me, but ſaid nothing.

By what I could learn of *Piſquetumen*, and the *Indians*, who went into the fort, the garriſon conſiſted of only ſix men, and an officer blind of one eye.[23] They enquired much of the *Indians* concerning the *Engliſh*, whether they knew of any party coming to attack them, of which they were apprehenſive.

---

[22] From Chinklacamoos the Indian trail crossed Clearfield, Jefferson, and Clarion counties, over Little Toby's Creek (Tobeco), the Clarion River (big river Tobeco), and east Sandy Creek (Weshawaucks). That no Indians were met through all this region is proof of its deserted condition, its former frequenters having withdrawn to the French sphere of influence.—Ed.

[23] The officer commanding Venango at this time was Jean Baptiste Boucher Sieur de Niverville, a noted border ranger and Indian raider. Born in Montreal in 1716, he early acquired an ascendency over the Abenaki Indians, which was utilized in leading their parties against the English settlements of New England. In King George's War, bands under his command ravaged New Hampshire and Vermont, and penetrated as far as Fort Massachusetts in the Berkshire Hills (1748). During the French and Indian War, he was similarly employed, and after Braddock's defeat, conducted a winter campaign of thirty-

9th.— Heavy rains all night and day: we ſlept on ſwampy ground.

10th.— We imagined we were near *Kuſhkuſhkee*; and having travelled three miles, we met three *Frenchmen*, who appeared very ſhy of us, but ſaid nothing more than to enquire, whether we knew of any *Engliſh* coming againſt fort *Venango*.

After we travelled two miles farther, we met with an *Indian*, and one that I took to be a runagade *Engliſh Indian* trader; he ſpoke good *Engliſh*, was very curious in examining every thing, particularly the ſilver medal about Piſquitumen's neck. He appeared by his countenance to be guilty. We enquired of them where we were, and found we were loſt, and within twenty miles of fort *Duqueſne*. We ſtruck out of the road to the right, and slept between two mountains; and being deſtitute of food, two went to hunt, and others to seek a road, but to no purpoſe.

11th.— We went to the place where they had killed two deers, and *Piſquetumen* and I roaſted the meat. Two went to hunt for the road, to know which way we ſhould go: one came back, and found a road; the other loſt himſelf.

12th.— The reſt of us hunted for him, but in vain; ſo, as we could not find him, we concluded to ſet off, leaving ſuch marks, that, if he returned, he might know which

---

three days, in the direction of Fort Cumberland on the Potomac, bringing off numerous English captives. At Lake George in 1757, he led the Abenaki auxiliaries, and was present at the massacre of Fort William Henry. The last that is known of his military exploits is during the siege of Quebec, when he defended dangerous outposts with the aid of savage allies.— Ed.

way to follow us; and we left him ſome meat. We came to the river *Conaquonaſhon* [Conequenessing Creek], where was an old *Indian* town. We were then fifteen miles from *Kuſhkuſhkee*.

There we ſtopt, and ſent forward *Piſquetumen* with four ſtrings of *wampum* to apprize the town of our coming,[24] with this meſſage:

"Brother,[25] thy brethren are come a great way, and want to ſee thee, at thy fire, to *ſmoak that good tobacco*,[26] which our good grandfathers uſed to ſmoak. Turn thy eyes once more upon that road, by which I came.[27] I bring thee words of great conſequence from the Governor, and people of *Pennſylvania*, and from the king of *England*. Now I deſire thee to call all the kings and captains from all the towns, that none may be miſſing. I do not deſire that my words may be hid, or ſpoken under cover. I want to ſpeak loud, that all the *Indians* may hear me. I hope thou wilt bring me on the road, and lead me into the town. I blind the *French*, that they may not ſee me, and ſtop their ears, that they may not hear the great news I bring you.

About noon we met ſome *Shawaneſe*, that uſed to live at *Wyoming*. They knew me, and received me very kindly. I ſaluted them, and aſſured them the government of *Pennſylvania* wiſhed them well, and wiſhed to live in peace and friendſhip with them. Before we came to the town, two men came to meet us and lead us in. King Beaver ſhewed us a large houſe to lodge in.[28] The people ſoon came and ſhook hands with us. The number was about ſixty young able men. Soon after king *Beaver* came and told his people, "Boys, hearken, we ſat here without ever expecting again to ſee our brethren the *Engliſh*; but now one of them is brought before you, that you may ſee your brethren, the *Engliſh*, with your own eyes; and I wiſh you may take it into conſideration." Afterwards he turned to me and ſaid,

---

[24] According to the rules of Indian politeneſs, you muſt never go into a town without ſending a previous meſſage to denote your arrival, or, ſtanding at a diſtance from the town, and hallooing till ſome come out, to conduct you in. Otherwiſe you are thought as *rude as white men*.— [C. T. ?]

[25] When the people of a town, or of a nation, are addreſſed, the *Indians* always uſe the ſingular number.— [C. T. ?]

[26] *i. e.* To confer in a friendly manner.— [C. T. ?]

[27] *i. e.* Call to mind our ancient friendly intercourſe.— [C. T. ?]

"Brother, I am very glad to ſee you, I never thought we ſhould have had the opportunity to ſee one another more; but now I am very glad, and thank God, who has brought you to us. It is a great ſatisfaction to me." I ſaid, "Brother, I rejoice in my heart, I thank God, who has brought me to you. I bring you joyful news from the Governor and people of *Pennſylvania*, and from your children, the Friends:[29] and, as I have words of great conſequence I will lay them before you, when all the kings and captains are called together from the other towns. I wiſh there may not be a man of them miſſing, but that they may be all here to hear."

In the evening king Beaver came again, and told me, they had held a council, and ſent out to all their towns, but it would take five days before they could all come together. I thanked him for his care. Ten captains came and ſaluted me. One ſaid to the others; "We never expected to ſee our brethren the *Engliſh* again, but now God has granted us once more to ſhake hands with them, which we will not forget.'' They ſat by my fire till midnight.

---

[28] Every *Indian* town has a large cabbin for the entertainment of ſtrangers by the public hoſpitality.—[C. T.?]

[29] That is, the *Quakers*, for whom the *Indians* have a particular regard.—[C. T.?]

14th.— The people crowded to my houſe; it was full. We had much talk. *Delaware George*[30] ſaid, he had not ſlept all night, ſo much had he been engaged on account of my coming. The *French* came, and would ſpeak with me. There were then fifteen of them building houſes for the *Indians*. The captain is gone with fifteen to another town. He can ſpeak the *Indian* tongue well. The *Indians* ſay he is a cunning fox; that they get a great deal of goods from the *French*; and that the French cloath the *Indians* every year, men, women and children, and give them as much powder and lead as they want.

15th.— *Beaver* king was informed, that *Teedyuſcung* had ſaid he had turned the hatchet againſt the *French*, by advice of the *Alleghany Indians*; this he blamed, as they had never ſent him ſuch advice. But being informed it was his own doing, without any perſuaſion of the Governor, he was eaſy on that head. *Delaware Daniel* prepared a dinner, to which he invited me, and all the kings and captains; and when I came, he ſaid, ''Brother, we are as glad to ſee you among us, as if we dined with the Governor and people in Philadelphia. We have thought a great deal ſince you have been here. We never thought ſo much before.''[31] I thanked them for their kind reception; I ſaid, it was ſomething great, that God had ſpared our lives, to ſee one another again, in the old brother-like love and friendſhip. There were in all thirteen, who dined together.

---

[30] Delaware George was an important chief of that tribe, who had been a disciple of Post's in his Pennsylvania mission. He maintained friendly relations with the English until after the defeat of Braddock. Although closely associated with King Beaver and Shingas, he seems to have leaned more than they to the English interest.— Ed

[31] That is, we look on your coming as a matter of importance, it engages our attention.— [C. T. ?]

In the evening they danced at my fire, firſt the men, and then the women, till after midnight.

On the 16th, the king and captains called on me privately. They wanted to hear what *Teedyuſcung* had ſaid of them, and begged me to take out the writings. I read to them what *Teedyuſcung* had ſaid, and told them, as *Teedyuſcung* had ſaid he would ſpeak ſo loud, that all at *Allegheny*, and beyond ſhould hear it, I would conceal nothing from them. They ſaid, they never ſent any ſuch advice (as above mentioned), to *Teedyuſcung*, nor ever ſent a meſſage at all to the government,[32] and now the *French* were here, their captain would come to hear, and this would make diſturbance. I then told them I would read the reſt, and leave out that part, and they might tell the kings and captains of it, when they came together.

17th.— Early, this morning they called all the people together to clean the place, where they intended to hold the council, it being in the middle of the town. *Kuſhkuſhkee* is divided into four towns, each at a distance from the others; and the whole conſiſts of about ninety houſes, and two hundred able warriors.

About noon two public meſſengers arrived from the *Indians* at fort *Duqueſne* and the other towns. They brought three large belts and two bundles of ſtrings;[33] there came with them a *French* captain, and fifteen men. The two meſſengers inſiſted that I ſhould go with them to fort *Duqueſne*; that there were *Indians* of eight nations, who wanted to hear me; that if I brought good news, they inclined to leave off war, and live in friendſhip with the *Engliſh*. The above meſſengers being *Indian* captains, were very ſurly. When I went to ſhake hands with one of them, he gave me his little finger; the other withdrew his hand entirely; upon which I appeared as ſtout as either, and withdrew my hand as quick as I could. Their rudeneſs to me was taken very ill by the other captains, who treated them in the ſame manner in their turn.

---

[32] At the Easton treaty in the autumn of 1757, Teedyuscung had promised to "halloo" to all the far Indian tribes, and bring them to an understanding with the English. In January, 1758, he reported to the governor that "all the Indian Nations from the Sun Rise to these beyond the Lakes, as far as the Sun setts, have heard what has passed between you and me, and are pleased with it," and urged him to continue the work of peace. Teedyuscung was evidently enlarging upon his own importance, and to this end giving unwarrantable information.— Ed.

I told them my order was to go to the *Indian* towns, kings and captains, and not to the *French*; that the *Engliſh* were at war with the French, but not with thoſe *Indians*, who withdrew from the *French*, and would be at peace with the *Engliſh*.

King Beaver invited me to his houſe to dinner, and afterwards he invited the *French* captain, and ſaid before the *Frenchman*, that the *Indians* were very proud to ſee one of their brothers, the *Engliſh*, among them; at which the *French* captain appeared low ſpirited, and ſeemed to eat his dinner with very little appetite.

In the afternoon the *Indian* kings and captains called me aſide, and deſired me to read them the writings that I had. Firſt I read part of the *Eaſton* treaty to them;

---

[33] Theſe belts and ſtrings are made of ſhell-beads, called *wampum*. The *wampum* ſerves, among the *Indians*, as money; of it they alſo make their necklaces bracelets, and other ornaments. Belts and ſtrings of it are uſed in all public negotiations; to each belt or ſtring there is connected a meſſage, ſpeech, or part of a ſpeech, to be delivered with a belt by the meſſenger, or ſpeaker. Theſe belts alſo ſerve for records, being worked with figures, compoſed of beads of different colours, to aſſiſt the memory.—[C. T.?]

but they preſently ſtopped me, and would not hear it; I then began with the articles of peace made with the *Indians* there. They ſtopped me again, and ſaid, they had nothing to ſay to any treaty, or league, of peace, made at *Eaſton*, nor had any thing to do with *Teedyuſcung*; that, if I had nothing to ſay to them from the government, or Governor, they would have nothing to ſay to me; and farther ſaid, they had hitherto been at war with the *Engliſh*, and had never expected to be at peace with them again; and that there were ſix of their men now gone to war againſt them with other *Indians*; that had there been peace between us, thoſe men ſhould not have gone to war. I then ſhewed them the belts and ſtrings from the Governor; and they again told me to lay aſide *Teedyuſcung*, and the peace made by him; for that they had nothing to do with it.[34] I deſired them to ſuffer me to produce my papers, and I would read what I had to ſay to them.

18th.— *Delaware George* is very active in endeavouring to eſtabliſh a peace. I believe he is in earneſt. Hitherto they have all treated me kindly.

In the afternoon, all the kings and captains were called together, and ſent for me to their council. King Beaver firſt addreſſed himſelf to the captains; and afterwards ſpoke to me, as follows:

"Brother, you have been here now five days by our fire.[35] We have ſent to all the kings and captains, deſiring them to come to our fire and hear the good news you brought. Yeſterday they ſent two captains to acquaint us, they were glad to hear our *Engliſh* brother was come among us, and were deſirous to hear the good news he brought; and ſince there are a great many nations that went [want] to ſee our brother, they have invited us to their fire, that they may hear us all. Now, brother, we have but one great fire; ſo, brother, by this ſtring we will take you in our arms, and deliver you into the arms of the other kings, and when we have called all the nations there, we will hear the good news, you have brought.'' Delivers four ſtrings.

---

[34] The peace made with *Teedyuſcung*, was for the *Delawares*, &c. on *Suſquahanna* only, and did not include the *Indians* on the *Ohio*; they having no deputies at the treaty. But he had promiſed to *halloo* to them, that is, ſend meſſengers to them, and endeavour to draw them into the peace, which he accordingly did.— [C. T.?]

[35] A fire, in public affairs, ſignifies, among the *Indians* a council.— [C. T.?]

King *Beaver*, *Shingas*, and *Delaware George*, ſpoke as follows:

''Brother, we alone cannot make a peace; it would be of no ſignificance; for, as all the *Indians*, from the ſunriſe to the ſunſet, are united in a body, it is neceſſary that the whole ſhould join in the peace, or it can be no peace; and we can aſſure you, all the *Indians*, a great way from this, even beyond the lakes, are deſirous of, and wiſh for a peace with the *Engliſh*, and have deſired us, as we are the neareſt of kin, if we ſee the *Engliſh* incline a peace, to hold it faſt.''

On the 19th, all the people gathered together, men, women, and children; and king *Beaver* deſired me to read to them the news I had brought, and told me that all the able men would go with me to the other town. I complied with his deſire, and they appeared very much pleaſed at every thing, till I came to that part reſpecting the priſoners. This they diſliked; for, they ſay, it appears very odd and unreaſonable that we ſhould demand priſoners before there is an eſtabliſhed peace; ſuch an unreaſonable demand makes us appear as if we wanted brains.

20th.— We ſet out from *Kuſhkuſhkee*, for *Sankonk*; my company conſiſted of twenty-five horſemen and fifteen foot. We arrived at *Sankonk*, in the afternoon. The people of the town were much diſturbed at my coming, and received me in a very rough manner. They ſurrounded me with drawn knives in their hands, in ſuch a manner, that I could hardly get along; running up againſt me, with their breaſts open, as if they wanted ſome pretence to kill me. I ſaw by their countenances they ſought my death. Their faces were quite diſtorted with rage, and they went ſo far as to ſay, I ſhould not live long; but ſome *Indians*, with whom I was formerly acquainted, coming up, and ſaluting me in a friendly manner, their behaviour to me was quickly changed.

On the 21ſt, they ſent Meſſengers to Fort *Duqueſne*, to let them know I was there, and invited them to their fire. In the afternoon, I read them all my meſſage, the *French* captain being preſent; for he ſtill continued with us: upon which they were more kind to me. In the evening, fifteen more arrived here from *Kuſhkuſhkee*. The men here now [were] about one hundred and twenty.

22d.— Arrived about twenty *Shawaneſe* and *Mingos*. I read to them the meſſage; at which they ſeemed well pleaſed. Then the two kings came to me, and ſpoke in the following manner:

"Brother, we, the *Shawaneſe* and *Mingos*, have heard your meſſage; the meſſenger we ſent to Fort *Duqueſne*, is returned, and tells us, there are eight different nations there, who want to hear your meſſage; we will conduct you there, and let both the *Indians* and *French* hear what our brothers, the Engliſh, have to ſay."

I proteſted againſt going to Fort *Duqueſne*, but all in vain; for they inſiſted on my going, and ſaid that I need not fear the *French*, for they would carry me in their boſoms, i. e. engage for my ſafety.

23d.— We ſet off for Fort *Duqueſne*, and went no farther this night than Log's town, where I met with four *Shawaneſe*, who lived in *Wyoming* when I did. They received me very kindly, and called the priſoners to ſhake hands with me, as their countryman, and gave me leave to go into every houſe to ſee them, which was done in no other town beſides.

24th.— They called to me, and deſired that I would write to the general for them. The jealouſy natural to the *Indians* is not to be deſcribed; for though they wanted me to write for them, they were afraid I would, at the ſame time, give other information, and this perplexed them.

We continued our journey to the fort; and arrived in ſight, on this ſide the river, in the afternoon, and all the *Indian* chiefs immediately came over; they called me into the middle, and king *Beaver* preſented me to them, and ſaid, "Here is our *Engliſh* brother, who has brought great news." Two of them roſe up and ſignified they were glad to ſee me. But an old deaf *Onondago Indian* roſe up and ſignified his diſpleaſure. This *Indian* is much diſliked by the others; he had heard nothing yet, that had paſſed, he has lived here a great while, and conſtantly lives in the fort, and is mightily attached to the *French*; he ſpoke as follows, to the *Delawares*:

"I do not know this *Swannock*;[36] it may be that you know him. I, the *Shawaneſe*, and our father[37] do not know him. I ſtand here (ſtamping his foot) as a man on his own ground;[38] therefore, I, the *Shawaneſe* and my father do not like that a *Swannock* come on our ground." Then there was ſilence awhile, till the pipe went round;[39] after that was over, one of the *Delawares* roſe up, and ſpoke in oppoſition to him that ſpoke laſt, and delivered himſelf as follows:

---

[36] *i. e.* This Engliſhman.—[C. T. ?]

[37] By father, they expreſs the *French*.—[C. T. ?]

"That man ſpeaks not as a man; he endeavours to frighten us, by ſaying this ground is his; he dreams; he and his father have certainly drunk too much liquor; they are drunk; pray let them go to ſleep till they are ſober. You do not know what your own nation does, at home; how much they have to ſay to the *Swannocks*. You are quite rotten. You ſtink.[40] You do nothing but ſmoke your pipe here. Go to ſleep with your father, and when you are ſober we will ſpeak to you."

After this the *French* demanded me of the *Indians*. They ſaid it was a cuſtom among the white people when a meſſenger came, even if it was the Governor, to blind his eyes, and lead him into the fort, to a priſon, or private room. They, with ſome of the *Indians* inſiſted very much on my being ſent into the fort, but to no purpoſe; for the other *Indians* ſaid to the *French*; "It may be a rule among you, but we have brought him here, that all the *Indians* might ſee him, and hear what our brothers the Engliſh have to ſay; and we will not ſuffer him to be blinded and carried into the fort." The *French* ſtill inſiſted on my being delivered to them; but the *Indians* deſired them, to let them hear no more about it; but to ſend them one hundred loaves of bread; for they were hungry.

---

[38] By I, he here means, I, the Six Nations, of which the *Onondagoes* are one of the greateſt. This was, therefore, a claim of the *Ohio* lands, as belonging to the Six Nations, excluſive of the *Delawares*, whom they formerly called women.— [C. T. ?]

[39] The *Indians* ſmoke in their councils.— [C. T. ?]

[40] That is, the ſentiments you expreſs, are offenſive to the company.— [C. T. ?]

25th.— This morning early they ſent us over a large bullock, and all the *Indian* chiefs came over again, and counſelled a great deal among themſelves; then the *Delaware*, that handled the old deaf *Onondago* Indian ſo roughly yeſterday, addreſſed himſelf to him, in this manner; "I hope, to day, you are ſober. I am certain you did not know what you ſaid yeſterday. You endeavoured to frighten us; but know, *we are now men*, and not ſo eaſily frightened. You ſaid ſomething yeſterday of the *Shawaneſe*; ſee here what they have ſent you," (*preſenting him with a large roll of tobacco.*)

Then the old deaf *Indian* roſe up, and acknowledged he had been in the wrong; he ſaid, that he had now cleaned *himſelf*,[41] and hoped they would forgive him.

Then the Delaware delivered the meſſage, that was ſent by the *Shawaneſe* which was, "That they hoped the *Delawares*, &c. would be ſtrong,[42] in what they were undertaking; that they were extremely proud to hear ſuch good news from their brothers, the *Engliſh*; that whatever contracts they made with the *Engliſh*, the *Shawaneſe* would agree to; that they were their brothers, and that they loved them."

The *French* whiſpered to the *Indians*, as I imagined, to inſiſt on my delivering what I had to ſay, on the other ſide of the water. Which they did to no purpoſe, for my company ſtill inſiſted on a hearing on this ſide the water. The *Indians* croſſed the river to council with their Fathers.[43] My company deſired to know whether they would hear me or no. This afternoon three hundred *Canadians* arrived at the fort, and reported that ſix hundred more were ſoon to follow them, and forty battoes laden with amunition. Some of my party deſired me not to ſtir from the fire; for that the *French* had offered a great reward for my ſcalp, and that there were ſeveral parties out on that purpoſe. Accordingly I ſtuck conſtantly as cloſe to the fire, as if I had been chained there.

---

[41] That is, he had changed his offenſive ſentiments.—[C. T.?]

[42] That is, that they would act vigorouſly.—[C. T.?]

26th.— The Indians, with a great many of the *French* officers, came over to hear what I had to ſay. The officers brought with them a table, pens, ink and paper. I ſpoke in the middle of them with a free conſcience, and perceived by the look of the *French*, they were not pleaſed with what I ſaid; the particulars of which were as follows; I ſpoke in the name of the government and people of *Penſilvania.*

"Brethren at Allegheny, We have a long time deſired to ſee and hear from you; you know the road was quite ſtopt; and we did not know how to come through. We have ſent many meſſengers to you; but we did not hear of you; now we are very glad we have found an opening to come and ſee you, and to ſpeak with you, and to hear your true mind and reſolution. We ſalute you very heartily." A ſtring, No. 1.

"Brethren at Allegheny, Take notice of what I ſay. You know that the bad ſpirit has brought ſomething between us, that has kept us at a diſtance one from another; I now, by this belt, take every thing out of the way, that the bad ſpirit has brought between us, and all the jealouſy and fearfulneſs we had of one another, and whatever elſe the bad ſpirit might have poiſoned your heart and mind with, that nothing of it may be left. Moreover let us look up to God, and beg for his aſſiſtance, that he may put into our hearts what pleaſes him, and join us cloſe in that brotherly love and friendſhip, which our grandfathers had. We aſſure you of our love towards you.'' A belt of eleven rows.

---

[43] The *French*, at the fort.—[C. T.?]

''Brothers at Allegheny, Hearken to what I ſay; we began to hear of you from *Wellemeghihink*, who returned from *Allegheny*. We heard you had but a ſlight, confuſed account of us; and did not know of the peace, we made twelve months paſt, in *Eaſton*. It was then agreed, that the large belt of peace ſhould be ſent to you at *Allegheny*. As theſe our two old friends from *Allegheny*, who are well known to many here, found an opening to come to our council fire, to ſee with their own eyes, to ſit with us face to face, to hear with their own ears, every thing that has been tranſacted between us; it gives me and all the people of the province great pleaſure to ſee them among us. And I aſſure all my brethren at *Allegheny*, that nothing would pleaſe me, and all the people of the province better, than to ſee our countrymen the *Delawares* well ſettled among us.'' A belt.

''Hearken, my brethren at *Allegheny*. When we began to make peace with the *Delawares*, twelve months ago, in behalf of ten other nations, we opened a road, and cleared the buſhes from the blood, and gathered all the bones, on both ſides, together; and when we had brought them together, in one heap, we could find no place to bury them: we would not bury them as our grandfathers did. They buried them under ground, where they may be found again. We prayed to God, that he would have mercy on us, and take all theſe bones away from us, and hide them, that they might never be found any more; and take from both ſides all the remembrance of them out of our heart and mind. And we have a firm confidence, that God will be pleaſed to take all the bones and hide them from us, that they may never be remembered by us, while we live, nor our children, nor grand children, hereafter. The hatchet was buried on both ſides, and large belts of peace exchanged. Since we have cleared every thing from the heart, and taken every thing out of our way; now, my brethren at *Allegheny*, every one that hears me, if you will join with us, in that brotherly love and friendſhip. which our grandfathers had, we aſſure you, that all paſt offences ſhall be forgotten, and never more talked of, by us, our children and grand children hereafter. This belt aſſures you of our ſincerity, and honeſt and upright heart towards you.'' A belt of ſeven rows.

''Hearken, brethren at *Allegheny*. I have told you that we really made peace with part of your nation, twelve months paſt; I now by this belt open the road from *Allegheny* to our council fire, where your grandfathers kept good councils with us, that all may paſs without moleſtation or danger. You muſt be ſenſible, that unleſs a road be kept open, people at variance can never come together to make up their differences. Meſſengers are free in all nations throughout the world, by a particular token. Now, brethren at *Allegheny*, I deſire you will join with me in keeping the road open, and let us know in what manner we may come free to you, and what the token ſhall be. I join both my hands to yours, and will do all in my power to keep the road open." A belt of ſeven rows.

''Now, brethren at *Allegheny*, Hear what I ſay. Every one that lays hold of this belt of peace, I proclaim peace to them from the *Engliſh* nation, and let you know that the great king of *England* does not incline to have war with the *Indians*; but he wants to live in peace and love with them, if they will lay down the hatchet, and leave off war againſt him."

"We love you farther, we let you know that the great king of *England* has ſent a great number of warriors into this country, not to go to war againſt the *Indians*, in their towns, no, not at all; theſe warriors are going againſt the *French*; they are on the march to the *Ohio*, to revenge the blood they have ſhed. And by this belt I take you by the hand, and lead you at a diſtance from the *French*, for your own ſafety, that your legs may not be ſtained with blood. Come away on this ſide of the mountain, where we may oftener converſe together, and where your own fleſh and blood lives. We look upon you as our countrymen, that ſprung out of the ſame ground with us; we think, therefore, that it is our duty to take care of you, and we in brotherly love adviſe you to come away with your whole nation, and as many of your friends as you can get to follow you. We do not come to hurt you, we love you, therefore we do not call you to war, that you may be ſlain; what benefit will it be to you to go to war with your own fleſh and blood? We wiſh you may live without fear or danger with your women and children." The large peace belt.

"Brethren, I have almoſt finiſhed what I had to ſay, and hope it will be to your ſatisfaction; my wiſh is, that we may join cloſe together in that old brotherly love and friendſhip, which our grandfathers had; ſo that all the nations may hear and ſee us, and have the benefit of it; and if you have any uneaſineſs, or complaint, in your heart and mind, do not keep it to yourſelf. We have opened the road to the council fire, therefore, my brethren, come and acquaint the Governor with it; you will be readily heard, and full juſtice will be done you." A belt.

"Brethren, One thing I muſt bring to your remembrance. You know, if any body loſes a little child, or ſome body takes it from him, he cannot be eaſy, he will think on his child by day and night; ſince our fleſh and blood is in captivity, in the *Indian* towns, we deſire you will rejoice the country's heart, and bring them to me; I ſhall ſtretch out my arms to receive you kindly." A ſtring.

After I had done, I left my belts and ſtrings ſtill before them. The *Delawares* took them all up, and laid them before the *Mingoes*;[44] upon which they roſe up, and ſpoke as follows:

"*Chau*, What I have heard pleaſes me well; I do not know why I go to war againſt the *Engliſh*. *Noques*, what do you think? You muſt be ſtrong. I did not begin the war, therefore, I have little to ſay; but whatever you agree to, I will do the ſame." Then he addreſſed himſelf to the *Shawaneſe*, and ſaid, "You brought the hatchet to us from the *French*, and perſuaded us to ſtrike our brothers the *Engliſh*; you may conſider (laying the belts, &c. before them) wherefore you have done this."

The *Shawaneſe* acknowledged they received the hatchet from the *French*, who perſuaded them to ſtrike the *Engliſh*; that they would now ſend the belts to all the *Indians*, and in twelve days would meet again.

Preſent at this council, three hundred *French* and *Indians*. They all took leave, and went over again to the fort, but my companions, who were about ſeventy in number.

---

[44] The Six Nations.—[C. T ?]

Shamokin Daniel, who came with me, went over to the fort by himſelf, (which my companions diſapproved of) and counſelled with the Governor; who preſented him with a laced coat and hat, a blanket, ſhirts, ribbons, a new gun, powder, lead, &c. When he returned he was quite changed, and ſaid, "See here, you fools, what the *French* have given me. I was in *Philadelphia*, and never received a farthing;" and, directing himſelf to me, he ſaid, "The Engliſh are fools, and ſo are you." In ſhort, he behaved in a very proud, ſaucy and imperious manner. He further ſaid, "The *Engliſh* never give the *Indians* any powder, and that the *French* would have given him a horſeload, if he would have taken it; ſee that young man there, he was in *Philadelphia* and never got any thing; I will take him over to the *French*, and get ſome cloathing for him."

Three *Indians* informed me, that as ſoon as the *French* got over, they called a council, with their own *Indians*, among whom there happened accidentally to be a *Delaware* captain, who was privately invited by one of his acquaintances to hear what the French had to ſay; and when they were aſſembled, the *French* ſpoke, as follows:

"My children, now we are alone, hearken to what I have to ſay. I perceive the *Delawares* are wavering; they incline to the *Engliſh*, and will be faithful to us no longer. Now all the chiefs are here, and but a handful, let us cut them off, and then we ſhall be troubled with them no longer." Then the *Tawaas* [Ottawas] anſwered, "No, we cannot do this thing; for though there is but a handful here, the *Delawares* are a ſtrong people, and are ſpread to a great diſtance, and whatever they agree to muſt be.''

This afternoon, in council, on the other ſide of the river, the *French* inſiſted that I muſt be delivered up to them, and that it was not lawful for me to go away; which occaſioned a quarrel between them and the *Indians*, who immediately came away and croſſed the river to me; and ſome of them let me know thet *Daniel* had received a ſtring from the *French*, to leave me there; but it was to no purpoſe, for they would not give their conſent; and then agreed that I ſhould ſet off before day the next morning.

27th.— Accordingly, I ſet out before day, with ſix *Indians*, and took another road, that we might not be ſeen; the main body told me, they would ſtay behind, to know whether the *French* would make an attempt to take me by force; that if they did, they, the *Indians*, would endeavour to prevent their croſſing the river, and coming ſecretly upon me. Juſt as I ſet off the *French* fired all their great guns, it being Sunday (I counted nineteen) and concluded they did the ſame every Sabbath. We paſſed through three *Shawaneſe* towns; the *Indians* appeared very proud to ſee me return, and we arrived about night at *Sawcunk*, where they were likewiſe very glad to ſee me return. Here I met with the two captains, who treated me ſo uncivilly before; they now received me very kindly, and accepted of my hand, and apologized for their former rude behaviour. Their names are *Kuckquetackton* and *Killbuck*.[45] They ſaid,

---

[45] Kuckquetackton (Koquethagechton) was the Indian name of the famous Delaware chief Captain White Eyes. About 1776, he succeeded Netawatwes, of whom he had been chief counsellor, as head of the nation Heckewelder first met him at this same town, where Post encountered him in 1772, and says that he strove to keep the neutrality during both Lord Dunmore's War and the

"Brother, we, in behalf of the people of *Sawcunk*, deſire that you will hold faſt what you have begun, and be ſtrong.[46] We are but little and poor, and therefore cannot do much. You are rich, and muſt go on and be ſtrong. We have done all in our power towards bringing about a peace: we have had a great quarrel about you with the *French*; but we do not mind them. Do you make haſte, and be ſtrong, and let us ſee you again." The ſaid *Killbuck* is a great captain and conjurer; he deſired me to mention him to the Governor, and aſk him if he would be pleaſed to ſend him a good ſaddle by the next meſſenger; and that he would do all in his power for the ſervice of the Engliſh.

28th.—We ſet out from *Sawcunk*, in company with twenty, for *Kuſhkuſhkee*; on the road *Shingas* addreſſed himſelf to me, and aſked, if I did not think, that, if he came to the Engliſh, they would hang him, as they had offered a great reward for his head. He ſpoke in a very ſoft and eaſy manner. I told him that was a great while ago, it was all forgotten and wiped clean away; that the

---

Revolution. Finding that impossible, he joined the American cause (1778), and brought an Indian contingent to the aid of General McIntosh at Fort Laurens; dying, however, before the attack was made on the Sandusky towns. He was always a firm friend of the Moravians, and though of small stature was one of the best and bravest of Delaware chiefs.

There were two chiefs known by the name of Killbuck, the younger of whom was the more famous. His Indian name was Gelelemend, and he was a grandson of the great chief Netawatwes. Born near Lehigh Water Gap in the decade 1730-40, he removed to the Allegheny with the Delawares, and later to the Muskingum, where was a village called Killbuck's Town. Like White Eyes, he was a firm friend of peace and of the whites, and his life was imperilled because of this advocacy. He joined the Moravians, and was baptized as William Henry, about 1788. Later he removed to Pittsburg to secure protection from his enemies, but died at Goshen in 1811. A lineal descendant of Killbuck is at present a Moravian missionary in Alaska.—ED.

[46] That is, go on ſteadily with this good work of eſtabliſhing a peace.—C. T.?]

Engliſh would receive him very kindly. Then *Daniel* interrupted me, and ſaid to *Shingas*, "Do not believe him, he tells nothing but idle lying ſtories. Wherefore did the *Engliſh* hire one thouſand two hundred *Indians*[47] to kill us." I proteſted it was falſe; he ſaid, G–d d–n[48] you for a fool; did you not ſee the woman lying [in] the road that was killed by the *Indians*, that the *Engliſh* hired? I ſaid, "Brother do conſider how many thouſand *Indians* the *French* have hired to kill the *Engliſh*, and how many they have killed along the frontiers." Then *Daniel* ſaid, "D–n you, why do not you and the *French* fight on the ſea? You come here only to cheat the poor *Indians*, and take their land from them." Then *Shingas* told him to be ſtill; for he did not know what he ſaid. We arrived at *Kuſhkuſhkee* before night, and I informed *Piſquetumen* of *Daniel's* behaviour, at which he appeared ſorry.

29th.— I dined with *Shingas*; he told me, though the *Engliſh* had ſet a great price on his head, he had never thought to revenge himſelf, but was always very kind to any priſoners that were brought in;[49] and that he aſſured the Governor, he would do all in his power to bring about an eſtablished peace, and wiſhed he could be certain of the *Engliſh* being in earneſt.

Then ſeven chiefs preſent ſaid, when the Governor ſends the next meſſenger, let him ſend two or three white men, at leaſt, to confirm the thing, and not ſend ſuch a man as *Daniel*; they did not underſtand him; he always ſpeaks, ſaid they, as if he was drunk; and if a great many of them had not known me, they ſhould not know what to think; for every thing I ſaid he contradicted. I aſſured them I would faithfully inform the Governor of what they ſaid, and they ſhould ſee, as meſſengers, other guiſe *Indians* than *Daniel*, for the time to come; and I farther informed them, that he was not ſent by the Governor, but came on his own accord; and I would endeavour to prevent his coming back. *Daniel* demanded of me his pay, and I gave him three dollars; and he took as much wampum from me as he pleaſed, and would not ſuffer me to count it. I imagined there was about two thouſand.

---

[47] Meaning the *Cherokees*.—[C. T. ?]

[48] Some of the firſt *Engliſh* ſpeech, that the *Indians* learn from the traders, is ſwearing.—[C. T. ?]

[49] Heckewelder testifies that Shingas, though a dreaded foe in battle, was never known to treat prisoners cruelly. See his *Indian Nations*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania *Memoirs* (Philadelphia, 1876), xii, pp. 269, 270.—Ed.

About night, nine *Tawaas* paſt by here, in their way to the *French* fort.

30th and 31ſt.—The *Indians* feaſted greatly, during which time, I ſeveral times begged of them to conſider and diſpatch me.

September 1ſt.—*Shingas*, King *Beaver*, *Delaware George*, and *Piſquetumen*, with ſeveral other captains ſaid to me,

"Brother, We have thought a great deal ſince God has brought you to us; and this is a matter of great conſequence, which we cannot readily anſwer; we think on it, and will anſwer you as ſoon as we can. Our feaſt hinders us; all our young men, women and children are glad to ſee you; before you came, they all agreed together to go and join the *French*; but ſince they have ſeen you, they all draw back; though we have great reaſon to believe you intend to drive us away, and ſettle the country; or elſe, why do you come to fight in the land that God has given us?"

I ſaid, we did not intend to take the land from them;

but only to drive the *French* away. They ſaid, they knew better; for that they were informed ſo by our greateſt traders; and ſome Juſtices of the Peace had told them the ſame, and the *French*, ſaid they, tell us much the ſame thing,—"that the *Engliſh* intend to deſtroy us, and take our lands;" but the land is ours, and not theirs; therefore, we ſay, if you will be at peace with us, we will ſend the *French* home. It is you that have begun the war, and it is neceſſary that you hold faſt, and be not diſcouraged, in the work of peace. We love you more than you love us; for when we take any priſoners from you, we treat them as our own children. We are poor, and yet we clothe them as well as we can, though you ſee our children are as naked as at the firſt. By this you may ſee that our hearts are better than yours. It is plain that you white people are the cauſe of this war; why do not you and the *French* fight in the old country, and on the ſea? Why do you come to fight on our land? This makes every body believe, you want to take the land from us by force, and ſettle it.[50]

I told them, "Brothers, as for my part, I have not one foot of land, nor do I deſire to have any; and if I had any land, I had rather give it to you, than take any from you. Yes, brothers, if I die, you will get a little more land from me; for I ſhall then no longer walk on that ground, which God has made. We told you that you ſhould keep nothing in your heart, but bring it before the council fire, and before the Governor, and his council; they will readily hear you; and I promiſe you, what they anſwer they will ſtand to. I further read to you what agreements they made about *Wioming*,[51] and they ſtand to them.''

---

[50] The Indians, having plenty of land, are no niggards of it. They ſometimes give large tracts to their friends freely; and when they ſell it, they make moſt generous bargains. But ſome *fraudulent purchaſes*, in which they were groſſly impoſed on, and ſome *violent intruſions*, imprudently and wickedly made without purchaſe, have rendered them jealous that we intend finally to take all from them by force. We ſhould endeavour to recover our credit with them by fair purchaſes and honeſt payments; and then there is no doubt but they will readily ſell us, at reaſonable rates, as much, from time to time, as we can poſſibly have occaſion for.—[C. T. ?]

They ſaid, ''Brother, your heart is good, you ſpeak always ſincerely; but we know there are always a great number of people that want to get rich; they never have enough; look, we do not want to be rich, and take away that which others have. God has given you the tame creatures; we do not want to take them from you. God has given to us the deer, and other wild creatures, which we muſt feed on; and we rejoice in that which ſprings out of the ground, and thank God for it. Look now, my brother, the white people think we have no brains in our heads; but that they are great and big, and that makes them make war with us: we are but a little handful to what you are; but remember, when you look for a wild turkey you cannot always find it, it is ſo little it hides itſelf under the buſhes: and when you hunt for a rattleſnake, you cannot find it; and perhaps it will bite you before you ſee it. However, ſince you are ſo great and big, and we ſo little, do you uſe your greatneſs and ſtrength in compleating this work of peace. This is the firſt time that we ſaw or heard of you, ſince the war begun, and we have great reaſon to think about it, ſince ſuch a great body of you comes into our lands.[52] It is told us, that you and the *French* contrived the war, to waſte the *Indians* between you; and that you and the *French* intended to divide the land between you: this was told us by the chief of the *Indian* traders; and they ſaid further, brothers, this is the laſt time we ſhall come among you; for the *French* and the *Engliſh* intend to kill all the *Indians*, and then divide the land among themſelves.

---

[51] The agreement made with *Teedyuſcung*, that he ſhould enjoy the *Wioming* lands, and have houſes built there for him and his people.—[C. T. ?]

[52] The army under *General Forbes*.—[C. T. ?]

Then they addreſſed themſelves to me, and ſaid, "Brother, I ſuppoſe you know ſomething about it; or has the Governor ſtopped your mouth, that you cannot tell us?"

Then I ſaid, "Brothers, I am very ſorry to ſee you ſo jealous. I am your own fleſh and blood, and ſooner than I would tell you any ſtory that would be of hurt to you, or your children, I would ſuffer death: and if I did not know that it was the deſire of the Governor, that we ſhould renew our old brotherly love and friendſhip, that ſubſiſted between our grandfathers, I would not have undertaken this journey. I do aſſure you of mine and the people's honeſty. If the *French* had not been here, the *Engliſh* would not have come; and conſider, brothers, whether, in ſuch a caſe, we can always ſit ſtill."

Then they ſaid, "It is a thouſand pities we did not know this ſooner; if we had, it would have been peace long before now."

Then I ſaid, "My brothers, I know you have been wrongly perſuaded by many wicked people; for you muſt know, that there are a great many Papiſts in the country, in *French* intereſt, who appear like gentlemen, and have ſent many runaway Iriſh papiſt ſervants[53] among you, who have put bad notions into your heads, and ſtrengthened you againſt your brothers the *Engliſh*.

---

[53] The *Indian* traders uſed to buy the tranſported *Iriſh*, and other convicts, as ſervants, to be employed in carrying up the goods among the *Indians*. The ill behaviour of theſe people has always hurt the character of the *Engliſh* among the *Indians*.—[C. T.?]

"Brothers, I beg that you would not believe every idle and falſe ſtory, that ill-deſigning people may bring to you againſt us your brothers. Let us not hearken to what lying and fooliſh people may bring to you, againſt us your brothers. Let us not hearken to what lying and fooliſh people ſay, but let us hear what wiſe and good people ſay; they will tell us what is good for us and our children."

Mem. There are a great number of *Iriſh* traders now among the *Indians*, who have always endeavoured to ſpirit up the *Indians* againſt the *Engliſh*; which made ſome, that I was acquainted with from their infancy, deſire the chiefs to enquire of me, for that they were certain I would ſpeak the truth.

Piſquetumen now told me, we could not go to the General, that it was very dangerous, the *French* having ſent out ſeveral ſcouts to wait for me on the road. And further, *Piſquetumen* told me, it was a pity the Governor had no ear,[54] to bring him intelligence; that the *French* had three ears, whom they rewarded with great preſents; and ſignified, that he and *Shingas* would be ears, at the ſervice of his honour, if he pleaſed.

2d.— I bade *Shingas* to make haſte and diſpatch me, and once more deſired to know of them, if it was poſſible for them to guide me to the General. Of all which they told me they would conſider; and *Shingas* gave me his hand, and ſaid, "Brother, the next time you come, I will return with you to *Philadelphia*, and will do all in my power to prevent any body's coming to hurt the *Engliſh* more."

3d.— To-day I found myſelf unwell, and made a little tea, which refreſhed me: had many very pretty diſcourſes with *George*. In the afternoon they called a council together, and gave me the following anſwer in council; the ſpeaker addreſſing the Governor and people of *Pennſylvania*:

---

[54] No ſpy among his enemies.—[C. T. ?]

"Brethren, It is a great many days ſince we have ſeen or heard from you.[55] I now ſpeak to you in behalf of all the nations, that have heard you heretofore.

"Brethren, it is the first meſſage which we have ſeen or heard from you. Brethren, you have talked of that peace and friendſhip which we had formerly with you. Brethren, we tell you to be ſtrong, and always remember that friendſhip, which we had formerly. Brethren, we deſire you would be ſtrong, and let us once more hear of our good friendſhip and peace, we had formerly. Brethren, we deſire that you make haſte, and let us hear of you again; for, as yet, we have not heard you rightly." Gives a ſtring.

"Brethren, hear what I have to ſay: look, brethren, we, who have now ſeen and heard you, we, who are preſent, are part of all the ſeveral nations, that heard you ſome days ago; we ſee that you are ſorry we have not that friendſhip, we formerly had.

"Look, brethren, we at *Allegheny* are likewiſe ſorry we have not that friendſhip with you, which we formerly had. Brethren, we long for that peace and friendſhip we had formerly. Brethren, it is good that you deſire that friendſhip, that was formerly among our fathers and grandfathers. Brethren, we will tell you, you muſt not let that friendſhip be quite loſt, which was formerly between us.

---

[55] That is, ſince we had a friendly intercourſe with each other. The frequent repetition of the word, *Brethren*, is the effect of their rules of politeneſs, which enjoin, in all converſations, a conſtant remembrance of the relation ſubſiſting between the parties, eſpecially where that relation implies any affection, or reſpect. It is like the perpetual repetitions among us, of *Sir*, or, *Madam*, or, *Your Lordſhip*. In the ſame manner the *Indians* at every ſentence repeat, *My Father, My Uncle, My Couſin, My Brother, My Friend*, &c.—[C. T.?]

"Now, brethren, it is three years ſince we dropt that peace and friendſhip, which we formerly had with you. Brethren, it was dropt, and lay buried in the ground, where you and I ſtand, in the middle between us both. Brethren, I ſee you have digged up, and revived, that friendſhip, which was buried in the ground; and now you have it, hold it faſt. Do be ſtrong, brethren, and exert yourſelves, that that friendſhip may be well eſtablished and finiſhed between us. Brethren, if you will be ſtrong, it is in your power to finiſh that peace and friendſhip well. Therefore, brethren, we deſire you to be ſtrong and eſtabliſh it, and make known to all the *Engliſh* this peace and friendſhip, that it may embrace all and cover all. As you are of one nation and colour, in all the *Engliſh* governments, ſo let the peace be the ſame with all. Brethren, when you have finiſhed this peace, which you have begun; when it is known every where amongſt your brethren, and you have every where agreed together on this peace and friendſhip, then you will be pleaſed to ſend the great peace belt to us at *Allegheny*.

"Brethren, when you have ſettled this peace and friendſhip, and finiſhed it well, and you ſend the great peace-belt to me, I will ſend it to all the nations of my colour, they will all join to it, and we all will hold it faſt.

"Brethren, when all the nations join to this friendſhip, then the day will begin to ſhine clear over us. When we hear once more of you, and we join together, then the day will be ſtill, and no wind, or ſtorm, will come over us, to diſturb us.

"Now, brethren, you know our hearts, and what we have to ſay; be ſtrong; if you do what we have now told you, and in this peace all the nations agree to join. Now, brethren, let the king of *England* know what our mind is as ſoon as poſſibly you can."[56] Gives a belt of eight rows.

I received the above ſpeech and belt from the underwritten, who are all captains and counſellors.

Beaver, King,
Delaware George,
Pisquetumen,
Tasucamin,
Awakanomin,
Cushawmekwy,
Keyheynapalin,
Captain Peter,
Macomal,
Popauce,
Washaocautaut,
Cochquacaukehlton,
John Hickomen, and
Kill Buck.

Delaware George ſpoke as follows:

"Look, brothers, we are here of three different nations. I am of the Unami nation:[57] I have heard all the ſpeeches that you have made to us with the many other nations.

"Brothers, you did let us know, that every one that takes hold of this peace-belt, you would take them by the hand, and lead them to the council fire, where our grandfathers kept good councils. So ſoon as I heard this, I took hold of it.

---

[56] In this ſpeech the *Indians* carefully guard the honour of their nation, by frequently intimating, that the peace is *ſought by the Engliſh*: *you have talked of peace*: *you are ſorry for the war*: *you have digged up the peace, that was buried,* &c. Then they declare their readineſs to grant peace, if the Engliſh agree to its being general for all the colonies. The *Indian* word, that is tranſlated, be ſtrong, ſo often repeated, is an expreſſion they uſe to ſpirit up perſons, who have undertaken ſome difficult task, as to lift, or move, a great weight, or execute a difficult enterprise; nearly equivalent to our word, *courage*! *courage*!—[C. T.?]

[57] The three tribes of the Delaware nation — the Unamis, Unalachtgo, and Minsi — were designated by the totems turtle, turkey, and wolf. The chief of the first of these was the head chief of the nation, being chosen and installed with great ceremony and rejoicing. See Heckewelder, *Indian Nations*, pp. 51, 53.— Ed.

"Brother, I now let you know that my heart never was parted from you. I am ſorry that I ſhould make friendſhip with the *French* againſt the *Engliſh*. I now aſſure you my heart ſticks cloſe to the Engliſh intereſt. One of our great captains, when he heard it, immediately took hold of it as well as myſelf. Now, Brother, I let you know that you ſhall ſoon ſee me by your council fire, and then I ſhall hear from you myſelf, the plain truth, in every reſpect.

"I love that which is good, like as our grandfathers did: they choſe to ſpeak the ſentiments of their mind: all the *Five Nations* know me, and know that I always ſpoke truth; and ſo you ſhall find, when I come to your council fire." Gives a ſtring.

The above *Delaware George* had in company with him,

CUSHAWMEKWY,
KEHKEHNOPATIN,
CAPTAIN PETER,
JOHN PETER,
STINFEOR.

4th.— Preſent, *Shingas*, King *Beaver*, *Piſquetumen*, and ſeveral others. I aſked what they meant by ſaying, "*They had not rightly heard me yet.*" They ſaid,

"Brother, you very well know that you have collected all your young men about the country, which makes a large body;[58] and now they are ſtanding *before our doors*;[59] you come with good news and fine ſpeeches. Brother, this is what makes us jealous, and we do not know what to think of it: if you had brought the news of peace before your army had begun to march, it would have cauſed a great deal more good. We do not ſo readily believe you, becauſe a great many great men and traders have told us, long before the war, that you and the *French* intended to join and cut all the *Indians* off. Theſe were people of your own colour, and your own countrymen; and ſome told us to join the *French*; for that they would be our fathers: beſides, many runaways have told us the ſame ſtory; and ſome we took priſoners told us how you would uſe us, if you caught us: therefore, brother, I ſay, we cannot conclude, at this time, but muſt ſee and hear you once more.'' And further they ſaid,

---

[58] Meaning General Forbes's army.— [C. T. ?]

[59] *i. e.* Juſt ready to enter our country.— [C. T. ?]

''Now, brother, you are here with us, you are our fleſh and blood, ſpeak from the bottom of your heart, will not the *French* and *Engliſh* join together to cut off the *Indians*? Speak, brother, from your heart, and tell us the truth, and let us know who were the beginners of the war.''

Then I delivered myſelf thus:

''Brothers, I love you from the bottom of my heart. I am extremely ſorry to ſee the jealousy ſo deeply rooted in your hearts and minds. I have told you the truth; and yet, if I was to tell it you a hundred times, it ſeems you would not rightly believe me. My *Indian* brothers, I wiſh you would draw your hearts to God, that he may convince you of the truth.

''I do now declare, before God, that the *Engliſh* never did, nor never will, join with the French to deſtroy you. As far as I know, the *French* are the beginners of this war. Brothers, about twelve years ago, you may remember, they had war with the Engliſh, and they both agreed to articles of peace. The *Engliſh* gave up *Cape Breton* in *Acadia*, but the *French* never gave up the part of that country, which they had agreed to give up; and, in a very little time, made their *Children* ſtrike the *Engliſh.* This was the firſt cauſe of the war. Now, brothers; if any body ſtrike you three times, one after another, you ſtill ſit ſtill and conſider: they ſtrike you again, then, my brothers, you ſay, it is time, and you will riſe up to defend yourſelves. Now, my brothers, this is exactly the caſe between the *French* and *Engliſh*. Conſider farther, my brothers, what a great number of our poor back inhabitants have been killed ſince the *French* came to the *Ohio*. The French are the cauſe of their death, and if they were not there, the *Engliſh* would not trouble themſelves to go there. They go no where to war, but where the French are. Thoſe wicked people that ſet you at variance with the *Engliſh*, by telling you many wicked ſtories, are papiſts in French pay: beſides, there are many among us, in the *French* ſervice, who appear like gentlemen, and buy Iriſh papiſt ſervants, and promiſe them great rewards to run away to you and ſtrengthen you againſt the *Engliſh*, by making them appear as black as devils."

This day arrived here two hundred *French* and *Indians*, on their way to fort *Duqueſne*. They ſtaid all night. In the middle of the night king *Beaver's* daughter died, on which a great many guns were fired in the town.

5th.— It made a general ſtop in my journey. The *French* ſaid to their Children, they ſhould catch me privately, or get my ſcalp. The commander wanted to examine me, as he was going to *fort Duqueſne*. When they told me of it, I ſaid, as he was going to *fort Duqueſne*, he might enquire about me there: I had nothing at all to ſay, or do with the *French*: they would tell them every particular they wanted to know in the fort. They all came into the houſe where I was, as if they would ſee a new creature.

In the afternoon there came ſix *Indians*, and brought three German priſoners, and two ſcalps of the *Catabaws*.

As *Daniel* blamed the *Engliſh*, that they never paid him for his trouble, I aſked him whether he was pleaſed with what I paid him. He ſaid, no. I ſaid, "Brother, you took as much as you pleaſed." I aſked you, whether you was ſatisfied; you ſaid, yes. I told him, I was aſhamed to hear him blame the country ſo. I told him, "You ſhall have for this journey whatever you deſire, when I reach the inhabitants."

6th.— *Piſquetumen*, *Tom Hickman* and *Shingas* told me,

"Brother, it is good that you have ſtayed ſo long with us; we love to ſee you, and wiſh to ſee you here longer; but ſince you are ſo deſirous to go, you may ſet off to morrow: *Piſquetumen* has brought you here, and he may carry you home again: you have ſeen us, and we have talked a great deal together, which we have not done for a long time before. Now, Brother, we love you, but cannot help wondering why the *Engliſh* and *French* do not make up with one another, and tell one another not to fight on our land."

I told them, "Brother, if the *Engliſh* told the *French* ſo a thouſand times, they never would go away. Brother, you know ſo long as the world has ſtood there has not been ſuch a war. You know when the French lived on the other ſide, the war was there, and here we lived in peace. Conſider how many thouſand men are killed, and how many houſes are burned ſince the *French* lived here; if they had not been here it would not have been ſo; you know we do not blame you; we blame the *French*; they are the cauſe of this war; therefore, we do not come to hurt you, but to chaſtiſe the *French*."

They told me, that at the great council, held at *Onondago*, among the *Five Nations*, before the war began (*Conrad Weiſer* was there, and wrote every thing down) it was ſaid to the *Indians* at the *Ohio*, that they ſhould let the *French* alone there, and leave it entirely to the *Five Nations*; the *Five Nations* would know what to do with them. Yet ſoon after two hundred *French* and *Indians* came and built *Fort Duqueſne.*

King *Beaver* and *Shingas* ſpoke to *Piſquetumen.*

"Brother, you told us that the Governor of *Philadelphia* and *Teedyuſcung* took this man out of their boſoms, and put him into your boſom, that you ſhould bring him here; and you have brought him here to us; and we have ſeen and heard him; and now we give him into your boſom, to bring him to the ſame place again, before the Governor; but do not let him quite looſe; we ſhall rejoice when we ſhall ſee him here again." They deſired me to ſpeak to the Governor, in their behalf, as follows:

"Brother, we beg you to remember our oldeſt brother, *Piſquetumen*, and furniſh him with good cloathes, and reward him well for his trouble; for we ſhall look upon him when he comes back."

7th.— When we were ready to go, they began to council which courſe we ſhould go, to be ſafeſt; and then they hunted for the horſes, but could not find them; and ſo we loſt that day's journey.

It is a troubleſome croſs and heavy yoke to draw this people: They can puniſh and ſqueeze a body's heart to the utmoſt. I ſuſpect the reaſon they kept me here ſo long was by inſtigation of the *French*. I remember ſomebody told me, the *French* told them to keep me twelve days longer, for that they were afraid I ſhould get back too ſoon, and give information to the general. My heart has been very heavy here, becauſe they kept me for no purpoſe. The Lord knows how they have been counſelling about my life; but they did not know who was my protector and deliverer: I believe my Lord has been too ſtrong againſt them; my enemies have done what lies in their power.

8th.— We prepared for our journey on the morning, and made ourſelves ready. There came ſome together and examined me what I had wrote yeſterday. I told them, I wondered what need they had to concern themſelves about my writing. They ſaid, if they knew I had wrote about the priſoners, they would not let me go out of the town. I told them what I writ was my duty to do. "Brothers, I tell you, I am not afraid of you, if there were a thouſand more. I have a good conſcience before God and man. I tell you I have wrote nothing about the priſoners. I tell you, Brothers, this is not good; there's a bad ſpirit in your heart, which breeds that jealouſy; and it will keep you ever in fear, that you will never get reſt. I beg you would pray to God, for grace to reſiſt that wicked ſpirit, that breeds ſuch wicked jealouſies in you; which is the reaſon you have kept me here ſo long. How often have I begged of you to diſpatch me? I am aſhamed to ſee you ſo jealous; I am not, in the leaſt, afraid of you. Have I not brought writings to you? and what, do you think I muſt not carry ſome home, to the Governor? or, ſhall I ſhut my mouth, and ſay nothing? Look into your hearts, and ſee if it would be right or wrong, if any body gives a ſalutation to their friends, and it is not returned in the ſame way. You told me many times how kind you were to the priſoners, and now you are afraid that any of them ſhould ſpeak to me."[60]

They told me, they had cauſe to be afraid; and then made a draught, and ſhewed me how they were ſurrounded with war. Then I told them, if they would be quiet, and keep at a diſtance, they need not fear. Then they went away, very much aſhamed, one after another. I told my men, that we muſt make haſte and go; accordingly we ſet off, in the afternoon, from *Kuſhkuſhkee*, and came ten miles.

---

[60] Two of the prisoners mention their pleasure at seeing Post, and the fact that the Indians forbade them to communicate with him. See "Narrative of Marie le Roy and Barbara Leininger," *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd series (Harrisburg, 1878), vii, pp. 401-412.— Ed.

9th.— We took a little foot-path hardly to be ſeen. We left it, and went through thick buſhes, till we came to a mire, which we did not ſee, till we were in it; and *Tom Hickman* fell in, and almoſt broke his leg. We had hard work before we could get the horſe out again. The Lord helped me, that I got ſafe from my horſe. I and *Piſquetumen* had enough to do to come through. We paſſed many ſuch places: it rained all day; and we got a double portion of it, becauſe we received all that hung on the buſhes. We were as wet as if we were ſwimming all the day; and at night we laid ourſelves down in a ſwampy place to ſleep, where we had nothing but the heavens for our covering.

10th.— We had but little to live on. *Tom Hickman* ſhot a deer on the road. Every thing here, upon the *Ohio*, is extremely dear, much more ſo than in *Pennſylvania*: I gave for one diſh of corn four hundred and ſixty *wampum*. They told me that the Governor of *fort Duqueſne* kept a ſtore of his own, and that all the *Indians* muſt come and buy the goods of him; and when they come and buy, he tells them, if they will go to war, they ſhall have as much goods as they pleaſe. Before I ſet off, I heard further, that a *French* captain who goes to all the *Indian* towns[61] came to *Sacunck*, and ſaid, "Children, will you not come and help your father againſt the *Engliſh*?" They anſwered, "Why ſhould we go to war againſt our brethren? They are now our friends." "O! Children," ſaid he, "I hope you do not own them for friends." "Yes," ſaid they, "We do; we are their friends, and we hope they will remain ours." "O! Children, ſaid he, you muſt not believe what you have heard, and what has been told you by that man." They ſaid to him, "Yes, we do believe him more than we do you: it was you that ſet us againſt them; and we will by and by have peace with them;" and then he ſpoke not a word more, but returned to the fort. So, I hope, ſome good is done: praiſed be the name of the Lord.

---

[61] He was ſent to collect the *Indians* together, to attack General Forbes's army, once more, on their march.—[C. T.?]

11th.— Being Monday, we went over *Antigoc*:[62] we went down a very ſteep hill, and our horſes ſlipt ſo far, that I expected, every moment, they would fall heels over head. We found freſh *Indian* tracts on the other ſide of the river. We croſſed *Allegheny* river, and went through the buſhes upon a high hill, and ſlept upon the ſide of the mountain, without fire, for fear of the enemy. It was a cold night, and I had but a thin blanket to cover myſelf.

12th.— We made a little fire, to warm ourſelves in the morning. Our horſes began to be weary with climbing up and down theſe ſteep mountains. We came this night to the top of a mountain, where we found a log-houſe. Here we made a ſmall fire, juſt to boil ourſelves a little victuals. The *Indians* were very much afraid, and lay with their guns and tomhocks on all night. They heard ſomebody run and whiſper in the night. I ſlept very ſound, and in the morning they aſked me, if I was not afraid the enemy *Indians* would kill me. I ſaid, "No, I am not afraid of the *Indians*, nor the devil himſelf: I fear my great Creator, God." "Aye, they ſaid, you know you will go to a good place when you die, but we do not know that: that makes us afraid."

---

[62] The creek, here called "Antigoc" was probably Venango or the French Creek, which the Delawares designated as Attigé.— Ed.

13th.— In the afternoon we twice croſſed *Chowatin*, and came to *Poncheſtanning*,[63] an old deſerted Indian town, that lies on the ſame creek. We went through a bad ſwamp, where were very thick ſharp thorns, ſo that they tore our cloaths and fleſh, both hands and face, to a bad degree. We had this kind of road all the day. In the evening we made a fire, and then they heard ſomething ruſh, in the buſhes, as though they heard ſomebody walk. Then we went about three gun-ſhot from our fire, and could not find a place to lie down on, for the innumerable rocks; ſo that we were obliged to get ſmall ſtones to fill up the hollow places in the rocks, for our bed; but it was very uneaſy; almoſt ſhirt and ſkin grew together. They kept watch one after another all night.

14th.— In the morning, I aſked them what made them afraid. They ſaid, I knew nothing; the *French* had ſet a great price on my head; and they knew there was gone out a great ſcout to lie in wait for me. We went over great mountains and a very bad road.

15th.— We came to *Suſquehanna*, and croſſed it ſix times, and came to *Catawaweſhink*. where had been an old *Indian* town.[64] In the evening there came three *Indians*, and ſaid they ſaw two *Indian* tracks, which came to the place where we ſlept, and turned back, as if to give information of us to a party; ſo that we were ſure they followed us.

---

[63] The Indian name of this town, in Jefferson County, on the Mahoning Creek, is usually given as Punxatawny.— Ed.

[64] Probably this was the town called "Calamaweshink" or "Chinklemoose," Clearfield.— Ed.

16th and 17th.— We croſſed the mountain.

18th.— Came to the *Big Iſland*, where having nothing to live on, we were obliged to ſtay to hunt.

19th.— We met 20 warriors, who were returning from the inhabitants, with five priſoners and one ſcalp; ſix of them were *Delawares*, the reſt *Mingoes*. We ſat down all in one ring together. I informed them where I had been, and what was done; they aſked me to go back a little, and ſo I did, and ſlept all night with them. I informed them of the particulars of the peace propoſed; they ſaid, "If they had known ſo much before, they would not have gone to war. Be ſtrong; if you make a good peace, then we will bring all the priſoners back again." They killed two deer, and gave me one.

20th.— We took leave of each other, and went on our journey, and arrived the 22d at *fort Auguſta*, in the afternoon, very weary and hungry; but greatly rejoiced of our return from this tedious journey.

There is not a prouder, or more high minded people, in themſelves, than the Indians. They think themſelves the wiſeſt and prudenteſt men in the world; and that they can over-power both the *French* and *Engliſh* when they pleaſe. The white people are, in their eyes, nothing at all. They ſay, that through their conjuring craft they can do what they pleaſe, and nothing can withſtand them In their way of fighting they have this method, to ſee that they firſt ſhoot the officers and commanders; and then, they ſay, we ſhall be ſure to have them. They alſo ſay, that if their conjurers run through the middle of our people, no bullet can hurt them. They ſay too, that when they have ſhot the commanders, the ſoldiers will all be confuſed, and will not know what to do. They ſay of themſelves, that every one of them is like a king and captain, and fights for himſelf. By this way they imagine they can overthrow any body of men, that may come againſt them. They ſay, "The *Engliſh* people are fools; they hold their guns half man high, and then let them ſnap: we take ſight and have them at a ſhot, and ſo do the *French*; they do not only ſhoot with a bullet, but big ſwan ſhot." They ſay, the French load with a bullet and ſix ſwan-ſhot. They further ſay, "We take care to have the firſt ſhot at our enemies, and then they are half dead before they begin to fight."

The *Indians* are a people full of jealouſy, and will not eaſily truſt any body; and they are very eaſily affronted, and brought into jealouſy; then afterwards they will have nothing at all to do with thoſe they ſuſpect; and it is not brought ſo eaſy out of their minds; they keep it to their graves, and leave the ſeed of it in their children and grand children's minds; ſo, if they can, they will revenge themſelves for every imagined injury. They are a very diſtruſtful people. Through their imagination and reaſon they think themſelves a thouſand times ſtronger than all other people. *Fort du Queſne* is ſaid to be undermined. The *French* have given out, that, if we overpower them, and they ſhould die, we ſhould certainly all die with them. When I came to the fort, the garriſon, it was ſaid, conſiſted of about one thouſand four hundred men; and I am told they will now be full three thouſand *French* and *Indians*. They are almoſt all *Canadians*, and will certainly meet the general before he comes to the fort, in an ambuſh. You may depend upon it the *French* will make no open field-battle, as in the old country, but lie in ambuſh. The *Canadians* are all hunters. The *Indians* have agreed to draw back; but how far we may give credit to their promiſes the Lord knows. It is the beſt way to be on our guard againſt them, as they really could with one thouſand overpower eight thouſand.

Thirty-two nights I lay in the woods; the heavens were my covering. The dew came ſo hard ſometimes, that it pinched cloſe to the ſkin. There was nothing that laid ſo heavy on my heart, as the man that went along with me. He thwarted me in every thing I ſaid or did; not that he did it againſt me, but againſt the country, on whoſe buſineſs I was ſent: I was afraid he would overthrow what I went about. When he was with the *Engliſh* he would ſpeak againſt the *French*, and when with the *French* againſt the *Engliſh*. The *Indians* obſerved that he was a falſe fellow, and deſired me, that I would not bring him any more, to tranſact any buſineſs between the *Engliſh* and them; and told me, it was through his means I could not have the liberty to talk with the priſoners.

Praiſe and glory be to the *Lamb*, that has been ſlain, and brought me through the country of dreadful jealouſy and miſtruſt, where the prince of this world has his rule and government over the children of diſobedience.

The Lord has preſerved me through all the dangers and difficulties, that I have ever been under. He directed me according to his will, by his holy ſpirit. I had no one to converſe with but him. He brought me under a thick, heavy, and dark cloud, into the open air; for which I adore, praiſe, and worſhip the Lord my God, that I know has graſped me in his hands, and has forgiven me for all ſins, and ſent and waſhed my heart with his moſt precious blood; that I now live not for myſelf, but for him that made me; and to do his holy will is my pleaſure. I own that, in the children of light, there dwells another kind of ſpirit, than there does in the children of this world; therefore, theſe two ſpirits cannot rightly agree in fellowſhip.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST.

with the utmost Rigour that may be by Law: And I do hereby earnestly recommend it in a more especial Manner to the Magistrates, and all other Officers, whose more immediate Duty it is, that they take all proper Measures to detect and bring to condign Punishment all Offenders herein, and give all due Encouragement to Persons to discover and give Information against such Offenders; and to take care that the Moiety of the Penalty of Twenty Pounds Forfeiture, by the said Laws, for each Offence, be recovered, and paid to such Informers. And in case of the Inability of the Offender to pay the same upon their Conviction, that then the Justices do give the Informer, or Prosecutor, a Certificate or Order upon the Provincial Treasurer for the Five Pounds, which, upon Sight of such Certificate, he is, by the said Laws, required to pay. And hereof all persons concerned are to take Notice, and not to fail in their Obedience, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Easton, this Twenty-second Day of September, in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. Annoque Domini, 1758.

WILLIAM DENNY.*

By his Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

JOURNAL OF FREDERICK POST, 1758.†

July 15th. This day I received orders from his Honour, the Governor, to sett out on my intended Journey, & Proceeded as far as Germantown, where I found all the Indians drunk; Willm M'Kaking returned to Philada for a horse that was promised him.

16th. This day I waited for the said M'Kaking, 'till most dinner time, & when he came, he could hardly stand, being very drunk, & seeing he could Proceed no farther, I left him with the rest, & went on to Bethlehem.

17th. I arrived at Bethlehem, & prepared for my Journey.

18th. I read over both Treatties, that held at East town, and that at Philada, and made myself acquainted with the particulars of each.

19th. With much difficulty I perswaded the Indians to leave Bethlehem, and travelled this day no farther than Hazes. Had a hard shower of Rain.

---

* See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 172.

† Referred to in Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 147–8, and also p. 223.

20th. Arrived at Fort Allen.

21st. I called together my company, to know if we should not Proceed, they complained they were sick & must rest that day. This day I think Teedyuscung laid many obstacles in my way, and was very much aginst my proceeding; he said that he was afraid I should never return, that the Indians would kill me. About dinner time arrived two Indians from Wioming, and reported that John Jacobs was returned, and brought news, both from the French & Allegeny Indians; Teedyuscung call'd a Council, & proposed that I should go only to Wioming, & return with the Message his Son had brought, to Philada. I made answer that 'twas too late, that he should have mentioned that in Philada., that the Writings were drawn so as obliged me to go, if I was to lose my life.

22d. I desired my Companions to Prepare to set out; upon that Teedyuscung call'd them all together in the Fort, and protested against my going; his Reasons were, that he wac afraid the Indians would kill me, or the French gett me, and if that should be the case, he would be very sorry, and did not know what he should do. I gave for answer, that I did not know what to say, that it appear'd the French had a Publick Road to their Towns, and that they would not lett their own flesh & blood come near them, which I thought very hard, and if that is the case, the French are their Masters, that if I died in the undertaking, it would be as much for them as the English, & that I hoped my death would be attended with this advantage, that is, the means of saving many hundred lives; immediately on this, three rose up and offered to go with me the nearest way; I concluded to go thro' the Inhabitants under the Blue Mountains to Fort Augusta, where we arrived the 25th.

It gave me great pain to observe many Plantations deserted and laid waste, and could not but reflect on the distress the Poor owners must be drove to, who once liv'd in plenty; and Pray'd the Lord to restore peace and property to the distrest.

At Fort Augusta we were entertained very kindly; had our horses shod, one being lame, we changed for another.

Here we received by Indians from Diahoga, the disagreeable news of our Army being intirely cutt off at Ticonderoga, which discouraged one of my companions, (Aloppapeeton's son,) so much, that he would proceed no farther. Shamokin Daniel here asked me, if I thought he would be satisfied for his trouble, I told him every body that did any service for the Province, I hoped would be paid.

27th. They furnished us here with every thing nessary for our Journey, and we sett out with good courage; after we had rode about ten miles, were caught in a hard shower of rain.

28th. We came to Weheeponal, where the Road turns off for Wioming, and slept this night at Quenashawakee.

29th. We cross'd the Susquehanna over the Big Island, my companions were now very fearfull, and this night slept a great way from the Road, without a fire, but we could not sleep for bugs and musquetoes.

20th & 31st. We were glad when it was day, that we might sett out; we gott upon the Mountains, heavy Rains all night, the Heavens alone were our covering, and we accepted of all that poured thence.

August 1. We saw three Hoops on a Bush, to one there remain'd long white hair; our horses left us, I suppose not being fond of the dry food they met with on the Mountain, tho' with a good deal of trouble we found them again.

We slept this night on the same mountain.

2d. We came across several places where two Poles, Painted Red, were stuck in the ground, in order to tye their Prisoners; we arrived this night at Shinglimuce, where was the above marks; 'tis a disagreeable and melancholy sight to see the means they make use of, (according to their critical way,) to punish Flesh & Blood.

3d. We came this day to a part of the River Tobees, over the Mountains, a very bad road.

4th. We lost one of our horses, and with much difficulty found him, but was detain'd a whole day on that account. I had much conversation with Tesqutora, of which I intinded to inform myself farther when I got to my Journey's end.

5th. We sett out early this day, and made a good long stretch; cross'd the big River Tobees, and lodged between two Mountains, I had the misfortune to lose my pocket book, with three pound five shillings, and sundry other things, what writings it contained as illegable to any but myself.

6th. We passed all the mountains. The big River Weshawaucks, crost a fine meadow 2 miles in length, where we slept that night, having nothing to eat.

7th. We arrived a Fort Venango, situated between two mountains in a fork of the Ohio River. I prayed the Lord to Blind them as he did the enemies of Lot and Elisha, that I might pass unknown; when we arrived, the Fort being on the other side of the River, we haled, and desired them to fetch us over, which they were afraid to do, but shewed us a place where we might ford; we slept this night within half gun shot of the fort.

8th. This morning I hunted for my horse round the fort, within 10 yards of it; the Lord heard my Prayer, and I pass'd unknown, 'till we had mounted our horses to go off; when two came to take leave, who were much surpris'd at seeing me, but said nothing. By What I could learn of Pesquecum & the other Indians who were in the Fort, the whole Garrison consisted of only six men & one officer, blind of one eye, they inquired very much of the Indians concerning the English, whether they knew of any Party coming to attack them, which they were apprehensive of.

9th. Heavy Rains all night & day, we slept on Swampy ground.

10th. We immagined we were near Cushcushking, & after we had rode five miles, met three Frenchmen, who appeared very shy of us, but said nothing more than whether we knew of any English coming against Vinango Fort: after we had rode two miles farther, we mett with an Indian, & one that I took to be an English Indian Trader, he spoke good English, was very curious in examining every thing, particularly the Piece of Silver about Pesquetum's neck, he appeared by his countenance to be guilty; we inquired of them where we were, found ourselves lost, & within twenty miles of Fort Duquesne, we struck out of the Road to the right, and slept that night between two mountains; being destitute of food, two went to hunt, and the others to seek a road, but to no purpose.

11th. We went were they had kill'd two deers, I and Pesquetum roasted the meat, they two went to hunt for the road, to know which way we should go, one came back and found a road, the other lost himself.

12th. We all hunted for him, but in vain, we could not find him, so concluded to sett off, leaving such marks, that if he returned, he might know which way to follow us, and we left him some meat. We came to the River Conaquanosshan, an old Indian Town; we was then fifteen miles from Cushcushking.

13th. I gave four large strings to Pesquetum, and sent him before us to lett them know we were coming, with these words, Look Brethren, thy Brethren come a great way, & want to see thee by thy Fire, to smoak that good Tobacco which our good Grandfather used to smoak, and look upon that road that I came. I bring the words of great consequence from the Governor and People of Pensylvania, & from the King of England. Now I desire thee to call all the Kings and Cape'ns from all the Towns, that not one may be missing; I wish that my words may not be hid, or under cover, I want to speak loud, that all may hear me. I hope thee will bring me on the road, and lead me into the Town; I blind the French, that they do not hear nor see me of the great news I bring unto you.

Towards noon we came to a place where we met some Shawanese that us'd to live at Wioming, and know'd me, they receiv'd me very kindly, and was glad to see me I saluted them, & assured them that the Goverment of Pennsylvania wish'd them well, & wish'd to live in Peace and Friendship with them.

Before we came to the town, there came two men to lead us into the Town. King Beaver showed us a great house to live in; they soon came and shook hands with us, the number was about sixty young able men. After King Beaver came first and told to his people, hearken, we sett here and it don't come in our minds to see our Brethren the English, and now what has brought one before you, that you may see your Brethren the English, with your own eyes, and I wish you may take it into consideration; afterwards he turned himself to me and said, Brother, I am very glad to see you; I never thought we should have the opportunity to see one another more, and now I am very Glad, and thank God who has brought you to us, it is a very great satisfaction to me. I said, Brother, I rejoice from my heart, and thank God who has brought me to you, and I must rejoice you with great satisfaction from the Governor, the people of Pennsylvania, and your children the Friends, and as I have words of great consequence, I shall lay them before you when all the Kings and Capt'ns are called together from the other towns. I wish there may not be one missing, but that they may all be here to hear me. In the evening King Beaver came again, & told me they had made out in their Council, and sent out to all their towns, and it would take five days before they would come together. I thank'd him heartily that he was so carefull; there came ten other Capt'ns, and saluted me very heartily, one said to the others, now Brethren, we did not expect to see the English our Brethren, and now God help us, we shake hands with our Brethren the English, which we will not forget. They sett by our fire till midnight.

14th. They came early in the morning to our house, and it was full, and we had much talk together; Delaware George said he had not slept all night. I talk'd a great deal, so it is thro' the whole Town. The Frenchmen come there and would speak with me, there is 15 there Building houses for the Indians; the Capt'n is gone with 15 to another town; he can speak good Indian; the Indians say he is a cunning Fox; the get a great deal of goods from the French. The French cloath the Indians every year, men, women & children, and give them Powder and Lead, as much as they want.

15th. King Beaver has been informed of Teedyuscung's turning the Hatchet against the French, by the order of the Allegeny Indians, which he scrupled since they never told him so, but as he was informed it was his own doings, without the Perswasion of the Governor, he was then easy on that point. Then Delaware Daniel prepared a dinner, and called me and all the Kings and Captains to dine with him, and he said, Brother, we are as glad to see you in our middle, as if we din'd with the Governor and People in Philadelphia; we think a great deal since you have been, we never thought so much before. I thank'd them for their kind reception, and said it was something great that God had spared our lives to see one another again in the old Brother-like love and Friendship. There was in number thirteen.

In the evening King Beaver call'd me, and said, as his Young People were glad to see their Brother the English, they would have a Dance at my house by the Fire; first the men danced, and then the Women, 'till after midnight.

16th. The Kings and Captains call'd me, they wanted to hear what Teedyuscung said of them, and beg'd me to draw out the Writings; they never said any thing in that manner to Teedyuscung, nor sent any Message at all to the Governor, and since the French were there, Capt'ns would come to hear, and it would make disturbance. I read to them what Teedyuscung had said of them, & told them as Teedyuscung had spoke it in so powerfull a manner, they should hear it at Allegeny, beyond Allegeny, I would not hide it from; and now you have heard it by your own desire, I will draw out the writings, and leave it out. You may tell the other Kings and Captains of it when you come together.

17th. Early this Morning they call'd all the People together to clear the Place where they Intended to hold the Council, it being in the Middle of the Town. Cuskcuskking is divided into four Towns, each at a Distance from the others, & the whole consists of about Ninety Houses & two hundred able Warriors.

About noon two Messengers arrived from Fort Duquesne & the other Towns, they Brought three Large Belts & two big bundles of strings; there came with them a French Captn & 15 men; the two Messengers insisted that I should go to Fort Duquesne, that there was Eight different Nations there, who wanted to hear me; that if I brought good News they inclined to leave off War and live in Friendship with the English.

The above Messengers being Indian Captns, were very Surly, when I went to shake hands with one of them he gave me his little Finger, the other withdrew his hand entirely, upon which I appear'd as Stout as either, & withdrew mine as Quick as I could; their Rudeness to me was taken very Ill by the other Captains, who treated them in the same manner in their turn; I told them my orders was to go to the Indian Towns, & Kings, & Captains, & not to the French; that the English was at war with the French, but not with those Indians who withdrew from the French at a distance, & would be at Peace with the English.

King Beaver call'd me to his House at dinner time, and afterwards the French Captn, & said before the Frenchman, that the Indians were very Proud to see one of their Brothers the English among them, at which the French Capn appear'd low spirited, & seem'd to eat his Dinner with But little Appetite.

In the Afternoon the Indian Kings & Captns call'd me aside, & desired me to Read them the writings that I had; First, I Read part of the East town treaty to them, but they Presently stopt me and would not hear it; I then began with the Articles of Peace made with the Indians, they stopt me again & said they had nothing to say to any Treaty or League of Peace made at East town, nor had they any thing to say to Teedyuscung; that if I had nothing to say to them from the Government or Governor, they would have nothing to say to me, & farther they said, they have been hitherto at War with the English, & never expected to be at Peace with them again, & that there was Six of their men now gone to War against them with other Indians; that if there was any Peace between them they should not have gone to war.

Then I show'd them the Belts & Strings from the Governor, & they told me to lay aside Teedyuscung & the Peace made by him, that they had nothing to do with it. I asked leave to let me Produce my Papers, & I would read what I had to say to them. I must confess the difficulties I met with this day made me sweat.

18th. Delaware George is very active in endeavouring to establish a Peace, and I believe 'tis with him in earnest; I must say they have hitherto treated me very kindly.

This afternoon all the Kings and Captains were call'd together, and sent for me to their Council. First King Beaver directed him self to the Captains, then to me as followeth: Brother, 'tis now five days that you have been here by our fire, we have sent to all the Kings & Captns desiring them to come to our fire, & hear the Good News brought, & yesterday they sent two Captains to acquaint us they are glad to hear our English Brother was come among us, & was desirous to know the good News he Brought, & since their are a Great many Nations that want to see our Brother, they have invited us to their fire they may hear us all; now, Brother, we have but one fire, for that fire & this makes but one fire, so, brother, by this String we will take you in our arms & deliver you into the Arms of the other Kings, and when we have call'd all the Nations there, we will hear the good News you have brought.

Four Strings,

King BEAVER.

Shinghas & Delaware George spoke as follows: Brother, We alone can't make a Peace, it would be of no signification, for as all the Indians, from the Sun rise to the Sun sett are united in one Body, 'tis necessary that the whole should Join in the Peace or it can be no Peace, and we can assure you all the Indians a great way from this, even beyond the Lakes, are desirous of & wish for a Peace with the English, & have desired us, as we are the nearest in kin, if we see they incline for a Peace to hold it fast.

19th. All the People gathered together, Men, Women & Children, & King Beaver desired me to Read to them the news I had Brought, that all the able men should go with me to the other Town, which I did, and they appear'd very much Pleas'd at every thing 'till I came to that Part Respecting the Prisoners, this is what they scruple at most, for they say it appears very odd to them, & unreasonable, that we should demand Prisoners before there is an Establish'd Peace, which unreasonable demand makes us appear as if we wanted Brains.

20th. We sett out from Cushcushking for Saconk, my Company consisted of Twenty-five Horsemen & Fifteen footmen, & arrived at Saconk in the afternoon; the People of this Town were very dissatisfied at my coming, & receiv'd me in a very rough Manner; they Surrounded me with drawn knives in their hands in such a manner that I could hardly get along, running up against me with their breasts open, as if they wanted some Pretence to Kill me; I could read a desire of my Life in their Countenances, their faces were quite distorted with rage, and they went so far as to say I should not live Long; & I thank the Lord for my Preservation, for seeing several Indians that I was very well acquainted with formerly come up & salute me in a very Friendly manner, their manner of Behaviour was Quite changed.

21st. They sent messengers to Fort Duquesne to lett them know I was there, & invited them to their Fire; in the Afternoon I read to them all my Message, the French Captn Present, for he was still continued with us, upon which they were more kind to me. In the evening 15 more arrived here from Cushcushking, the men here now was about one hundred & twenty.

22d. This day arrived here about Twenty Shawanese & Mingoes, I read to them the Message, at which they Seem'd Pleas'd, then the two kings came to me, & Spoke in the following manner: Brother, we the Shawanese & Mingoes have heard your Message; the Messenger we sent to Fort Duquesne is arrived, and tells us their is Eight different Nations there who want to hear your Message, we will conduct you their and let both the French & Indians hear what our Brothers, the English, have to say. I Protested against going to Fort Duquesne, but all in vain, for they insisted on my going, & said that I need not fear the French, for that they would engage for my safety.

23d. We sett of for Fort Duquesne, & went no farther this night than Logs Town, where I met with 4 Shawanese who lived in Wyoming when I did, they Received me very kindly, & call'd the Prisoners to shake hands with me as their Country Man, & gave me leave to go into every house to see them, which was done in no Town besides.

24th. They call'd me & desired I would write to the General for them; the jealousy that subsists among the Indians is not to be discribed, for when they intended I should write for them they were afraid I would give other information; & so we continued our Journey for the Fort, and arrived in sight, on this Side the river in the afternoon, and all the Indians Chiefs immediately came over, they call'd me into their middle and King Beaver presented me to them, and said here is our English Brother who has brought Good news; two of them Rose up & signified they were glad to see me; but an Old Deaf Onondaga Indian rose up & signified his displeasure.. This Indian is much disliked by the others, he had heard nothing yet that had Pas'd, he has liv'd heare a great while, & doth constantly live in the Fort, & is mightily attached to the French. He spoke as follows to the Delaware: I dont know this Swannock, it may be you know him; I, the Shawanese, & our Fathers, dont know him. I stand here (stamping his foot) as a man on his own ground, therefore I, the Shawanese, & our Fathers, dont like that a Swannock come on our Ground; then their was silence for a while, all the Pipe went Round, after that was over one of the Delawares rose up, spoke in opposition to him that spoke last. He Delivered himself as follows: That man speaks not as a man, he endeavours to frighten us by saying this is his Ground; he Dreams; he and his Father has certainly drank too much liquor; they are drunk, pray let them go to sleep till they be sober; why you dont know what your own Nation does home, how much they have to say to the Swannocks; you are quite Rotten, you stink; you do nothing but Smoak your Pipe here, go to sleep with your father, and when you are sober we will speak to you.

Now the French demanded me of the Indians; they said, it was a Custom among the White People, when a Messenger came, even if it was the Governor, to blind his Eyes and lead him into the Fort, to a Prison, or Private Room; they, with some of the Indians, insisted very much on my being sent to the Fort, but to no Purpose.

The Indians said it may be a rule among them, but we have brought him here, that all the Indians might see him, and hear what our Brothers the English have to say, and we will not suffer him to be blinded and carried into the Fort; the French insisted on my being delivered to them, but the Indians Desired them to lett them hear no more about it, but to send them a hundred loaves of Bread, for they were hungry.

d5th. This morning early they sent us over a Large Bullock, & all the Indian Chiefs came over again & council'd a great deal among themselves, then the Delawares that handled the Old deaf Onondago Indian so roughly yesterday, addressed himself to him in this manner. I hope to day you are sober, I am certain you did not know what you said yesterday; you endeavour'd to frighten us, but know we are men & not so easily frightened; you said something yesterday of the Shawnese, see here what they have sent you, (presenting him with a Large Role of tobacco.)

Then the Old deaf Indian rose up & acknowledged he had been in the wrong, that he had now clean'd himself & hoped they would forgive him.

Now the Delawares deliver'd the Message that was sent by the Shawanese, which was, that they hoped they would be strong in what we were undertaking, that they were extreemly Proud to hear such good news from their Brothers the English, that what ever contracts they made with the English the Shawanese would agree to, that they were their Brothers, & that they loved them.

The French wispered to the Indians, as I immagin'd, to insist on my delivering what I had to say on the other side of the River, which they did, but to no purpose, For my company still insisted on a hearing on this side; the Indians crost the River to council with their father, my company desired to know whether they would hear me or not. This afternoon three hundred Canadians arrived at the Fort, & Reported that Six hundred more were soon to follow them, with forty Battoes laden with Ammunition. Some of my Party desired me not to stir from the Fire, that the French had offered a great reward for my Scalp, & that several Parties were out for that Purpose; accordingly, I stuck constantly as close to the fire as if I had been charm'd there.

26th. The Indians, with a great many of the French Officers, came over to us to hear what I had to say, the officers brought with them a Table, Pens, Ink and Paper. I spoke in the middle of them with a free conscience, & perceiv'd by the look of the French they were not pleas'd with what I said, the Particulars of which are as follows.

Brethren at Allegeny, we have a long time desired to see and hear from you; you know the Road was quite stopt, & we did not know how to come through; we have sent many Messengers to you, but we did not hear of you, now we are very glad we have found an opening to come and see you, and to speak with you, and to hear your true mind & Resolution; we salute you very heartily.

A String.

Brethren of Allegeny, take notice of what I say, you know that the bad Spirit has brought something between us that has kept us at a distance, one from another, I now by this belt take every thing out of the way that the bad Spirit has brought between us, and all the jealousy & fearfulness we had to one another, & whatever else the bad Spirit might have Poison'd your heart & mind with. I now, by this Belt, clear every thing away that the Bad Spirit might have corrupted the heart & mind with that nothing all may be left, more over let us look up to God & beg for his assistance, that he may grant in our hearts what Pleases him, & to join as close in that Brotherly Love and Friendship as we did with our Grand fathers, we assure you of our love towards you.

A Belt of Eleven Rows.

Brothers at Allegeny hearken to what I say, we began to hear of by Willm McKaking, that returned from Allegeny, we heard that you only receiv'd a slight, confused account of us, and did not know of the Peace we made 12 months past in East town, it was then agreed that the Peace Belt should be sent to you at Allegeny; as these, our two Old friends from Allegeny, who are well known to many hear, found an opening to come to our council fire, to see us with their Eyes Face to Face, and to hear us with their own Ears, every thing that has been transacted between us, it gives me & all the People of the Province great Pleasure to see them in our middle, and I assure all my Brethren at Allegeny that nothing would Please me, & all the People of the Province better, than to see our countrymen, the Delawares, again well settled amongst us.

A Belt.

Hearken my Brethren at Allegeny: when we began to make Peace with the Delawares, 12 months past, in behalf of ten other Nations, we opened the Road & clear'd the Bushes from the Blood & gathered all the Bones on both sides together, & when we had brought them together in one heap we could find no place to bury them; we would not Bury them as our old Grandfathers did, they Buried them under Ground where they may be found again; we pray'd to God that he will have mercy on us, and take all them Bones away from us & hide them, they might never be found any more, & take from both sides all the remembrance of them out of our hearts & mind; God be pleas'd to take all the Bones & hide them away from us, that they may never be remembered by us while we live, nor our children nor grand-children hereafter. The Hatchet was Buried on both sides, & the Lords Peace Belt Exchang'd since we have clear'd every thing from the heart, & took every thing out of the way; now my Brethren at Allegeny, every one that hears me, if you will join with us in that Brotherly Love & Friendship which we had with our Grandfathers, we assure you that all the offences shall be forgiven and forgotten, whatever has been Past & never more to-be talk'd of by us, our Children or Grand Children hereafter. This Belt assures you of our Sincerity & Honest & upright Hearts towards you.

A Belt of 7 Rows.

Hearken, Brethren at Allegeny, since I had told you that we had really made Peace with your Nation, 12 months past, I now by this Belt open the Road from Allegheny to our Council fire where your Grandfathers kept good Councils with us, that all may pass without molestation or danger; you must be sensible that unless a Road be kept open, People at Variance can never come together to make up their Differences, Messengers are free under all Nations tho' out the world by a particular Token; now Brethren at Allegeny, I desire you will Join with me in keeping the Road open, & let us know in what manner we may come free to you, and what the token may be. I Join both my hands to yours, & will do all in my Power to keep the Road open. A Belt of 7 Rows.

Now my Brethren at Allegeny hear what I say: Every one that lays hold of this Peace Belt I proclain Peace to them from the English Nation, & let you know that the Great King of England does not incline to have Warr with the Indians, but he wants to live in Peace and love with them, if they will lay down the Hatchet & leave of War against him. We love you, further we let you know that the Great King of England has sent a great number of Warriors into this Country, not to go War against the Indians or their towns; no, not at all, these Warriors are going against the French, they are on their march to the Ohio to Revenge the Blood they have Shed, & by this Belt I take you by the hand & Lead you at a distance from the French, at a distance for your own safety, that your Legs may not be stain'd with Blood, come away on this side the Mountain where we can oftener converse together, & where your own flesh and Blood lives; we Look upon you as our Countrymen that sprung out of the same ground with us, we think therefore it is our duty to take care of you, & we in Brotherly love advise you to come away with your whole Nation, & as many of your Friends as you can get to follow you; we dont come to hurt you, we love you, therefore we do not call you to War that you may be slain, & what Benefit will it be to you when you go to War against your own Flesh & Blood; we wish you may live well without fear or Danger with your Women & Children.

The Lords Peace Belt.

Brethren, I have almost finished what I have to say, & I hope it will be to your satisfaction; my wish is that we may Join close together in that old Brotherly love & friendship which we have had with our Grandfathers, so that all the Nations may hear & see us, & have the benefit of it, & if you have any uneasiness or complaint on your heart and mind do not keep it by yourself, we have opened the Road to the Council fire, therefore my Brethren come & acquaint the Governor of it, you will be readily heard & full justice done you.

A Belt.

Brethren, one thing I must bring to your remembrance, you know if any body looses a Child, or some body takes it from him, he cannot be easy, he will think of his child by day & night; since our Flesh & Blood is in Captivity in the Indian Town's, we desire you will rejoice the countrys hearts & bring them to me, I shall stretch out my arms to receive you kindly.

A String.

After I was done I left my Belts & Strings still before them, the Delawares took them all up and laid them before the Mingoe, upon which they rose up & spoke as follows: Chace, what I have heard Pleases me well; I dont know why I go to War with the English. Noques, what do you say, you must be strong; I did not begin the War, therefore I have little to say, but what ever you agree to I will do the same. Then he addresst himself to the Shawnese, & said, you brought the hatchet to us from the Father, & perswaded us to strike our Brothers the English, you may consider (laying the Belts, &c., before them) for what you have done this. The Shawnese acknowledg'd, that they Received the Hatchet from the Father who perswaded them to strike the English, that they would now send the Belts, &c., to all the Indian towns, & in 12 days should meet again.

Present at this Council 300 French and Indians.

They all took Leave and went over again to the Fort, but my Friends and Companions, who are about 70 in number. Daniel went over to the Fort himself, (which my companions disproved off) and counceld with the Governor, and presented him with a Laced Coat, Hatt, Blanket, Shirt, Ribbons, a new Gun, Powder & Lead, &c^a.; when he returned he was Quite Changed, and said, see here you fools what the French have given me; I was in Philadelphia & never Receiv'd farthing (Directing himself to me) he said the English are fools and so are you; in short, he behaved in a very proud, sawcy & imperious manner; he further said the English never gave the Indians any Powder, and the French would have given him a Horse Load if he would have taken it; see that young man there, he was in Philad^a & never got any thing, I will take him over to the French & get some cloathing for him. Three Indians inform'd me that as soon as the French got over, they call'd a Council among their own Indians, among whom there happen'd to be a Delaware Capt^n, who was invited privately by one of his friends to hear what the Father had to say, and when they were assembled the French spoke as follows: My Children now we are alone, Hearken to what I have to say. I perceive the Delawares are wavering, they incline to the English, & will be faithfull to us no longer; now all their Chiefs are here & but a handfull, let us cut them off, & then we shall be troubled with them no longer. Then the Fawawers answered no, we cant do this thing tho' there be but a handfull here; the Delawares are a strong People and are spread to a great distance, & whatever they do agree to must be.

This afternoon, in Council, the French insisted on my being deliver'd up to them, that 'twas not lawfull for me to go away, which occasioned a quarrel with them, & the Indians, who immediately came away & cross'd the River to me, and some of them let me know that Daniel had receiv'd a String from the French to leave me there, but 'twas to no purpose, for they would not give their consent, & then agreed that I should sett off before day the next morning.

27th. I accordingly sett out before day with 6 Indians, & took another Road that we might not be seen, the main body told me they would stay behind to know whether the French would make an attempt to take me by force, that if they did, they the Indians would endeavour to prevent their coming secretly upon. Just as I sett off the French fired their great Guns; I counted 19, it being Sunday I concluded they did the same every Sabbath. Wee passed thro' three Shawanese towns, (the Indians appeared very proud to see me return) and arrived about night at Saconk, where they were likewise very glad to see me Return. Here I met the 2 Capt^{ns} who treated me so uncivilly before, they now receiv'd me very kindly & accepted of my hand, & apologis'd much for their former behaviour; (their names are Kuckquetackton, & Capt^n Kill Buck.) They said, Brother, 'we in behalf of the People of Sacunk, desire that you will hold fast that which you have begun, & be Strong, we are but little & poor, therefore cant do much, you are rich and great & must go on & be strong, let us see you soon again. We have done all in our Power towards bringing about a Peace; we have had a great quarrel about you with the French but we dont mind them, do you make haste and be strong. The above Kill Buck is a great Capt. and Conjurer among them; he desired me to mention him to the Governor, & ask him if he would be pleas'd to send him a good Saddle by the Next Messenger, & that he would do all in his Power for the service of the English.

28th. We sett out from Sakonk in company with 20 for Cushcushking, on the Road Shingas addrest himself to me, & asked if I did not think, if he came to the inhabitants they would not hang him, as they had offered a great Reward for his head; he spoke in a very soft and easy manner, I told him that was a great while ago, 'twas all forgotten and wiped clean away, that the English would receive him very kindly; and then Daniel interupted me and said dont, him tells nothing butt Idle Lying Stories, for what did the English hire 1200 Indians to kill us; I protested against it, he said God damn you for a fool, did you see the woman lying in the Road that was kild by the Indians the English hired? I said Brothers, do consider how many thousand Indians the French had hired to kill the English, & how many they have kild along our frontiers, and Daniel said Damn you, why dont you & the French fight on the Sea, you come here only to cheat the Poor Indians & take their Lands from them; then Shingas told him to be still, he did not know what he said. We arrived at Cushcushking before night, & I inform'd Pesquetum of Daniels behaviour, at which he appeared sorry.

29th. This day I dined with Shingas, he told me tho' the English had set a great price on his head he never thought to revenge himself, but was always very kind to any Prisoners that were taken & brought in, & that he assured the Governor he would do all in his Power to bring about an establisd Peace, & wish'd he could be certain of the English being in earnest.

Then Seven Chiefs Present told me, when they sent the next Messenger to them to send 2 or three white men at least to confirm the thing, and not to send such a man as Daniel, that they did not understand him, he always spoke as if he was drunk, and if a great many did not know me they should not know what to think, for every thing I said he contradicted.

I assur'd them I would faithfully inform the Governor of what they said, & they should see as Messengers other Guess than Daniel for the time to come; and I further inform'd that he was not sent by the Governor, but came of his own accord, & I would endeavour to Prevent his coming again.

Daniel demanded of me his Pay & I gave him three Dollars, &

he took as much Wampum as he pleas'd, and would not suffer me to count it; I immagined there was about two thousand.

About night 5 Fawaers past by here in there way to the French Fort.

30 & 31. They feasted greatly, during which time I several times beg'd of them to consider and dispatch me.

Sept. 1. Shingas, King Beaver, Delawar George & Pisquetum, & several other Indians, Captains, said to me Brother, we have thought a great deal since God has brought you hear, & this is a matter of great consequence which we can't readily answer, we think on it and will answer you as soon as we can, our feast hinders us, all our young men, women & children are glad to see you: before you came they all agreed together to go and join the French, but since they have seen you they all draw back, tho' we have great reason to believe you intend to drive us away and settle the country, or why do you and the French come to fight in the Land that God has given us. I said they did not intend to take the Land from them, but only to drive the French away, they said they knew better for that they were informd so by our Greatest Traders, & several Justices of the Peace had told them the same, and the French tells us much the same thing, that the English intend to destroy us & take our Land from us, but that they come only to defend us and our Lands, that the Land is ours and not theirs, therefore we say if you will be at peace with us we will send the French home, 'tis you that have begun this war, and 'tis necessary that you hold fast, & be not discouraged, for we Love you more that you Love us, for when we take any Prisoners from you we treat them as our own children; we are Poor & we cloath them as well as we can, you see our own children are as naked as the first, by this you may see our hearts are better then your heart, 'tis Plain that you are the cause of this war. Why dont you & the French fight in the old country and on the sea? why do you come to fight on our land? This makes everybody believe you only want to take & settle the Land. I told them Brothers, as for my Part I have not one foot of Land nor dont desire to have any, & if I had any Land I would rather give it to them than take any from them, Brothers if I die you will gett a little more ground from me. I will walk on that ground which God has made, we have told you that you should keep nothing in your hearts but bring it before the Council, they will readily hear you, & I Promise you what they answer they will stand to, I further to you what agreements they made about Wioming & they stand to them.

They said Brother, your Heart is good, you speak always very fine, but we know there are always a great many that want to be rich, they never have enough: Look we dont want to be rich and take away that which others has. God has given you the tame creatures, we dont want to take them from you. God has given to us the Dear to us; which we must feed on, & we Rejoice in what springs out of the Ground and thank God for it. Look now my

Brother, the white people think we have no brains in our head, they are so great and big that makes them make war with us, we are but a little handfull to what you are. When you look for a Turky you cant find it is so little, it hides itself under the Bushes: & when you hunt for a Rattle Snake you cannot find it, & perhaps it will bite you before you see it; & since you are so great and big and we so little, it is you that must keep on, this is the first time we saw, or heard of you, & we have great reason to think about it, since such a great body of you comes in our Land, 'tis you and the French have agreed to make this warr, it is told us that you and the French contrived the warr between you, & that you and the French intended to divide the land between you; this was told us by chief of the Indian traders, & they said further, Brethren this is the last time we shall come among you, for the French & English intend to join and kill all the Indians, then divide the land among themselves. Then they addrest themselves to me and said, Brother, I suppose you know something about it, or has the Governor stopt your mouth that you should not tell us. Then I said Brothers, I am very sorry to see you so jealous, I am your own flesh and blood, & sooner then I would tell you any story that would be of hurt to you or your children I would suffer death, & if I did not know that it was the desire of the government that we should renew our old Brotherly love & friendship that subsisted between our Grandfathers, I would not have undertaken this Journey, and I do assure you of mine & the Peoples honesty, if the French had not been here the English would not have come, and consider Brothers how many People have been killed since the French have been hear and then consider Brothers whether in such a case they can allways sett still.

Then they said 'tis a thousand pities we did not know of it sooner, if we had it would have been Peace long before now.

Then I said Brothers, I know you have been wrongly perswaded by many wicked people, for you must know there are a great many Papists in the country, in the French Interest, who appear like Gentlemen, & have sent many Runaways Irish Papists servants among you who have put bad notions in your heads, and strengthened you against your Brothers the English. Brothers I beg that you will not believe every idle and false story that ill designing may bring to you, against us your Brothers, Lett us not hearken to what Lying & foolish people say, butt lett us here what wise and Good people say, they will tell us what's good for us and our children. There are a great number of Irish Traders now amongst the Indians who have always endeavoured to spirit the Indians against the English, and perswaded the Indians never to believe the English which made some that I was acquainted with from their infancy desire the Chiefs to inquire of me that they were certain I would speak the truth.

Pisquetum now told me we would not go to the General, that twas very dangerous, that the French had sent out several scouts to wait for me on the Road. And farther Pisquctum told me that 'twas a Pity the Governour had no ear to bring him intelligence; that the French had 3 whom they Rewarded with great Presents, & signified that he & Shingas would be at the service of his Honour if he pleas'd.

Sept. 2. I told Shingas to make haste and Dispatch me, and once more desired to know of them if 'twas Possible for them to Guide me to the General, of all which they told me they would consider, & Shingas gave me his hand & said Brother the next time you come I will return with you to Philad^a, & will do all in my power to prevent any Body's coming to hurt the English more.

3d. To day I found my self a little unwell & made a little Tea, which refresh'd me, had many very pretty discourses with George, in the afternoon they cald a Council and gave me the following answer.

Brethren, it is Good many days since we have seen & heard you; I now speak to you in behalf of all the nations that have heard you heretofore.

Brethren, it is the first Message which we have seen or heard from You, we have not yet Rightly heard you. Brethren, you have told of that Peace and Friendship which we had formerly with you. Brethren, we tell you to be Strong and always Remember that friendship we formerly had with you. Brethren, we desire you would be Strong & let us once more hear of our Good Friendship & Peace we had formerly. Brethren, we desire that you make haste and let us soon hear of you again.

Gives a String.

Brethren, here what I have to say; look, Brethren, since we have seen & heard you, we who are Present are Part of all the Several Nations which have heard you some days ago, see that you are sorry that we have not that Friendship we formerly had. Look, Brethren, we at Allegeny are Likewise sorry we have not that Friendship with you we formerly had. Brethren, it is good that you have held that friendship we had formerly amongst our fathers & Grand fathers. Brethren, we long for that Peace & friendship we had formerly. Brethren, we will tell you we must not Lett that Friendship Quite drop which was formerly Between us. Now, Brethren, it is 3 years since we dropt that Peace and friendship which we formerly had with you. Now, Brethren, its dropt & lies Buried in the Ground where you & I stand, in the middle Between both. Now, Brethren, since I see you, you have diged up & revived that friendship which was Buried in the Ground, now you have it hold it fast.

Do be Strong, Brethren, & Exert yourselves that that friendship may be well established between us. Brethren, if you will be Strong, it is in your Power to finish that Peace & friendship well. Now, Brethren, we desire you to be Strong, & establish & make known to all the English of this Peace & friendship, that it over all may be well establish'd, as you are of one Nation & colour in all the English Governments.

Brethren, when you have finished and agreed every Where together on this Peace & Friendship, then you would be Pleas'd to send it to us at the Allegany. Brethren, when have settled this Peace & friendship, & finished it well, & you send it to me, I will send it to all the Nations of my Colour; when I receive your answer & we have look'd that every thing is well done, so that I can send it to all the Nations of my Colour, they will all join to it & we all will hold it fast. Brethren, when all the Nations Joins to this Friendship, then the day will begin to shine clear over us when we once here more of you & we join together, then the Day will Be still & no wind or Storm will come over us to disturb us. Now, Brethren, you know our hearts and what we have to say, be strong; if you do so, every thing will be well, and what we have now told you, all the the Nations Agree to Join. Now, Brethren, Let the King of England know our minds as soon as Posibly can.

Gives a Belt of Eight Rows.

I Receiv'd the above Speech from the Under Written, who are all Captains & Councillers.

BEAVER, King,	CAPT. PETER,
DELAWARE GEORGE,	MACOMAL,
PESQUETOM,	POPAUCE,
TASUCAMIN,	WASHAOCAUTAUT,
AWAKANOMIN,	COCKQUACAUKEHLTON,
CUSHAWONEKWY,	JOHN HICKOMAN,
KEYKEYNAPALIN,	KILL BUCK.

Delaware George spoke as follows:

Look Brother, we are here of three Different Nations. I am of the Unamawa Nation; I have heard all the speeches that you have made to us with the many other Nations. Brother, you did Let us know that Every one that takes hold of this peace Belt you took them by the hand and led them to the Council where our Grandfather kept good Councils; so soon as I heard it I took hold of it.

Brother, I now let you know that my heart never was parted from you. I am sorry that I should make friendship with the French against the English. I now assure you my heart sticks close to the English interest; one of our greatest Capt. when he heard of it he immediately took hold of it as well as myself. Now, my brother, I let you know that you shall soon see me by your Council fire and then I shall hear from yourself the plain truth in Every respect. I love that which is good. Like as our Grandfathers did, they chose to speak the sentiments of their minds. All the five Nations know me and know that I always spoke truth, and so you shall find when I come to your Council Fire.

Gave a String.

The aforesaid Delaware George had in Company with him,

Capt. PETER, STENFEOR,
JOHN PETER, CUSHAWMEKWY,
KEHKEKNOPATIN.

Present: Shinga, King Bever, Pesquetum & several others. I asked what they meant by saying they had not Rightly heard me, yet they said, Brother you very well know that you have collected all the young men about the Country, which make a large body, and now they are standing before our doors. You come with good news and fine speeches. Brother this is what makes us Jealous & we don't know what to think of it. Now if you had brought the news before your army had begun to march it would have caused a great deal more good. We don't readily believe you, because a great many great Men and Traders have told us long before the War that you and the French intended to Joyn & Cut all the Indians off. Those were people of your own Colour and your own Country men, & they then told us to Joyn with the French, that they would be our fathers, besides many Runaways have told us the same story, and some we took told us how you would use us if you caught us, therefore, Brother, I say we can't conclude this time, but must see & hear you once more, and further said, now Brother you are here with us, you are our flesh and blood, speak from the bottom of your heart. Have not the French and English Joyned together to cut off the Indians; speak, Brother, from your heart & tell us the truth and let us know who is the beginners of this War. Then I delivered myself thus:

Brothers, I love you from the bottom of my heart; I am extremely sorry to see the Jealousy so deeply Rooted in your hearts and minds. I have told you the Truth, and if I was to tell you a Hundred times you would not Rightly believe me. My Indian Brothers, I wish that you would draw your heart to God, that he may Convince you of the truth. I do now declare before God that the English never did nor never will Joyn with the French to destroy you, as far as I know the French are the begginners of the War. Brothers about 12 years ago you may Remember they had war with the English, and they both agreed to articles of peace, the English gave up Cape Breton, but the French never gave up their part, and in a very little time made their Children strike the English; this was the first Cause of the War. Now, Brothers, if any body strike you three times, one after another, you still sit still and consider they strike you again: now, my brothers, its time, and you will rise up to Defend yourselves; now, my brothers, this is exactly the case, Consider farther, my brothers, what a number of our poor inhabitants have been killed since the French came to the Ohio; these

French are the Cause of their death, and if they were not there the English would not trouble themselves to go there, they go nowhere to War but where the French are. Those wicked people that sat you at Varience with the English, by telling you many wicked stories, are papists in their French pay. Besides, there are many among us in the French Service who appear Like Gentlemen, and buy Irish papist Servants, and promise them great Rewards to Run-away to you and Strengthen you against the English by making them appear as black as a cole.

This Day arrived here two Hundred French on their way to Fort Duquesne, they staid all night. In the middle of the night King Bever's Daughter Died, on which a great many Guns were fired in the Town.

Sepr. 5th. I made a General stop in my Journey; the French said to their Children they should catch me Privately or get my scalp, the Governor wanted to Examine me, as he was going to Fort Duquesne; when they told me of it I said as he was going to Fort Duquesne he might Enquire of me there, I had nothing at all to say or do with the French and that they would tell them Every Particular they wanted to know in the Fort; they all came into the house where I was as if they would see a new Creature.

In the afternoon there came 6 Tawaws and brought 3 Dutch & 2 Scalps off the Catawbaws.

As Daniel blamed the English that they never pay him for his Trouble, I asked him whether he was pleased with what I had paid him, he said no, I said Brother, you took as much as you pleased, I asked whether you was satisfied, you said yes. I told him I was ashamed to hear him blame the Country so.

I told him you shall have for this Journey whatever you desire, when I Reach the inhabitants.

Septm 6. Pesquetim; Tom Hickman & Shingas told me, Brother, it is Good that you have stayed so long with us, we love to see you, & wish to see you here longer, but since you are so desirous to go you can set off to-morrow. Pesquetum has brought you here & he may carry you home again; you have seen us, & we have talked A great deal together, which we never did before. Now Brother, we love you, but cannot help but scruple why the English & French don't make it up with one Another & tell one another not to fight on our land.

I told them, brother, if the English told the French a Thousand times they Never would go away.

Brother, you know so long as the world has stood there has not been such a War, you know when the French lived on the other side the War was there, & here we lived in peace. Consider how many thousand men are killed, & how many houses are burnt since the French lived here; if they had not been here it would not have been so, you know we don't blame you, we blame the French, they are the

Cause of this War, therefore we don't Come to hurt you, but to Chastise the French.

They told me that at the great Council, held at Onondago, before the War begun, with the Five Nations, (Conrad Weiser was there and Wrote Every thing Down) it was told them that they should let the French alone at Ohio, they should leave it Entirely to the five Nations; the five Nations would know what to do with them; then Two Hundred French and Indians went to Fort Duquesne.

King Bever & Shingas spoke to Pesquetum, Brother you told us that the Governor of Philadelphia & Teedyuscung took me out of their bosoms and put me into your bosom, that you should bring him here, & you have brought him here to us & we have seen & heard him & now we give him into your bosom again, to bring him to the same place again before the Governour. But don't let him quite loose, we shall Rejoice when we shall see h m here again. They desired me to speak to the Governor in their behalf, as follows: Brother, we beg you to Remember Our Oldest brother, Pesquetum, & furnish him with good Cloaths & Reward him well for his Trouble, for we all shall look upon him when he Comes back.

7th. When we were Ready to go they began to Council which Course we should go to be the safest, & then they Hunted the Horses, but Could not find them, and so we lost that days journey; it's a Troublesome, Cross & heavy Yoke to Draw this People. They can pinch & Squeeze a bodys heart to the Utmost. I believe the Reason they kept me here so long was by the instigation of the French. I Remember some body told me the French told Them to keep me 12 Days longer, that they were afraid I should come too soon and Give Information to the General. My heart has been very heavy here, because they kept me for no purpose. The Lord knows how they have been Counciling about my Life, but they did not know who was my Protector & Deliverer. I believe my Lord has been Too Strong against them; my enemies have Done what lies in their power.

8th. We Prepared for our journey in the morning & made ourselves Ready, then came some together & Examined me, what I had wrote yesterday. I told them I wondered what need they had to concern themselves about my writings. They said if they knew I had wrote about the prisoners they would not let me go out of the town. I told them what I wrote was my Duty to do. Brothers, I tell you I am not afraid of you if you were a Thousand more. I have a Good Conscience before God and man, I tell you I have wrote nothing about the Prisoners; I tell you, brothers, that its not good there's a bad spirit in your heart which breeds that Jealousy, and it will keep you Ever in fear, that you will never g t rest. I beg that you would pray to God for Grace to Resist that Wicked spirit that breeds such wicked Jealousy in you; is that the Reason you have kept me here so long? How often have I beged of you to dispatch me; I am ashamed to see you so jealous: I am not in the least afraid of you. Have not I brought writings to you, & what do you think I must not bring them home to the Governor, or shall I shut my mouth and say nothing. Look into your own hearts and see if it would be right or wrong if any body give a salutation to their friends. You told me many times how kind you were to prisoners, and now you are afraid that any of them should speak to me. They told me they had Cause to be afraid, and then made a draught & shew'd me how they were Sirrounded with War. Then I told them if they would be still & keep at a distance they need not to fear, then they went away (very much ashamed) one after another. I told my men that we should make haste and go, & accordingly we set off in the afternoon from Cuscusking and came ten miles.

9th. We took a little foot Path hardly to be seen, we lost it & went through thick Bushes till we came to a mire, which we did not see till we were in it, & Tom Hickman fell in and almost broke his leg, we had hard work before we could get the horse out again; the Lord helped me that I got safe from my horse. I and Pesquetum had Enough ado to Come thro. We passsed many such places; it Rained all Day, and we got a Double portion of it, because we Received all that hung on the bushes, we were as wet as if we were a swimming all the Day, and at night we lay down in a Swampy place to sleep, where we had nothing but the Heavens for our Covering.

10th. We had but Little to live on, Tom Hickman Shot a Deer on the Road, Every thing here is Extremely Dear, much more so than in Pensylvania, I Gave for one Dish of Corn Four Hundred and Sixty Wampum, they told me that the Governor of Fort Duquesne kept a Store of his own, and that all the Indians must Come and buy goods of him, and when they Come to buy he tells them if they will go to War they Shall have as much goods as they please.

Before I Set off I heard farther that a French Captain, who goes to all the Indian Towns, Came to Sacunk and Said, Children will not you Come & help Your father Against the English, they answered Why Should we go to War against our brethren, they are our Friends. O Children, I hope you don't own them for friends; Yes, Said they we do, we are their friends, and we hope they will Remain ours. O Children, you must not believe What they say and What has been told you by that man; they said to him, Yes we do believe him more than we do you, it was you that set us against them, and we will by and by have peace with them, and then he spoke not a word more, but Returned to the fort.

11th. Monday we went Over Antigoe, we went down a Vast Steep Hill, and our Horses Slip'd so that I Expected every moment when they would fall head over heels. We found fresh Indian Tracks on the other side of the River, we Cross'd Allegany River & went through the Bushes upon a High Hill, and Slept on the Side of a Mountain without fire for fear of the Indians, it was a Very Cold Night, and I had but a thin Blanket to Cover myself.

12th. We made a Little fire to Warm Ourselves in the Morning, our Horses began to be weary with Climbing up and down the Steep Mountains.

We Came this Night to the top of a Mountain where we found a Log house, here we made a Small fire Just to boyl ourselves a Little Victuals, the Indians were very much Afraid, and Slept with their Gun and Tomahawk on all Night; they heard somebody Run and Whisper in the Night; I Slept Very Sound, and in the Morning they asked me if I was not Afraid the Indians would kill me, I Said no I am not Afraid of the Indians nor the Devil himself, I fear my Great Creator God; ay, they Said, you know you will go to a Good place when you die, but we don't know that that makes us afraid.

13th. In the Afternoon we twice Crossed Chowatin and Came to Ponchestanning, (an Old town that lies on the same Creek,) we went through a bad Swamp where was very thick sharp thorns, so that they tore our Cloaths & flesh, both hands & face to a bad Degree; we had Such a Road all the Day, in the Evening we made a fire, and then they heard Something Rush in the Bushes as tho' they heard Somebody walk, then we went about three Gun shot from our fire, not finding a Place to lie Down for the Innumerable Rocks, that we were Oblidg'd to get Small Stones to fill up the Hollow places in the Rocks for our Bed, but it was Very Uneasy, Almost Shirt and Skin grow together, they Kept Watch one after another all Night.

14th. In the Morning I asked them what made them afraid, they said that I did not know Nothing, for the French had Set a Great price on my head, and they knew there was gone out a Great Scout to lie in wait for me, we went over Great Mountains and a very bad Road.

15th. We Came to Susquehannah, & Crost 6 times, & Came to Calamaweshink, where had been an Old Indian Town; in the Evening there Came 3 Indians, and said they saw two Indian tracts where we Slept turn Back, so we were Sure that they followed us.

16th & 17th. We Crossed Over the big Mountain.

18. Came to the big Island, where we had nothing to live on, we were Oblidg'd to lye to Hunt.

19. We met with Twenty Warriors who were Returning from the Inhabitants, with five Prisoners & 1 Scalp, Six of them was Delawares, the Rest Mingoes, we Sat Down all in one Ring together, I Inform'd them where I had been & what was done, they asked me to go back a Little, and so I did, and Slept all night with them, and Inform'd them of the Particulars; they said they did not know it, if they had, they would not have gone to war: be strong if you make a Good peace, then we will bring all the prisoners Back again; they kill'd two Deer, & gave us one.

20. We took leave of Each other, and went on our Journey, & Came this Night.

22d. Arriv'd at Fort Augusta in the Afternoon, very Weary and Hungry, but Greatly Rejoiced at our Return from this Tedious Journey.

There is not a more Prouder or High Mindeder People in themselves than the Indians, they think themselves the wisest & Prudentest people in the World, and look upon all the Rest of Mankind as fools if they don't Consent to their way of thinking; they think themselves to be the Strongest people in all the World, that they Can Overpower both the French and English when they please, they are in their Eyes Nothing at all, they Say thro' their Conjoining Craft they can do what they plase, and Nothing Can Withstand them; in their way of fighting they have this Method to see that they first Shoot the Officers & Commanders, & then they say we will be sure we shall have them; Since, if their Conjurers will Run thro' the Middle of their people, they Say no bullet Can hurt them, & they will not Know them then they say when they have Shot the Commanders; the Soldiers will all be Confus'd, and will not know what to do they Say, Every one of them is like a King and Capt., and fight for themselves; by this way of thinking, they Imagine they Can Overthro' any body of men that may Come against them they Say; the White people are fools, they hold their Gun half man high & then snap, we take sight and have them at a Shot, and so does the French, they do not only shoot with a bullet, but big Swan Shot, thus they say the French Load with a Bullet and Six Swan Shot, then we are sure we will have the first Shot at them, then they are half Dead before they begin to fight.

The Indians are a people full of Jealousy, and will not trust any body, and they are Very Easy Affronted and brought into Jealousy, then Afterwards they will have nothing at all to do with them, and it is not brought so Easy out of their minds, they keep it to their Graves, and Leave the Seed in their Children & Grand Children's heart & mind, so if they can they will Revenge themselves, they are a Very Distrustfull People thro' their Imaginations & Reason, they think themselves a Thousand times stronger than all other people.

Fort Duquesne is Certainly undermin'd, the French have told if we Overpower him & he should Die, they should Certainly all die with him.

When I Came to the fort the Garrison consisted of about fourteen Hundred Men, and I can say they will be now full Three Thousand French and Indians, they are almost all Canadians, and will certainly meet the Generall before come to the fort in an ambush. You may Depend upon it the French will Stand no field Battle as in the Old Country, but in ambush the Canadians are all Hunters.

The Indians have agreed to Draw back, but how far we may give Credit to their promises the Lord knows; if they should go they will not attack, but let the French go foremost and they will follow, altho' a great part will Certainly not go.

But it is the best way to Guard against them as if they would with a Thousand Overpower Eight Thousand. Thirty-two Days I did lay in the Woods, the heavens was my Covering, the Dew came so hard sometimes that it pricked Close to the Skin, there is nothing Layd so Heavy on my heart as the man that went along with me, he thwarted me in Everything I said or did, not that he did it against me but against the Country for whose Business I was sent, I was Afraid he would Overset what I was about.

When he was with the English he would speak against the French, & when he was with the French he'd speak against the English; the Indians Observ'd that he was a Very false fellow, and Desired me that I would not bring him any more to Transact any Business between the English and them, and that it was through his Means I Could not have Liberty to talk with the Prisoners.

Praise and Glory be to the Lamb that has been slain and brought me through the Country of Dreadfull Jealousy & Mistrust, where the prince of this world has his Rule and Government Over the Children of Disobedience. The Lord has preserved me through all Danger and Difficulties I have ever been under.

He Directed me According to his Will by his Holy Spirit, I had no one to Converse with but him, he brought me under a Thick Heavy and Dark Cloud into the Open Air, for which I Adore, Praise and Worship the Lord my God, that I know he has Grasped me in his hands, and has forgiven me for all Sins, and Sent and Washt my heart with his most Precious blood, that I live not for myself but for him that Made me, & to do his holy will is my Pleasure; I own there is in the Children there Dwells any kind of Spirit, than there Does in the Children of this World, therefore these two Spirits Can't Rightly Agree in Fellowship.

FREDRICH POST.

At a Conference held in the State House with Teedyuscung and the Indians on Tuesday the 11: July 1758.

Present

The Governor.

The Council.

The Indians.

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor spoke as follows,

Brother Teedyuscung,

I am very glad you still remember the many good Councils that have been formerly held in this House. Of late it has grown dirty and wanted cleaning very much. You therefore did well to bring a Wing with you to clean it. In this I heartily join with you. Let us search every Hole and Corner, and sweep the Council Chamber carefully. Let there not remain the least Dirt, but let us gather it all together, and throw it into the Wind, that it may all be blown away and that we may hold good Councils in it, in the same Manner our first Proprietor William Penn used to do, and our Ancestors, after his good Example.

A String.

Brother,

It gives me great Pleasure, that, notwithstanding the Storm we have had this last Spring, in which several large Logs fell acroſs our Road, you found Openings sufficient to paſs thro' with so many of our Indian Brethren, and that you led our old Friends from Ohio so safely thro', for which I thank you very heartily. Let that Road always be opened, and never more stopped up. I give you this Belt of Wampum to aſsure you of my best Aſsistance in keeping that Road open, and join both my Hands to yours in this good Work. This Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

Brother,

I much approve of your Sentiments with respect to an open and unreserved Sincerity to be used when we council together. Both God above and all good Men below hate Falshood. What you say therefore is very agreeable. This Belt aſsures you, that the Government and People of Pennſylvania speak from their Hearts, and that you shall ever find them act faithfully up to whatever they engage to do at their Council Fires.

A Belt.

Brother,

I am very glad to see our Friend Welimeghyhunk, alias Jam safe returned from Ohio, and that our Proceedings, for the Establishment of Peace, tho' those Indians had only received confused and slight Accounts of them, were agreeable, and made so strong an Imprſsion upon their Minds, as to recall into their Remembrance the Pla of their Birth, and to raise in their Breast an Inclination to return to their old Friendship with us. I aſsure you nothing would please me and the People of this Province better, than to see our Countrymen the Delawares again well settled amongst us.

The Sight of these two old Men, who are well known to many here, gives me great Pleasure, and their Advice to us both to preſs on shews a good Disposition for Peace. You know, that, between you and me, the Peace has been concluded twelve Months ago. And I was in hopes, before now, that it was well known to those on the Ohio, but as these two Friends say, they were ignorant of it, when they came away, they did well to come, that they might see us Face to Face, and hear us with their own Ears, from our Mouths every thing that has paſsed.

Brother,

You know we have no Secrets, we desire to have none. All that is done by us was transacted openly and intended for the Use and Benefit of all the Indians, who have been unhappily seduced, by the Instigation of the French to separate from us.

Hearken you my Brethren from Allegheny, I am going now to speak to you. Teedyuscung joins with me in giving you the Satisfaction of hearing from our own Mouths the Substance of what has been transacted between us at our Council Fires.

You will please to give a close Attention, and fix it in your Minds, and publish it to all your People when you return home.

As soon as this Government was made acquainted by the Six Nations, that, at a great Council at Onondago held between them and the Delawares, they acknowledged their Fault in striking their Brethren the English, and were inclined to lay down the Hatchet, Meſsengers were sent to Diahogo to enquire into the Truth of it, and, if it should be found true, the Delawares there were desired to come, and let us know it from their own Mouths, and concert with us Measures for the Establishment of a Peace.

It was fortunate that our Brother Teedyuscung was then at Diahogo; for, at his Instance, a Council was called, who received our Meſsengers kindly, and they were dispatched to tell us, that he would bring many to come and treat with us. He came accordingly, and, after some Conferences, the Peace was concluded, and large Belts were exchanged between us, in Confirmation of the Peace, the particular Articles of which, were as follow. It was agreed, that the Hatchet should be buried on both sides so deep, as never to be found again. All our People, who were Prisoners among the Indians, were to be delivered up to us. It was further agreed, that the Land at Wyoming should remain in the Poſseſsion of the Indians, for the Use of them, their Children, and Grand Children, as long as they and their Posterity should think proper. It was further agreed, that we should aſsist the Indians in building some Houses at Wyoming, for the Habitation of such, as were inclined to go and live there. It was further agreed, that there should be a strong House built at Shamokin for the Protection of the Indians and a Store House erected, in which there should be kept a sufficient Aſsortment of Indian Goods, and a Trade should be established there for the Accommodation of the Indians; and that Car should be taken, that the Goods should be sold to the Indians, in Exchange for their Skins, at just and reasonable Rates, to be fixed by the Government, so that the Agent should not have it in his Power to cheat the Indians, and that Schoolmasters and Ministers should be sent for their Instruction when the Indians desire it, and it should be safe for them to live there. These are the Terms on which Peace has been concluded between me, on behalf of His Majesty's Subjects, and Teedyuscung, on the Part of the Ten Nations aſsociated with him. For the Truth of what I have told you, I appeal to our Brother Teedyuscung, who will confirm it to you, and I aſsure all Indians, that every thing shall be punctually observed, that has been promised, in behalf of this Government. This Belt is my Pledge.

A Belt of Eleven
Rows.

Brother Teedyuscung,

I am pleased you are so sensible of the Uneasineſs our People must needs be under, who have their Relations and Friends detained as Prisoners in the Indian Country. You may remember, that I told you at Easton, and I now repeat it, that, whilst our Flesh and Blood are in Captivity, we cannot be satisfied or content. I am much obliged to you for your Care in bringing down the young Woman, and must again remind you, by this String, of the Belt then given, and your Engagements then made to us, to do all in your Power, that such as remain with you may be set at Liberty and delivered to me. We know there are a great many of our People scattered about in the Indian Towns, and do insist, that they be returned to us.

A String.

Brother,

As we have made our Brethren from Allegheny acquainted with the Substance of what has paſsed between you and me, I do now, by this Belt, open a Road from the Ohio to this Council Fire, that all may paſs and repaſs, without the least Molestation or Danger. You must be sensible, that, unleſs a Road be kept open, People at Variance can never come together to make up their Differences, nor Meſsengers of Peace, who are sacred in all Nations, be secure in their Journeys. I desire you will join another Belt to mine, for this good Purpose.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brethren,

I have finished what I have to say at present. If you have anything further to say to me, let me know it, and I will attend you when you think proper.

The Governor then acquainted the Indians with the Succeſs of His Majesty's Arms at Cape Breton.

Teedyuscung stood up and let the Governor know he had something further to say, and as it had been agreed upon in his Council, he chose to deliver it now, and then spoke as follows.

Brother and all present,

As to the Road we have made now, I sit in the middle of it. I don't sit there on my own Head. My Uncles the Six Nations have placed me there, and likewise we have agreed to be one Flesh and Blood

Brother,

Every Body sees me sit in the middle of that Road, now tha we have agreed to be Brothers and one Flesh- Tho' I am weak, will, in Conjunction with all the other Indians, stretch out my Arms on both Sides and guard you. If I am overpowered, I can't help it- but I'll let you know it.

Brother,

I will not sit still any longer to let other Indians, Enemies, come to you and slay you any more. I will bestir myself, and I will guard you as far as my Strength will enable me. I won't sit still, as I have done, with my Pipe in my Mouth, and suffer the Enemy Indians to do Mischief and strike on the Frontiers.

Three Nations of us have engaged to do so- viz^t. Delawares, Unamies and Mohiccons have agreed to join me in this.

A Belt.

Pachsinosa sent a Word or two- He desired the English would not reckon him among the Shawnese- He will heartily join with the Delawares to aſsist the English- He has sent his Son to witneſs that this be said for him to the English.

Brother and all present,

Take Notice of what I am going to say

I stand here as a King, and you as the Governor of this Province. I feel Sorrow in my Heart, when I consider the Number of my own Men, and also of my Brothers the English, which lye dead on the Frontiers among the Bushes. The French are the Cause of this.

Brother,

This shall be told to all the Indian Nations who have heard us on this Side, and beyond, Allegheny.

Whenever the Frenchman persuades any Indians to join with him, the first thing he does he gives them an Hatchet.

I suppose the French seem to delight in such sharp edged
ools_ As to my Part, I have no Hatchet; but I will send by
hese Allegheny Messengers to all the Indians that have heard
ne, to take that very Hatchet that the French have put into their
Hands, and use it against these French, and let them see whether
hey will delight to feel the sharp Edge of it.

Teedyuscung added, I do not say this out of my own Head,
ut these Two Messengers desired me to say so. All the Allegheny=
ens have said so before these Two Messengers_ And further, that
whatever Way Teedyuscung shall direct them to turn the Hatchet,
t should be done accordingly, and they would all join in it_ And
hen said he had done. A String.

AB. 433

At a Conference held in the Statehouse with Teedyuscung and the Indians on Wednesday the 12th. July 1758.

Present
The Governor.
The Council. The Indians.
And a great Number of the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor addreſsed him as follows,

Brother Teedyuscung,

It gave me and all the People present great Pleasure to hear you say yesterday, that you would no longer sit still with your Pipe in your Mouth, but stretch out your Hands and guard our Frontiers. I thank you for this kind Resolution, and I do not in the least doubt but you will faithfully perform what you say, and exert yourself to the utmost of your Power; and I shall depend upon it.

A Belt.

I am glad to hear from our Brother Pachsinosa that he does heartily join our Brethren the Delawares in the good Work of Peace, and will aſsist at this critical Time.

A String.

Brother,

I am glad that you are so tender hearted as to feel Sorrow in your Breast, on Account of the Slain, both of your People and ours that lye among the Bushes; and that you see plainly that the French were the Cause of it.

Brother,

Your Resolution of using your Endeavours in turning the French Hatchet against themselves is very just; because they were, as you observe, the Cause of the Bloodshed; and I am very glad your Nation has empowered you to direct the Hatchet against what Enemy you shall judge deserves it most. This is an Article at which I much rejoice.

A String.

Brethren,

Agreeable to what I said to you yesterday, I have something to tell you of very great Importance, which is

The King of Great Britain hath sent a great Number of Warriors, who are now on their March, to chastise the French on the Ohio, and to revenge the Blood that they have shed.

Tho' many Indians have been concerned in the War, yet we know they have been deluded by the French.

I give you this Belt of Wampum from this Council Fire, to advise you to remove quickly at a great Distance from our Enemy the French, that your Legs may not be stained with Blood. Come away on this Side of the Mountain, where we can oftener converse together, and where your own Flesh and Blood lives.

We look upon you as our Countrymen, that sprung forth out of the same Ground with us. We therefore think it our Duty to take Care of you, and entreat you to come away with your whole Nation, and as many of your Friends as you can get to follow You. By this Belt I take you by the Hand, and lead you away from the French for your own Safety.

A large Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung

I have almost finished what I have to say to you, and I hope every thing has been conducted to your Satisfaction. I am very desirous we should part as hearty Friends, and I request you will, if you have any Uneasineſs on your Minds, make me acquainted with it. Aſsure all the Indians from me, and those in particular who live at Allegheny, that if they have had, at any Time, any Cause of Complaint, they will be very readily heard, and full Justice done them. You know, Brother, that, as to your Complaints, You desired they should be laid before the King for his Royal Determination. As soon as I hear what is done by His Majesty, it shall be communicated to you.

A String.

Brothers,

As your Cloaths are worn out and torn by the Briars in your long Journey, the good People of Pennsylvania present you with some others, which you will divide amongst you, as you think proper.

Indian Conference held at Philadelphia 11: July 1758

Inclosed in Brigr. Forbes's of the 18.

NB 433

Fort Johnson 16 July 1758.

A List of the Number of the several Nations of Indians, under Sir Wm Johnson which joined the Army under General Abercromby the 8 July 1758. at the Saw Mills near Tionderoga

Mohocks of both Castles	172. —
Oneidas	68.
Tuscarora	22.
Onondagas	30. —
Cayougas	24. —
Senecas	14. —
Schohary Indians	18.
Mohikander Do.	47. —
	395 —

The day after the Action Sir William was joined by 25. Mohocks & Schohary Indians at the Advanced Guard.

The 11th he was joined by 30 Tuscarora & Onondaga Indians who informed that many more of several Nations were to follow them to join His Majestys Troops. —

A Copy of the above Returns was delivered by Sir William Johnson to Major Genl Abercromby at the Camp at Lake George after the Retreat of the Army from Tionderoga.

Fort Johnson 19. July 1758. —

This Morning arrived Ten Cherokee Warriors & in the afternoon, Sir William convened the Chiefs of the 6 Nations & Susquahannah Indians here present, into the Council Room & there in his own & their Names passed the Ceremony of Condolence to the Cherokees with 3 Strings of Wampum according to the Customary Form.

Sir William then gave them one of the Scalps taken at Tionderoga, & told them it was part of some Revenge that the English had out there. Also a Scalp to replace a great Man of their Nation killed last year at Ohio —

Fort Johnson 26 Jul. 1758.

Twenty seven Seneca Indians Men Women & Children who arrived here yesterday, desired a Meeting this present afternoon when their chiefs passed the Ceremony of Condolance as usual upon the first Interview and which was returned by Sir William who gave them also a String to replace a great Sachem & two or three Chiefs of their Nation who died lately.

They acquainted Sir William that Joncaire & his Brother held a Meeting lately at Chenussio at which he desired by a Belt of Wampum that they would seriously consider the present Situation of affairs & take prudent Measures for their own Security &c. That he distributed some small presents of goods with Powder & Lead and kept a Smith at Chenussio to mend their Arms that our Smiths Tools which lay near Oneyanga were taken & carried to Chenussio.

Fort Johnson 20 July 1758.

Twenty Seneca Indians Men, Women & Children who arrived here yesterday, desired a Meeting this afternoon, when their Chiefs passed the Ceremony of Condolance as usual upon the first Interview and which was returned by Sir William who gave them also a Scalp to replace a great Sachem & friend of the English of their Nation who died lately.

They accquainted Sir William that Joncaire[1] & his Brother held a Meeting lately at Chenossia which he desired by a Belt of Wampum that they would seriously consider the present Sittuation of affairs & take prudent Measures for their own Security & Welfare. That he distributed some small presents of Goods with Pouder & Lead, and fixt a Smith at Chenossia to mend their Arms gratis, that our Smiths Bellows which lay near Cayouga was taken & carried to Chenossia

---

AN INDIAN COUNCIL

Copy[2]

Fort Johnson 21 July 1758

At a Meeting of the Mohawks, Senecas, Oniedas, Tuscaroras and the Cherokee Deputies. The Senecas by the Belt of Wampum, their Speaker & a Sachem of their Nation, made the following Speech to Sir William Johnson.

Pres^{t}.

Cap^{t}. Wraxall[3] sec^{ry}

M^{r} Montour[4] & M^{r} Clement[5]
Interp^{rs} —

---

[1] Joncaire Chabert.

[2] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[3] Peter Wraxall.

[4] Henry (Andrew) Montour.

Brother Warraghyjagey

This Spring (in march vid blue Cover^{d}. Record) you sent by two of our nation now present a Belt of Wampum to carry to our Castle and in your Name to exhort our Chief Men, to take care of & attend to and exert themselves to improve, extend & make firm our several Alliances, that we might by prudent Negotiations become a strong & respectable People.

Brother

We delivered this your Belt of Wampum & are now to accquaint you that we did send Messages to all our Allies & have had Negotiations with the Messasagas, Jenundadees & several other Western Nations, and our Head Man your good Friend Tageghsadde — meaning the Drunkard the Chief Seneca Sachem, is still employed in this good Work, and he shortly proposes to come down here & pay you a Visit with a number of his Warriors in order to give you a full & particular relation of all his Transactions, and he will send a Man running before him to give you Notice when he is on the Road.—

gave a Belt

Brother

With this Belt we cover the Graves of your People who fell in the late Action at Tionderoga and heal the Wounds which you received there —

Gave a Belt.

When this Speech was ended the Cherokee Chief addressed Sir William & the Nations present & said that if they did not think it too late in the Day, he would now let them know what he had to say from the Cherokees of the Tsyody & Kohy Nations to Sir William & the Six Nations. he was told they were now ready to hear him, when by the aforesaid Seneca Speaker he delivered himself as follows —

Brother Warragyhagey & Bretheren of the Six Nations.

We have received your Messages sent last year by some of declared to us with great Joy & Satisfaction. We assure you we will take your Advice & in every respect act agreable to your Desire.

Gave 2 Strings

Bretheren

before we left home the first time we had some Reports in our Towns that you likewise in these parts, were at War with the French, wherefore we took a Resolution to go & find out the Truth of it, and we took with us an Old Ax almost worn out, This however proved so good that on our Journey we destroyed with it two of the Enemy. After this the Messages from you reached us and your War Hatchet was delivered to us in your Name, this we immediately received, and our Warriors took it up with the utmost eagerness, and we found it to be a very sharp one as we presently killed two others with it at the Ohio: One of these Scalps we thought proper to give to the Tsyody Nation, and the other to the General who is going to the Ohio, We then intended to have proceeded with 800 of our Nation to you in order to have joined His Majestys Forces this way, but as we understand an Army was ordered by our Father the king of England to the Ohio against the French, we listened to the Request & persuasions of the English General that way & joined him with the 800 Men, as we thought we should hereby do equal Service to the Common Cause and we hope you will not therefore take it amiss.

Gave 6 Strings black Wampum

Bretheren

We have maturely considered your Advice of having the Road between us clear & open, and we assure you Bretheren that we have on our side cleared the Road to you, so that we can constantly see you & we hope nothing will be thrown in this Road to obstruct our mutual Intercourse. On our side you may depend we will take care to keep it clean & open, and we hope you will do the same on your side, so that a mutual Friendship & good

Understanding may be constantly kept up between us. The Kohy Nation are next to you, and the Tsyody the furthermost, as you will see by this Belt of Wampum. We have likewise thought proper that such Warriors, as may come our Road, have a Mark to Distinguish them from the Enemy, and we have for ours fixed upon a Bunch of Feathers to be fastened to the Muzzle of their Guns, and as they go along the Road to cut a Cross here & there in the Trees that we may know whether a Friend or Foe is past along.

Gave a White Belt with one
black Row of Wampum in the
middle signifying the Road and
3 Figures of Men, signifying
Sir W^m Johnson & the 6 Nations,
and the Kohy & Tsyoody Nations—

Bretheren

As the Road is now clear between us, we hope you will make the proper use of it, that wherever you have any News of Importance & Consequence, you will not fail to accquaint us therewith without Delay. You white People have a convenient & quick way of sending News on Horseback. and we assure you we will strictly observe the same & give you Intelligence of everything we think worth communicating to you. this will give us an Opportunity that if either of us is hurt by the Enemy we may know of it & wash his Wounds.

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

Bretheren

As our Minds & Resolutions are now fixed according to the Declarations we have made to you, We hope & admonish You & the 6 Nations to be equally steady & detirmined & to prosecute the present War with united zeal, stand by one another & then your Enemies wont gain any Advantages over you.

gave 4 Strings Wampum

Brother & Bretheren of the two Mohock Castles & the rest of the Confederacy

As at this present troublesome time we are not sure what our Fate may be. One day the Sun may shine clear upon us, another day may be cloudy & dark. Let us therefore Bretheren be united and keep firm & strong the mutual Friendship & alliance made between us, that so if any Storm should break out upon us we may after it is past come together & renew the Covenant now mutually agreed upon and reap the Benefits thereof.

gave 4 Strings

The following is a Speech of Exhortation from the Cherokee Women to the Women of the 6 Nations

Sisters

As it is our parts to furnish the Warriors with Provisions whenever they go upon any Exploit, it being our Duty to do so they being our Children & brought forth by us. We earnestly desire & request of you to take good care of them your way as we shall do here so as to fit them out with such Necessarys as Warriors stand in need of, so that they maynt want when they are on their March, and when you expect them home again you will have such Victuals &c. ready for them as may refresh them after their Fatigues.

Gave a Bunch of white Beads

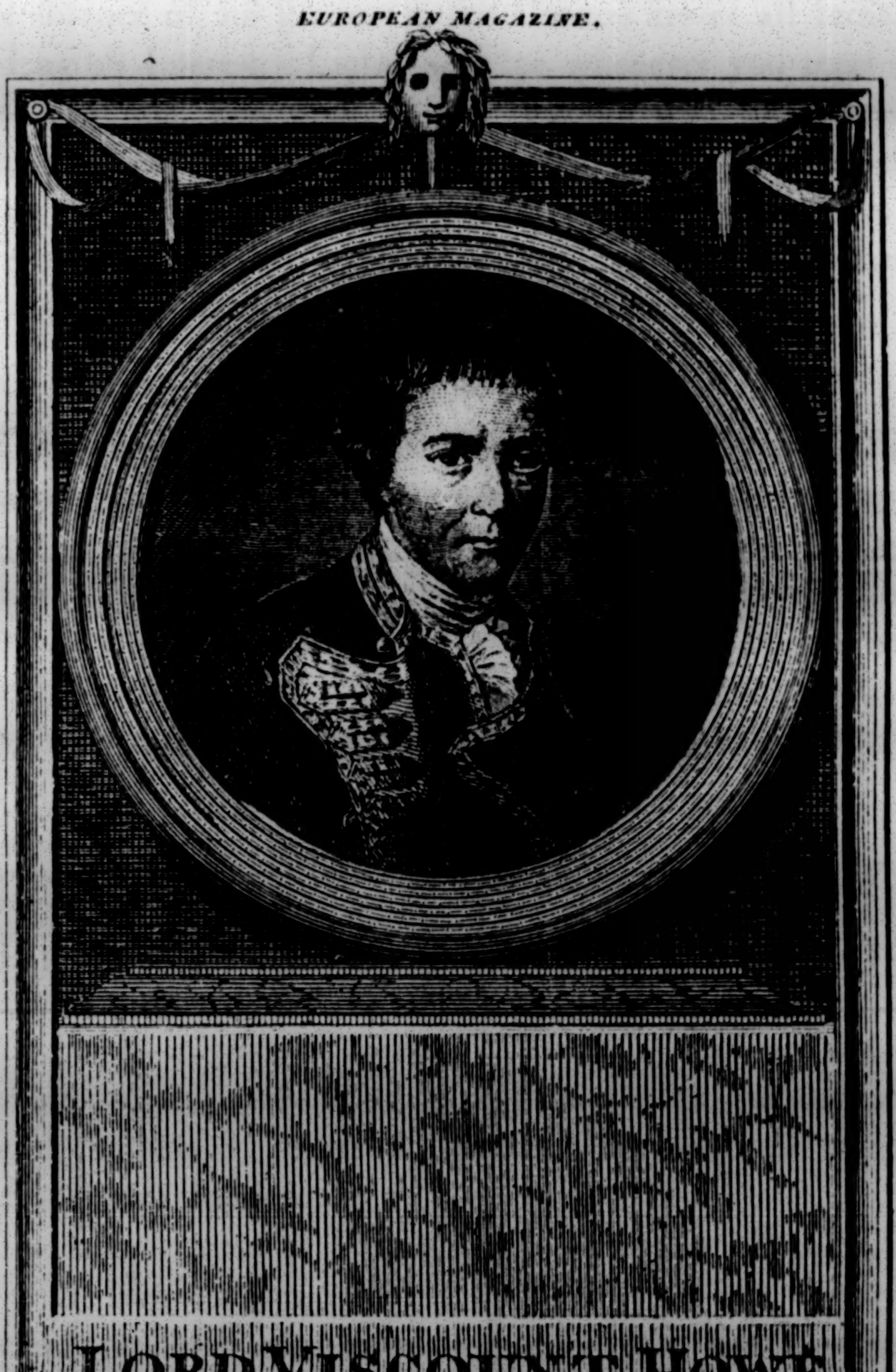
Bretheren

By this String of Wampum we accquaint you that we are desirous to know the place where our Enemy the French lives in order that we may tell our People of it when we return, wherefore Bretheren we are resolved after resting our selves a few days to rise & find out our Enemy.

Gave one black String.

Brother (speaking to Sir William only)

We hereby present you with a Calumet & a Wing, as the


EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
LORD VISCOUNT HOWE.

Published Nov.^r 1, 1782, by I. Fielding, Pater-noster Row, I. Sewell, Cornhill, & I. Debrett, Piccadilly.

From an engraving in *The European Magazine*, November 1782

remembrance of our Nation at this Council fire of all Indians in the English Interest. Light the Pipe whenever you meet upon Public Affairs, and dont let any People who bring false or triffling Reports smoak out of it. Any time hereafter if we should come to your fire place upon Buisness we hope to find this Calumet & Wing, in order that we may light it & remember the Agreements now made between each other.

Gave the Calumet & Wing.

They then gave the following Letter from the Cattawba Nation with a String of Wampum by which those Indians send word that some of their People would have come but the Circumstances of Public Affairs would not permit it. here follows a Copy of said Letter,[1] w^ch^ was translated to the Indians at this Meeting —

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GEORGE CROGHAN

Copy[2]

Fort Johnson, July 21, 1758.

You will proceed with M^r^. Andrew Montour to the Province of Pensilvania

You will in your Progress & Negotiations use your best Endeavours to conciliate & fix to the British Interest all the several Nations & Tribes of Indians who may fall within the reach of your Influence.

The Government of Pensilvania is to defray all the Charges of your Negotiations, Meetings & Treaties, in consequence whereof you will correspond & confer with the Governor of Pensilvania on all Matters immediately relative to that Province.

You will so conduct your Proceedings as to have an Eye only to the Good of His Majestys Service in general & avoid entering into the Views of any particular Person or Party.

---

[1] Dated March 24, 1758—printed under that date.

[2] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada, Indian Records

Instructions for George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent.

You will proceed with Mr. Andrew Montour to the Province of Pensilvania

You will in your Progress & Negotiations use your best Endeavours to conciliate & fix to the British Interest all the several Nations & Tribes of Indians who may fall within the reach of your Influence.

The Government of Pensilvania is to defray all the Charges of your Negotiations, Meetings & Treaties, in consequence whereof you will correspond & confer with the Governor of Pensilvania on all Matters immediately relative to that Province. You will so conduct your Proceedings as to have an Eye only to the good of His Majestys Service in general & avoid entering into the Views of any particular Person or Party.

You will from time to time write me an Account of your Proceedings & communicate to me without Delay all such Intelligence as may anyways affect the Service in these parts; and you will also commit to writing all your Proceedings for my future Inspection.

Given under my hand at
Fort Johnson this 21 day
of July 1755.

(L.S.)

By the Honorable Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majestys sole Agent & Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations & other Indians of the Northern District

To George Croghan Esqr.

By Virtue of the Power & Authority to me given by His Majesty & reposing especial Trust & Confidence in your Loyalty, Abilities & Integrity, I do hereby constitute & appoint you the said George Croghan to act as Deputy Agent under me in the aforesaid Department, and you are accordingly hereby empowered to hold conferences, send Messages & treat with the Indians for the good of His Majestys Service and the extension of the British Indian Interest agreeable to such Instructions & Directions as you shall from time to time receive from me, and you are to exercise this Deputation with Fidelity, Diligence & to the best of your Abilities and for so doing this will be to you a sufficient Warrant.

Given under my hand &
Seal at Fort Johnson
this first Day of [illegible] in the
year of our Lord one thousand
seven hundred & fifty the six
[illegible] year

268.

By virtue of the Power & Authority to me given by His Majesty & reposing especial Trust & Confidence in your Loyalty Abilities & Integrity, I do hereby constitute & appoint You the said George Croghan Esq. to act as Deputy Agent under me in the aforesaid Department, and you are accordingly hereby empowered to hold Conferences send Messages & treat with the Indians for the good of His Majestys Service and the extension of the British Indian Interest agreeable to such Instructions & directions as you shall from time to time receive from me, and you are to exercise this Deputation with fidelity diligence & to the best of your Abilities and for so doing this will be to you a sufficient Warrant.

Given under my hand &
Seal at Fort Johnson
the first Day of [illegible] in the
Year of our Lord one thousand
seven hundred & fifty six
Wm Johnson

[illegible] 21. July 1758

[illegible] Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas Tuscaroras and [illegible] which the Senecas [illegible] of their Nation [illegible] Speech to Sir William Johnson

[illegible]

[illegible] January 1759

Brother [illegible] present a Belt [illegible] to our Castle and [illegible] Chief Men [illegible] to our great Benefactors to impower, extend & make firm our several Alliances, that we might by prudent Regulating Commerce [illegible] & regulate our Trade. Brother Wm. [illegible] this your Belt of Wampum & we now to acquaint you that we did send Messages to all our Allies & have been Negotiating with the [illegible], [illegible] & several other Western Nations, and our Head Warrior our good Friend Jageghsadde — meaning the [illegible] hard the chief Seneca Indian, is still engaged in this good Work, and he shortly proposes to come down here & pay you a Visit with a number of his Warriors in order to give you a full & particular Relation of all his Transactions and he will send a Man running before him to give you Notice when he is on the Road.

gave a Belt

Brother

With this [illegible] the [illegible] of your People who fell in the [illegible] at Ticonderoga and heal the Wounds which you received there.

Gave a Belt.

When this Speech was ended The Cherokee Chief address'd Sir William & the Nations present & said that if they did not think it too late in the day, he would now let them know what he had to say from ~~his Nation~~ the Cherokees of the Tenoi & Kity Nations to Sir William & the six Nations. he was told they were ready to hear him when by the aforesaid Seneca Speaker he delivered himself as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey & Brethren of the six Nations

&c

We have [illegible] your Messages sent last year by [illegible] and we have taken to heart every thing you then declared to us with great Joy & Satisfaction we hope you will take your ad- [illegible] agreeable to your Desire

Gave a String

Brethren
the first thing
Before we set out we had some [illegible] that you [illegible] in this [illegible] were at war with the French, therefore we [illegible] to go & find out the Truth of it, and we took with us an [illegible] worn out, [illegible] so great that on our Journey we [illegible] with it [illegible] the Enemy. After this the [illegible] reached us and your [illegible] in your Name, they [illegible] Warriors took [illegible] and we found it to be [illegible] killed two other with [illegible] they thought proper to [illegible] to the Bloody Nation, and the other were [illegible] going to the Ohio. We then intended to have [illegible] with 800 of our Nation [illegible] His Majesty's [illegible] the way [illegible] ordered by our Brother the King of Eng. and to the [illegible] against the French we [illegible] make [illegible] of the [illegible] that [illegible] with the [illegible], we thought [illegible] to the common Cause and we hope you will not, therefore take it amiss.

Gave 6 Strings White Wampum.

Brethren
We have [illegible] your [illegible] between us [illegible] and

and we assure you Brethren that we have on our side cleared the Road to you so that we can constantly see you & we hope nothing will be thrown in the Road to obstruct our mutual Intercourse. On our side you may depend we will take care to keep it clean & open, and we hope you will do the same on your side, so that a mutual Friendship and Understanding may be constantly kept up between us. The Kony Nation are next to you and the Tsyoes the furthermost, as you will see by this Belt of Wampum. We have likewise thought proper that such Warriors as may come our Road, have a Mark to Distinguish them from the Enemy, and we have for ours fixed upon a Bunch of Feathers to be fastened to the Muzzles of their Guns, and as they go along the Road to cut a Mark here & there in the Trees that we may know whether a Friend or Foe is past along.

Gave a White Belt with one black Row of Wampum in the middle signifying the Road and 9 Figures of Men signifying Brethm of Pensylva & the 6 Nations, and the Kony & Tsyoode Nations—

Brethren As the Road is now clear between us, we hope you will make the proper use of it, that whenever you have any News of Importance & Consequence, you will not fail to acquaint us therewith without Delay. You white People have a convenient & quick way of sending News on Horseback, and we assure you we will strictly observe the same & give you Intelligence of every thing we think worth communicating to you. This will give us an Opportunity that if either of us is hurt by the Enemy we may know of it & wash his Wounds.

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

Brethren

As our Brothers Resolutions are [illegible] in answer to the Declarations we have made to you, We again admonish you & the Nations to be equally steady & determined to prosecute the present War with united Zeal, stand by one another & then your Enemies can't gain any Advantage over you.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brothers & Brethren of the two Mohocks Castles & the rest of the Confederacy

As at this present troublesome time we are not sure what our Fate may be. One day the Sun may shine clear upon us, another day may be cloudy & dark. Let us therefore Brethren be united & keep firm & strong the mutual Friendship already made between us that so if any Storm should break out upon us we may [illegible] it is past [illegible] [illegible] the Covenant Chain [illegible] [illegible] and reap the [illegible] thereof.

Gave 4 [illegible]

The following is a Speech which was taken from the Canajoharie Indian to the Women of the Nations

Sisters It is very hard to part with Children with Provisions as [illegible] [illegible] any Indian it being our Duty to do so they being our Children [illegible] both of us. We earnestly desire & request of you to take good care of them your very utmost [illegible] so [illegible] them out with such Necessarys as Warriors stand in need, so that they may not want when they are on their March, and when you expect them home again you will [illegible] ready for them [illegible] to refresh them after their fatigues.

Gave a Bunch of White Beads

Children

Brethren

By this String of Wampum we acquaint you that we are desirous to know the route our Enemy the French take in order that we may let our People & Warriors return. Therefore Brethren we desire you'll after resting our voices a few days to rise & set out our Journey

Gave one black String.

Brother (speaking to Sir William only)

We hereby present you with a Calumet being as the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and beg you will keep it in remembrance of our Nation at this Council [illegible] standing in the English Interest. Light the Pipe whenever you meet upon publick Affairs and don't let any Lying or [illegible] false or trifling Reports sneak out of it. At any time hereafter if we should come to your Meeting Place upon Business we hope to find this Calumet lying, in order that we may light it & renew the Agreements now made between each other.

Gave the Calumet & String.

Sir William then gave the following Letter from the Catawba Nation with a String of Wampum by which those Indians inform'd that some of their People would have come but the circumstances of publick affairs would not permit it. The following [illegible] of said Letter was translated to the Indians at this Meeting—

"Friends and loving Brothers of the Mohock Nation

That grand Chain of Friendship which has so long continued between us still remains clean & bright, and we will as long as the Sun & Moon shines Clear keep it so on our side. We herewith send you our Friends & Brothers the Cherokees some white Strings [illegible] Wampum as a token [illegible] loyalty to His Majesty King George. Our enemies the French [illegible] are very [illegible] against [illegible] their allies we expect this Summer to assist with all our might & power. We have since that time sent to our Brother the Cherokees [illegible] to come [illegible] French & their Allies [illegible] with their [illegible]. We should have been [illegible] that we are obliged to wait [illegible] the Hon^ble Edmond Atkin [illegible] sorry I am that it is not in my power [illegible] the Beaver [illegible] however what I have herein mentioned will be sufficient we hope to convince you how much we are your [illegible] & well wishers.

We are heartily sorry to hear you have lost many brave Men [illegible] the [illegible] Wampum [illegible] against your Enemies. We have no more at present but remain your Friends & Brethren as long as [illegible] Rivers run [illegible] in the presence of Sir William Johnson

Catawba Nation
March [illegible] 1758.

King Hagler
Capt. [illegible]
Capt. Walker

but nine, who were all Cayugas who are now gone along but to what place they are designed we know not, 'tis two days now since they passed by, they say they had thoughts of goint to Esopus, but did not certainly know, untill they met at a place on Delaware River, about 20 miles from hence where we suppose a number of Delawares will join them, Now we beg of you to be strong Brother, and not keep this news private, but to give notice to all the Towns round about there; for it is certainly true, for we saw them with our own Eyes, they also inform us that there is another great company not far from Tiaogo comeing the same way, mixt with French and will be here in a few Days, now we being all together, send you Our Loves and Service hopeing they will find you well and in peace as we are at present.

In great haste from your Bretheren
The Chiefs of Onokaghguage

EXTRACT OF COLL. A. HAASBROOK'S LETTER TO LT. GOV. DELANCEY, DATED 14 OCTR. 1757.

"This serves to acquaint you that on 12 instant about ten o'Clock in the morning the Indians attacked the house of Peter Jan who lived on the south Western part of Rochester. The enemy burnt his house, killed one of his daughters & two men of the Regiment posted here as scouts. Another Ranger made a good defence, used all the arms in the house which were charged, beat the Enemy off, brought off Jan's wife & two daughters to Capt. Broadheads lying a mile off. Jan & two sons were in the field. Next night most of Regt. marched but could discover nothing. desires their case to be taken into consideration."

MISS MILLER TO CAPT WRAXALL.

Sir

I have once and again Spoke to the waggoners to take up Mr. Wells' chest but they say there orders from Mr Van Eps', to take nothing but corn until that is all up, they sometimes ride but one load a week. I hear they are imploid by the Merchants of Schenectady which I am not Surprised at, as ware it there one father in stead of Sr. William and they to git Sixpence more they would searve him the same way.

I was a going to tell you a peace of news, but that I think I ought first to apoligize for my turning politician, which in petecoats I know you Detest—first then I never make it my business to inquire about news but unless I would stop my ears I could not help hearing this as every one talks of it, Secondly did not all think it tru I would not write it you—yesterday an Express arrived from boston who informs of our troops landing safe at Capretoun [Cape Breton] and having taken two of thear strongest batereys with a great many &cs. too tedius to mention—I send you a small Bundle which I think will be very Exeptable as it comes I belive from Mrs Wraxall—Mama & Mrs Willson with me begs our complemts. may be Exeptable to you, and the family.

I am Sr yr very Humble Servt.

Albany July ye 6, 1758 JENNET MILLER

To Capt. Peter Wraxal at Fort Johnson.

Since I cloes the letter I got a waggon to take Mr Wells' Chest.

SPEECH OF A CHEROKEE AMBASSADOR TO SIR W^{M} JOHNSON.

Fort Johnson 21st July 1758

At a Meeting of the Cherokee Messengers from the Tsyody, and Rocky Mountains.—

Present &^{c}

The Cherokee spoke to the Belt of Wampum addressing himself to S^{r} W^{m} and the Belt of Wamp Spoke it out in his own Language.

Bro^{n} We have received your Messages sent by some of our People who have been with you last Fall, and taken to heart everything you declare to us thereby wth great Joy and Satisfaction, and we assure you that we will take your Advice and do agreeable to your Desire in every Respect you desire us.

Gave 2 Strings.

Bro^{n} Before we left home We had some Reports in our Towns that you likewise were at War wth the french, wherefore we took a Resolution to go and find out the Truth of it, and took wth us an old ax most out of Use w^{ch} nevertheless proved so good as to destroy two of the Enemy. After which the Messages from you reached us and your War Hatchet was delivered to us in your Name w^{ch} we immediately received & took up wth the utmost Readiness, and found it proved to be a sharp one as we immediately killed two others wth it at Ohio, one of the Scalps we thought proper to give to the Tsyody Nation, and the other to the Gen^{l} who is going to Ohio; We then intended to proceed wth 800 of our Nation to you in Order to join His Maj^{s} Forces this way, but as we understood that an army was likewise ordered by our Father the King of England to Ohio agst the French, we listened to the propositions and persuasions made Us by the English General that way and joined him with the 800 men, as we thought it equally Service done to our Father the King and we hope you will not take it amiss.

6 Strings of black Wamp^{m}

Bro^{n} We have maturely considered your Advice of having the Road between Us clear and open, And we assure you Brother that we have cleared the Road to you so that we can constantly See you and nothing may be brought in it by our Enemy to obstruct our mutual concurrence, and you may depend upon we will keep it open on our side & hope you will do the same on yours so that mutual Friendship & good understanding may forever continue; The Kohy Nation are next to you and the Tsyody the furthermost as you will see by this Belt of Wampum, We have likewise thought proper that such Warriors as may come our Road have a Mark of Distinction from the Enemy, and we fixed upon a bunch of Feathers to be fastened to the Muzzle of their guns, and as they go along the Road to cut a Cross here and there in the Trees, that we may know whether Friend or Foe passt along.

Gave a White Belt with one Black Row
of wamp^{m} in it signifying the Road & 3
figures of men signifying S^{r} W^{m} Johnson
& the Kophy & Tsyody nations.

Bro^{n} As the Road is now clear between us, we hope you will make the proper Use of it, that whenever you have any news of Importance & Consequence that you will not fail to acquaint us therewith without Delay, as you white People have a convenient & quick way to send News on horseback. We assure you Bro^{r} we will strictly observe the same and give you Intelligence of everything we think worth commnicating to you w^{ch} will give us an opportunity that if either of us is hurted by our Enemy we may know of it and wash his wounds.

2 Strings Wamp^{m}.

Bro^{n} As our Resolutions and Minds are now settled according to our Declarations we have made to you we hope you and the 6 Nations to do the same and be of one mind in the present war, and stand together then your Enemies wont gain any advantage of you.

4 Strings

Bro^{n} & the 2 Castles of y^{e} Moh^{s} & y^{e} rest of the Confederacy

As at this present troublesome time we are not sure what our Fate may be, one Day the Sun may shine clear upon us, another Day may be Cloudy and dark. Nevetheless Bretheren let us strongly keep up our mutual Friendship & Agreements we made between us, that if any Tempest should break out upon us, we may after it is passt come together and renew the Covenant now Mutually agreed upon, and reap the Benefits thereof. 4 Strings

The following is a speech of exhortation from the Cherokee Women to the Women of the 6 Nations.

Sisters, As it is our Department to furnish y^{e} Warriors wth provisions whenever they go upon any Exploit, it being our Duty to do so they being our children & brought forth by us We earnestly desire & request of you that you will take good Care of them your way, as we shall do here so as to fitt them out wth such necessaries as Warriors stand in need of so that they man'nt want when they are upon their march, and when you expect them home again you will have such victuals &^{c} ready for them as may refresh them after a fatiguing march. Gave a Bunch of white Beads.

Bro^{r}: By this String of Wampum we acquaint you that we are desirous to know the Place where our Enemy the french lives in order that we may tell our People of it when we return. Wherefore Bro^{r}. we are resolved after resting ourselves a few Days to rise and find out our Enemy.

One black String.

Bro^{r}: We hereby present you with a Calumet and a Wing as the manager of the affairs of our Confederacy, and beg you will keep it in Remembrance of our nation, at this place of public Consultations of the Confederacy, Light the Pipe whenever you meet upon public affairs, and dont let any people y^{t} carry false & trifling Reports Smoke out of it. Any time hereafter if we should come to your Fire Place upon Business we hope to find this Calumet and Wing, in order that we may light it and remember the agreement now made between each other.

37

Fort Johnson 21st July 1758

At a Meeting of the Cherokee Messengers from the Tsyody, and Nohky Nations. —

Present Sir Wm:

The Cherokee spoke to the Belt of Wampum addressing himself to Sir Wm. and the Belt of Wamp/ spoke it out in his own Language

Bror.

We have received your Messages sent by some of our People who have been with you last Fall, and taken to heart every thing you declared to us thereby with great Joy and Satisfaction, and we assure you that we will take your Advice and do agreeable to your Desire in every Respect you desired us. —

Gave 2 Strings —

Bror. Tsyoga we Ithyme

~~Then~~ We had some Reports in our Towns that you likewise in this part were at War with the French, wherefore we took a Resolution to go and find out the Truth of it, and took with us an old Axe most out of use which nevertheless proved so good as to destroy two of the Enemy. After which the Messages from you reached us and your War hatchet was delivered to us in your Name which we immediately received & took up with the utmost Readiness, and found it proved to be a sharp one as we immediately killed ~~two~~ two others with it at Ohio, one of the Scalps we thought proper to give to the Tsyody Nation, and the other to the Genl. who is going to Ohio; we then intended to proceed with 800. of our Nation to you in Order to join His Majs. Forces this way, but as we understood that an Army was likewise ordered by our Father the King of England to go to Ohio agt. the French, we listened to the propositions and persuasions made us by the English General that way and joined him with the 800. Men, as we thought it equally to be

done

86:52

done to our Father the King and we hope you will not take amiss.

6 Strings of black Wamp.

Bror.

We have maturely considered your Advice of having the Road between Us clear and open. And we assure you Brother that we have cleared the Road to you so that we constantly can see you and nothing can be brought in it by our Enemy to obstruct our mutual Conveniance, and you may depend upon we will keep it open on our Side & hope you will do the same on yours so that further Friendship & good Understanding may for ever continue; The Kohy Nation are next to you and the Tsyody the furthermost as you will see by this Belt of Wampum. We have likewise thought proper that such Nations as may come our Road have a Mark of Distinction from the Enemy, and we fixed upon a Bunch of Feathers to be fastened to the Mussel of their Guns, and as they go along the Road to cut a Cross here & there in the Trees, that we may know whether Friend or Foe [illegible]

Gave a white Belt with one black Row of Wamp.m in it signifying the Road & 2 Figures of Men signifying Sr. Wm. Johnson & the Kohy & Tsyody Nations.

Bror.

As the Road is now clear between us, we hope you will make the proper Use of it, that whenever you have any News of Importance & Consequence that you will not fail to acquaint us with it without Delay, as you white People have a Convenient & quick way to send News on horseback. We assure you Bror. we will strictly observe the same and give you Intelligence of every thing we think worth communicating to you &c w.ch will give us an Opportunity that if either of Us is hurted by our Enemy we may know of it and wash his Wounds.

2 Strings Wamp.m

Bro.s

As our Resolutions and Minds are now settled according to our Declarations we have made to you we hope and admonish you and the 6 Nations to do the same and be of one Mind in the present War, and stand together then your Enemies cant gain any Advantage of you.

A String. —

Bro.r & the 2 Castles of ye Mohawks & rest of the Confederacy

As at this present troublesome time we are not sure what our Fate may be, one Day the Sun may shine clear upon us, another Day may be cloudy and dark. Nevertheless Brethren let us strongly keep up our mutual Friendship & Agreements we made between us, that if any Tempest should break out upon us, we may after it is past come together and renew the Covenant we now mutually agreed upon, and reap the Benefits thereof —

A String. —

The following is a Speech of [illegible] from the Cherokee Women to the Women of the 6 Nations.

Sisters, As it is our Department to furnish ye Warriors wth Provisions whenever they go upon any Exploit, it being our Duty to do so they being our Children & brought forth by us. — We earnestly desire & insist of you that you will take good Care of them your Way as we shall do theirs very so as to fill them out wth suitable Provisions as Warriors stand in Need of, so that they may not suffer when they are upon their March, and when you expect them home again you will have such Victuals &ca ready for them as may refresh them after a fatiguing March.

Gave a Bunch of white Beads.

Bro.r By this String of [illegible] we acquaint you that are desireous to know the Place where our Enemy the French lives in order that we may tell our People of it when we return. wherefore Bro.r we are resolved after resting ourselves a few Days to rise and find out our Enemy —— Gave black String.

Bro.r We hereby present you with a Calumet and String as the Manager of the Affairs of our Confederacy, and beg you will keep it in Remembrance of our Nation, at this Place of publick Consultation of the Confederacy, Light the Pipe whenever you meet upon publick affairs, and dont let ~~any~~ any People of ours & false & flattering People smoke out of it. ~~[illegible] so as to make mischief with you~~. Any time hereafter if we should come to your Fire Place upon Business we hope to find this Calumet and String, in order that we may light it and remember the Agreements now made between each other.

(Copy)

Fort Johnson 21st July 1758

Sir

At the Camp at Lake George General Abercromby put into my Hands your Favour of the 17 June with a Copy of the Cherokee Speeches.

I returned hither 4 or five Days ago, and two Days after the Cherokees arrived. And this Day they made their Speech to the Six Nations. I shall use my best Endeavours to promote a Harmony between them as well as all the Southern Indians in the British Alliance, and the Indians of this District; for, as you justly observe, a Union between our Indian Allies to the Southward and Northward, is a desireable Event, and worthy our Endeavours to compass.

I have a Belt and Speech ready to send thro' the Six Nations to desire them, at your Request, to send some of their Chief Men, and the Senecas in particular, to the Meeting you propose, and intend to deliver this Belt and Speech tomorrow to some Chief of the Senecas who are now here, to be, by them, made known thro the Six Nations, who I make no doubt will attend you.

That Day I dispatched Jos. Peppy, a Delaware Indian, with a Belt of Wampum and a Speech, in the Name of the Six Nations and my own, to the Delaware Indians living on the Ohio, a Copy of which I herewith transmit you. And in two Days I shall send off Mr. Croghan and Mr. Montour to your Province to be aiding and assisting at your proposed Meeting. I have directed Mr. Croghan to correspond and confer with you, as Occasion may require.

I hope these Measures and the Negotiations at the proposed Congress, will put Things upon such a Footing, as may for the future secure the Frontiers of your Province from the Ravages and Desolations, which it hath and is daily suffering. To obtain this happy Security I don't know any more effectual Measure can be pursued, than to open an advantageous Trade for the Indians, and to have it put under such authoritative Regulations, as may convince the Indians, how much it is for their Interest to maintain Peace and Friendship, for the English, and protect your Province from the Irruptions of the Enemy. Trade is undoubtedly the strongest Cement to bind the Indians

To the Honorable William Denny Esqr.
Governor of Pennsylvania

to our Alliance, taking neceſsary Precautions, that Justice is done them by the Traders, giving them Satisfaction with regard to their Land Complaints, and by a solemn public Treaty to agree upon clear and fixed Boundaries between our Settlements and their Hunting Grounds, so that each Party may know their own, and be a mutual Protection to each other of their respective Poſseſsions.

These Measures, and such a Treaty, if conducted with Prudence, Vigour and Sincerity, would, in my humble Opinion, be the most effectual Means to restore Peace, Security and quiet Poſseſsion to your Frontiers; and if copied by all the neighbouring Provinces, which have suffered the Calamities of an Indian War, or are exposed to the Irruptions of those Savages, would be to them the most solid Foundation for their future Tranquility. And, at the same Time, I apprehend, it would be the most adviseable and succeſsful Scheme, to strengthen, extend and secure the British Indian Interest, overthrow that of our Enemies, and deprive them of their principal Means of distreſsing his Majesty's Colonies, and obstructing their Growth and Improvements, nay I am apt to believe, such a System of Conduct, was it to become general in the Provinces more immediately concerned, would dislodge the French from their alarming Encroachments, with leſs Expence both of Blood and Treasure, more speedily and more effectually, than we shall perhaps be ever able to do by meer Force. As to Indians, I am afraid, neither Speeches, Treaties, or Expeditions, will bring them heartily over to our Views and Interest, without our observing some such Plan of Conduct as I have above recommended.

I have received a Letter from the Governor of New Jersey, whose Burlington Meeting seems to me, to be a proper and prudent Step, and I have suggested to him, that your propos'd Congreſs might be perhaps a proper Time and Place for him, in behalf of his Province, finally to settle with the Indians in question about the Minisink Lands; for I greatly suspect those are the Indians chiefly concerned in the Irruption upon his Province.

As to Teedyuscung, I can learn nothing more of him at present, than that he was a leading Man amongst some Tribes of Delaware Indians.

I

I expect the chief Seneca Sachem down at my House in a little Time, if Teedyuscung is a considerable Man he will know it. I suspect he is not the consequential Person he hath pretended to be in your Indian Proceedings, and that he is either a Tool made use of by some in your Province, or a vain forward Fellow, who finds his Advantage by imposing himself upon your Government, as a Person of great Importance; however, if he is not so, he hath been made too significant to be treated with Contempt, and I do not think it at all improbable but he may be one of the Instigators to the Murders committed on your Frontiers, and those of the neighbouring Provinces, in which the Senecas living at Chenohia may give their Countenance, and, for ought I know, their Assistance, for some of them are very much under the Influence of the French. I am

with great Esteem
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

PENN. MANUSCRIPTS - Official Correspondence Vol. 9, page 49

No 5

Letter of Sr Wm Johnson
of 21st July 1758

You will from time to time write me an Account of your Proceedings & communicate to me without Delay all such Intelligence as may any ways affect the Service in these parts; and you will also commit to writing all your Proceedings for my future Inspection.

Given under my hand at
Fort Johnson on this 21 day
of July 1758.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 22. July 1758 —

At a Meeting of some of each of the Six Nations Except the Cayougas, Sir William Johnson made the following Speeches.

Pres^{t}. S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson
Cap^{t}. Tho^{s}. Butler Jacobus Clement Inter^{r}.
Lieu^{t}. Claus
Cap^{t}. Peter Wraxall sec^{ry}.

Bretheren of the Six Nations

You know on our return to the Lake the General made a Speech[2] to you, in which he accquainted you that a considerable Number of Troops were assembling in order to take Post at the Onieda Carrying Place & by that means guard this part of the Country from any Attempts which the Enemy might make, of whose Designs against the Mohock River you have lately given repeated Informations. And that by this Measure we might also prepare things for carrying on an Advantageous Trade for & with your People and in which our own People may be secured & protected from the Insults of the Enemy.

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] Speech of James Abercromby to the Six Nations, July 8, 1758.

At the same time the General also recommended to you to send out scouting Parties to different Quarters to watch the Motions of the Enemy & hereby to guard us against any Surprizes as well as to intimidate the Enemy from making Incursions on His Majestys Frontiers & annoying His good Subjects.

Bretheren

These Measures which the General accquainted you with, you expressed your Approbation of & the Scouting Service he recommended You promised you would duly execute & attend to.

Now Bretheren I am to accquaint you that last night I received a Letter from the General appointed to command the Troops at the Onieda Carrying Place, who is at Schenectady where everything is making ready for his march with a great Number of Men with which & those already at the German Flatts, he proposes in a few Days to proceed to the Onieda Carrying Place; with him comes Colonel Bradstreet[1] known to most of you.

In Consequence hereof I desire that your young Men will make themselves ready to join our Troops at the German Flatts & proceed with them to the Onieda Carrying Place where your Brother Col. Bradstreet will accquaint you with the Service you are wanted upon & have some Talk with you, and he will also settle every thing with you to your Satisfaction. I shall send Capt. Thomas Butler to receive his Orders & take Care of you.

As the Defence of this part of the Country & establishing a near & convenient place of Trade for you, have been frequently & earnestly requested by you, I expect that you will now Show your readiness to aid & Effect these good Purposes by attending & assisting our Operations & accompanying your Brother Col. Bradstreet who will take care that whoever he employs shall be kindly used & duly rewarded for their Services.

Gave a Belt.

---

[1] Colonel John Bradstreet.

Sir William's Second Speech

Bretheren of the Six Nations

The Governor of Pensilvania has called a Meeting with the Delaware & other Indians living in that Province and is very desirous that some of your Chief Men should be present & hear what he has to say, and I am sending my Deputy Mr. Croghan that way to be present at said Meeting and to Assist the Governor in carrying on the Affairs which are to be there settled.

I desire therefore that some Wise Men from each of your Nations, particularly from the Senecas would as soon as possible set out for Pensilvania & attend at said Meeting and as the Matters to be there opened and adjusted relate to our common Welfare, I hope & doubt not you will readily appoint Deputies to attend & hear what passes there and who will at the same time use their Influence to forward & give Success to every Measure which may be for the general Interest.

and hereupon I give you this Belt of Wampum

N° 4

This is a Wampum as a token of our Loyalty to His Majesty King George & our Friends the English. We are very [illegible] the Hatchet against the French & their Allies we expect this Summer to use it with all our might & power. We have some time since sent to our Brethren the Creeks & other Southern Nations to come & join us to go against the French & their Allies we expect [illegible] with their Hatchets, We should have been not without our Beaver but [illegible] that we are obliged to [illegible] & the [illegible] Sorry I am that it is not in my power [illegible] the Beaver [illegible] however what I have herein mentioned will be sufficient we hope to convince you how much we are your Friends & well Wishers.

We are heartily sorry to hear you have lost many brave Men & hope you'll have better success for the future [illegible] some [illegible] against your Enemies. We have no more at present but remain your Friends & Brethren as long as [illegible] [illegible] This to be delivered in the presence of Sir William Johnson

Catawba Nation
March 1758.

King Hagler
Capt. [illegible]
Capt. Walker
[illegible]

Fort Johnson 22 July 1758.

At a Meeting of some of each of the Six Nations except the Cayugas Sir William Johnson made the following Speech.

Col. [illegible] Johnson
Capt. Thos. Butler
Lieut. [illegible]

Jacobus Clement Interpr.

Capt. [illegible]

Brethren of the Six Nations

You know on our return to the Lake the General made a Speech to you, in which he acquainted you that a considerable Number of Troops were assembling in order to take Post at the Oneida Carrying Place & by that means guard this part of the Country from any Attempts which the Enemy might make, of whose Designs against the Mohock River you have lately given repeated Informations. And that by this Measure we might also prepare things for carrying on an Advantageous Trade for with your People and in which our own People may be secured & protected from the Insults of the Enemy.

At the same time the General also recommended to you to send out scouting Parties to different Quarters to watch the Motions of the Enemy thereby to guard us against any Surprizes as well as to intimidate the Enemy from making Incursions in His Majesties Frontiers & annoying His good Subjects. Brethren These Measures which the General acquainted you with you expressed your Approbation of & the Scouting Service he recommended you promised you would duly execute & attend to. Now Brethren I am to acquaint you that last night I received a Letter from the General appointed to command the Troops at the Oneida Carrying Place, who is at Schenectady where every thing is making ready for his March with a great Number of Men with which & those already at the German Flatts, he proposes in a few days to proceed to the Oneida Carrying Place. with him comes Colonel Bradstreet known to most of you. In consequence hereof I desire that you your Warriors will make themselves ready to join the Troops at the German Flatts as soon as [illegible] to the Oneida Carrying Place where your Brother Lt. Col. Bradstreet will acquaint you with the Service you are wanted upon & have some talk with you, and he will also settle every thing with you to your satisfaction. I shall send Capt. Thomas Butler to receive his Orders & take care of you.

As the Defence of this part of the Country & establishing a more convenient place of Trade for you have been frequently & earnestly requested by you, I expect that you will now shew your readiness to aid & assist these good Purposes by attending & joining our Expedition & accompanying your Brother Col. Bradstreet who will take care that whoever accompanys him shall be kindly used & duly rewarded for their Services.

Gave a Belt.

Sir William's Second Speech

Brethren of the Six Nations

The Governor of Pensilvania has called a Meeting with the Delawares & other Indians living in that Province and is very desirous that some of your Chief Men should be present to hear what he has to say, and I am sending my Deputy Mr. Croghan that way to be present at said Meeting and to assist the Governor in [illegible] the Affairs which are to be there settled.

I desire therefore that some Wise Men from each of your Nations particularly from the Senecas would as soon as possible set out for Pensilvania & attend at said Meeting and as the Matters to be there opened and adjusted relate to our common Affairs I have no doubt but you will readily appoint Deputies to attend & hear what passes there and who will at the same time use their Influence to forward & give Success to every Measure which may be for the general Interest.

and hereupon I give you
this Belt of Wampum –

Fort Johnson 24. July 1758.
P. M.

alias the Negro a chief Sachem of Cayouga arrived & said he was come Express from that Castle w.ch he left 8 days ago. he spoke as follows. Brother Warraghiyagey

You know that I have been long a Friend to the English and that I have promised you that I would on every occasion act as such & communicate to you any Intelligence which might come to my knowledge that concerned your Welfare. You may remember that I warned you to be on your guard long before Oswego was taken. Now I am come down to acquaint you that about [illegible] days ago I was at Chenussia, where Joncaire & his Brother held a Meeting with those & sundry other Indians. As I was formerly very intimate with Senunchias we were together I had some private Conversation with him in which he told me that the French proposed coming by way of Oswego down this River & penetrate as far as they could. that their force would consist of only 800 French & as many Indians as they could gather that they proposed being down now with the Decline of this Moon.

Brother what I now tell you you may

other Tribes of Indians that were inclinable to enter into a treaty of peace and alliance with us; in consequence of which, a message was sent to them, by one poste, a copy of whose journal, in June & July last he transmitted to me, as also that of the conference held at Philadelphia the 8th upon the said posts return. My answer to him of this day, repeats Mr. Croghan's being, I hope gone; that you cou'd not possibly interfere with the Cherokees, as not being within your department; and that I shoud forward the above copies to you, which I do herewith, and beg, that if these measures are consistent, with His Majestys interest & his instructions to you, you will do your utmost to see them put in execution, and if there shou'd be any necessity to write upon them, either to gov^{r}. Denny,[1] Brig^{r} Forbes or any one else, you will please to do it without waiting for my advice thereupon, as it will be a means of saving a great deal of time.

As capt. Butler has been with you some time, he will have given you a report of the intelligence brought by the scouts you left behind, which are likewise re[t]urned home.

I am &ca.

SR. WM. JOHNSON, Bar^{t}.

INDORSED:

Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.
July 23, 1758.

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Copy[2]

Fort Johnson 24 July 1758. p. m.

alias the Negro a chief Sachem of Cayouga arrived & said he was come Express from that Castle w^{ch}. he left 5 days ago. he spoke as follows.

---

[1] Governor William Denny of Pennsylvania.

[2] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

Brother Warraghyjagey

You know that I have been long a Friend to the English and that I have promised you that I would on every occasion act as such & communicate to you any Intelligence which might come to my knowledge that concerned your Welfare. You may remember that I warned you to be on your guard long before Oswego was taken. Now I am come down to accquaint you, that about 20 days ago I was at Chenossia, where Joncaire[1] & his Brother held a Meeting with those & sundry other Indians. As I was formerly very intimate with Senunchias Joncaires Brother, I had some private Conversation with him in which he told me, that the French proposed coming by way of Oswego down this River & to penetrate as far as they could. that their force would consist of only 500 French & as many Indians as they could gather, that they proposed being down here about the decline of this Moon.

Brother

What I now tell you, you may be assured I heard with my own Ears, it may turn out true; it may be false, but however I beseech you to be upon your Guard & have a good Number of Men ready to oppose the French — if it proves true you will then be in a condition to Face them; if they should not make the Attempt you have done the prudent part & given due Attention to the Security of your Country.

I confirm my Intelligence & advice with these
3 Strings of Wampum

gave 4 Strings Wampum

Eod. Die

At a Meeting of some Sachems & Cheifs of each of the 6 Nations, (except the Cayougas) with the Aughquagas; an Answer had this Morning been agreed on, to the Speech of the Cherokees delivered the 21 Inst and which having been proposed to Sir William Johnson and with some Amendments agreed to by him — Notice was given to the Cherokee Delagates that this afternoon they would receive an Answer which was accordingly delivered as follows by Thomas a Chief Sachem & Warrior of Aughquaga in the joint Names of Sir William & the Six Nations

---

[1] Louis Thomas de Joncaire, Sieur de Chabert, a lieutenant in the Canadian army.

Pres^t^.
Sir William Johnson
Cap^t^. Peter Wraxall sec^ry^
Lieu^t^. Claus Dep. Sec^ry^. Jacobus Clement Interp^r^.

Bretheren of the Cherokee Nation

We have heard & duly considered your Speech to us 3 days ago and we are now going to give our Answer to it.

Bretheren

We return you our Hearty thanks for receiving our Messages to Your Nation of last Year, with such friendly Disposition & Satisfaction, and you may be assured we on our parts do now receive what you have said to us with equal Pleasure & Approbation, we shall put all our Words in our Hearts & gratefully remember your friendly Expressions towards us.

kept their String.

Bretheren

We are pleased & glad you so readily took up the Hatchet in conjunction with us & our Bretheren the English against the French, and we approve of your 800 Warriors joining the English Army going to the Ohio, as it is assisting the Common Cause in which we are engaged —

gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Bretheren

We are thankful to you for the Caution & Prudence you have shown in opening & clearing a Road of Peace & friendship between your Country & ours, and for pitching upon such proper & distinguishing Marks for your Warriors to make themselves known to us by. You may depend upon it we will strictly observe the Measures you propose in your Belt, make use of your proposed Marks & keep your Belt as a Remembrance of all you said upon it at this Fire place of the 6 Nations & their Allies. and we expect you will on your parts keep up to your Promises & Professions hereupon made, and keep the Belt we now give you at your Town of Tsyody as a Memorial on your side.

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

Your desire that we should make use of the good Road now opened between us, to communicate to each other all Intelligence of Moment; is very agreable to us, and shall be complied with on our side, and we expect it will be so on yours — We shall be always glad to see any of your people freely & safely come along this Road of Friendship, but should any accident befall them from the Enemy or by any other Means, We shall take care according to the antient Custom of Friends & allies, to wash the Blood off of their Bodies, and resent every Injury they may suffer —

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Bretheren

Our Confederacy have always maintained their Unanimity and our resolutions are to continue firm & united together, and we recommend the same Resolutions to you, and by these Means both you & we shall become as one Body & one Heart.

gave 3 Strings —

Bretheren

We do on our parts assure you that we will at all Events hold fast the Covenant Chain of Peace & friendship with your People without wavering.

Gave 2 Strings Wampum

Bretheren

The Cherokee Womens Speech & admonition to our Women is Wise & right, and in behalf of our Women we exhort yours to continue & act up to this laudible Character of taking care to provide for the Warriors — in the name of our Women we send to yours this Bunch of Beads.

Gave a large Bunch of Beads.—

Bretheren

With pleasure & thanks we receive your Present of the Calumet Pipe & Wing, and you may be assured we will observe your Directions thereupon. It shall be preserved at this our Fire place together with your Belt upon opening a Road of Peace & friendship between us — And we desire you will with equal Care preserve the Calumet you received here last year, and observe the rules we then recommended to you.—

Bretheren

We applaud your zealous Inclinations of going out from hence to see where the Enemy lives this way, but as your Errand hither was upon peacable Negotiations, We conceive you had better at this time suspend your Resolutions & proceed with the result of this Meeting to your own People, besides should any accident happen to You who are sent hither as Delegates, it might raise some Mistrusts & Jealousies in your Nation against us & which subsists between us. We would therefore beg of you to return now & not put your Scheme into Execution. Let the French Scalp which you received from our Brother Warraghyjagey satisfy you on this point w^{ch}. you can deliver to your People as procured by your Journey this way.—

Gave a String —

Bretheren

We are very much obliged to our Bretheren the Cattabas for their kind Letter & are glad to find by it that they keep in remembrance the Covenant of Peace & Friendship entered into between us some years ago when their Deputies came hither. We have desired our Brother Warraghyjagey in our Names & his own to write a Letter to the Cattawbas in Answer to theirs which he will do & give to you with a String of Wampum in return for theirs.

And now Bretheren we have finished our Answer to your Speech & hope everything is settled to our Mutual Satisfaction.

The Cherokee Chief made Answer, that he had attentively heard all they had said & which he would relate to the rest of his People present in their own Language as they did not understand that of the 6 Nations. That he did not doubt but the whole would be very pleasing to all his Countrymen both here & at home. That if they had failed in points of Ceremony & order, he hoped the Six Nations would excuse their Mistakes or Ignorance, for that the Deputation now present consisted of Warriors who were not fully versed in the Mannagment of such Meetings as these.

The Speaker for the 6 Nations then went up to the Cheif of the Cherokees & saluted him & afterwards the rest by taking them each under their right Arms. this Ceremony was followed by several other Chiefs & Sachems of the 6 Nations then present.—

and they ended this Meeting.—

Hans the Wildt & Abraham Two Chiefs of the Mohocks desired the following Answer might be wrote & sent in the Name of the Mohock Nation to the Letter from the Cattawbas sent to their People by the Cherokees & which was accordingly wrote down upon Parchment.

The Sachems & Chiefs of the Two Mohock
Castles to the King & Sachems of the Cattawba Nation

Bretheren

We have recieved & understood your very kind Letter to us by our Bretheren the Cherokees. And we are extreamly glad to find thereby that you keep in Mind the Cov^t. of Peace & friendship which was agreed upon between us some few years ago.

Bretheren

When the present Clouds are blown away and the Sun Shines out we expect to see you here that we may have some friendly talk together, renew & brighten the Cov^t. Chain of Friendship between us. and we would have you come the same Road you did before, for if you come by the way of Ohio there may perhaps be some Stumps in the Road which may hurt your Feet.

Bretheren

We are sincerely rejoiced to hear of your Welfare and to learn that you are so hearty in the Interest of our Bretheren the English, and that your Warriors have rose up & taken the Ax to assist the Arms of our common Father the Great King of England against the French King & his Children. We kindly remember our Love to you all, Sachems & Warriors & also to your Women, and from the bottom of our Hearts we send you all, our friendly Wishes.

Bretheren Sachems

We hope you on your parts will animate & encourage your young Men to act with Vigor against the common Enemy. This we are daily doing to our young Men

Bretheren

We return you our grateful Acknowledgments for your Concern at the Losses we have sustained this War of some of our Warriors. We condole with you for any Losses you may have met with, and we hope the Great Spirit above will bless & give Success to our mutual Undertakings

We confirm what we have said to you & salute you with this String of Wampum as does our Brother

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 28 July 1758

At a Meeting of the Seneca Indians

Pres^{t}.
Sir William Johnson
Cap^{t}. John Butler

Capt. Peter Wraxall sec^{ry}.

The said Indians by the Seneca Sachem
The Belt of Wampum made the following Speech

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

thus opened and agreed did relate to our common Welfare; so I have no Doubt that you will readily appoint Deputies to attend & hear what passes there and who will at the same time use their Influence to forward & give Success to every Measure which may be for the general Interest.

and hereupon I give you
this Belt of Wampum —

Fort Johnson 24. July 1758.
P. M.

alias the Negro chief Sachem of Cayouga arrived & said he was come Express from that Castle wch he left 6 days ago. he spoke as follows. Brother Warraghiyagey

You know that I have been long a Friend to the English and that I have promised that I would on every occasion act as such & communicate to you any Intelligence which might come to my knowledge that concerned your Welfare. You may remember that I warned you to be on your guard some time before Oswego was taken. Now I am come down to acquaint you that about [illegible] days ago I was at Chenussio, where Joncaire & his Brother held a Meeting with those & sundry other Indians. As I was formerly very intimate with Joncaire we together had some private Conversation with him in which he told me that the French proposed coming by way of Oswego down this River as soon as they could. that their force would consist of [illegible] & as many Indians [illegible] that they proposed bringing down [illegible] with the Design of [illegible] this Nation.

Consider what I now tell you you may

[illegible] pleasured I hear with regard [illegible] be not true, it may be false but however I would you to strengthen your guard & have your Warriors ready to oppose the French — if it prove true you will then be in a condition to oppose them. If they should not make the Attempt you have done the prudent part & given due Attention to the Security of your Country

To confirm what I now [illegible] & advise
with these Strings of Wampum —
[illegible] Wampum

2d Die

At a Meeting of some Sachems & Chiefs of each of the 6 Nations (except the Cayougas) with the Aughquagas an Answer had this Morning been agreed on to the Speech of the Cherokees delivered the 28 Inst and which having been approved by Sir William Johnson and with some Amendments agreed to by him was given to the Cherokee Delegates that they [illegible] would receive an Answer which was accordingly delivered as follows by [illegible] a Chief Sachem of the Oghquagas in the joint Names of Sir William & the Six Nations.

Pres.t
Sir William Johnson —
Capt. Peter Wraxall Secr.y
Lieut. Claus Dep.y Sec.r
Jacob Clement Interp.r —

Brethren of the Cherokee Nation

We have heard & duly considered your Speech to us 3 Days ago and we are now going to give an Answer to it.

Brethren

We return you our Hearty thanks for [illegible] our Message to your Nation last Year with such friendly Disposition & Satisfaction, and we may be assured

We are engaged to remember what you have said to us with the greatest Pleasure & approbation we shall Put all our Words in our Hearts & gratefully remember your friendly Dispositions towards us.

kept their String.

Brethren

We are rejoiced to find you so readily took up the Hatchet in conjunction with us & our Brethren the English against the French and we approve of your Zeal & vigour & give the heartiest encouragement to the Rest as it is espousing the Common Cause in which we are all engaged -

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brethren

We are thankful to you for the Caution & Prudence you have shewn in opening & clearing a Road & Paths & boundaries between your Country and the English, have now such proper directing Marks for our Warriors to make themselves known to us by. You may depend upon it we will strictly observe the Marks now proposed in your Belt, make use of your proper Marks & we give you a Belt as a Remembrance that you and we will at all times observe Peace & the Treaties & their Rules. and we expect you will on your parts keep up to your Promises & Professions you made & keep the Belt we now give you at your desire of Signifying a Memorial on our side.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren

Your desire that we should make use of the Road lead now opened between us to communicate to each other all Intelligence of Moment is very agreeable to us, and what we comply with as our Desire and we expect it will be so on your side. We shall be always glad to see [illegible] Women [illegible] truly [illegible] this [illegible] Friendship [illegible] to place [illegible] the Seven [illegible] We shall [illegible] in the latest [illegible] Friends [illegible] and [illegible]

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

[illegible]

Our Confederacy have always main-tained our unanimity and our Resolutions are to continue united together [illegible] [illegible] to you [illegible] we shall have one Body and one Heart.

Gave 3 Strings –

Brethren

We on our parts Assure you that we shall hold fast the Covenant Chain [illegible] friendship with [illegible]

Gave a String Wampum.

Brethren

[illegible] our Women [illegible] and [illegible] our [illegible] up to this [illegible] Chamber [illegible] to provide for [illegible] in the [illegible] we send to [illegible]

Gave a large Bunch of Beads.–

Brethren

With many thanks we receive your [illegible] the Calumet [illegible] and the Eagle [illegible] we will observe your Directions thereupon; it shall be preserved at [illegible], together with your belt [illegible] friendship between us that we desire you will with equal care preserve the Calumet you received here last year, and observe the Rules we then recommended to you.—

Brethren

We ~~approve~~ applaud your zealous Inclinations of going out from hence to meet the Enemy this way, but as your Errand hither was upon peaceable Negotiations, we conceive you had better at this time suspend your Resolution agreed with the Result of this Council to your own People; besides should any accident happen to You [illegible] sent hither as Delegates, it might raise some Mistrusts & Jealousy in your Nation against us which might interrupt the present Harmony which subsists between us. We would therefore advise you to return home and put your scheme into Execution. Let the French Scalp which you received from our Brother Warraghiyagey satisfy you on this point which you can deliver to your People as procured by your Journey this way.— Gave a String.—

Brethren

We are very much obliged to our Brethren the Cattabas for their kind Letter & are glad to find by it that they keep in Remembrance the Covenant of Peace & Friendship entered into between us some years ago when their Deputies came hither. We have desired our Brother Warraghiyagey in our Names & by our own to write a Letter to the Cattawbas in Answer to theirs which we will deliver to you with a String of Wampum in return to theirs.

And now Brethren we have finished our Answer to your Speech & hope every thing is settled to our Mutual Satisfaction.

The Cherokee Chief made Answer, that he had attentively heard all that was said which he would relate to the rest of his people present in their own Language as they did not understand that of the Nations. That he did not doubt that the whole would be very pleasing to all his Country-men both here and at home. That as he had [illegible] in way of Ceremony order he hoped the Six Nations would excuse their Mistakes or Ignorance, as that the Deputation now present consisted of Warriors, who were not fully versed in the Management of such Meetings as these.

The Speaker for the 6 Nations then went up to the Chief of the Cherokees & saluted him & afterward the rest by taking them each under their [illegible] this Ceremony was followed by several other Chiefs & Sachems of the 6 Nations then present. —

and then ended the Meeting. —

It was then [illegible] between the Chiefs of the Mohocks [illegible] that [illegible] be made [illegible] Name of the Mohock Nation to the Letter sent the Cattawbas and to their reply by the Cherokees on which was unanimously [illegible] open'd each [illegible].

The following [illegible] the Mohock Castles to the King & Sachems of the Cattawba Nation

Brethren We have received [illegible] your very kind Letter to us by our Brethren the Cherokees. And we are exceedingly glad to find thereby that you keep in Mind the Treaty of Peace & friendship which was agreed upon between us some

few

us some few years ago.

Brethren

When the present Clouds are blown away and the Sun shines out we expect to see you here that we may have some friendly talk together, renew & brighten the Cov.t Chain of Friendship between us. and we would have you come the same Road you did before, for if you come by the way of Ohio there may perhaps be some Stumps in the Road which may hurt your Feet.

Brethren

We are sincerely rejoiced to hear of your Welfare and to learn that you are so hearty in the Interest of our Brethren the English, and that your Warriors have rose up & taken the Ax to assist the Arms of our common Father the Great King of England against the French King & his Children. We kindly remember our Love to you all Sachems Warriors & also to your Women and join the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] our [illegible] [illegible] Brethren [illegible]

We hope [illegible] [illegible] will animate & encourage our young Men to act with vigor against the common Enemy. This we particularly [illegible] to our young Men.

Brethren

We return you our grateful Acknowledgments for your concern at the Losses we have lately had this War & some of your Warriors. We condole with you for any Losses you may have met with and we hope the Great Spirit above will give success to our mutual Undertakings. To confirm what we have said to you, we present you with this String of Wampum [illegible] together.

282

[illegible] information [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from

of Canada.

7 C. That the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] belong

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Towns, [illegible]

[illegible] with the French at Oswego [illegible] the French

[illegible] from the Cherokee Indians [illegible] the Delaware

[illegible] [illegible] who are at War with the English.

Delaware [illegible] [illegible] the Senecas to [illegible]

[illegible] the Delawares & other Nations [illegible] [illegible] to

assist the French [illegible].

[illegible] on his return from hence

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] met 10 Mohawks who

[illegible] [illegible] they were going to that [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]

upon a [illegible] head [illegible] to [illegible] Indian

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would

[illegible] as they thought the Nation were now at

War with the French.

[illegible] remains at [illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible] his Brother is at Niagara.

That the [illegible] at Niagara

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

they are [illegible] but shallow & the Garrison but small.

Being asked his opinion about the French

[illegible] at Oswego in order to come this way he

said he believed the [illegible] Sir William had sent

them to send to the [illegible] which was gone

some time will prevent their joining the French

and that without Indians they will be little or noth-

ing. [illegible] told [illegible] informant [illegible] would

be here with a body of French & Indians about

the middle of the Month July. [illegible] in part

[illegible] [illegible] Sir William to the

[illegible] has been [illegible] & that it may prevent

the French from coming this way as they intended.

Bretheren

We are sincerely rejoiced to hear of your Welfare and to learn that you are so hearty in the Interest of our Bretheren the English, and that your Warriors have rose up & taken the Ax to assist the Arms of our common Father the Great King of England against the French King & his Children. We kindly remember our Love to you all, Sachems & Warriors & also to your Women, and from the bottom of our Hearts we send you all, our friendly Wishes.

Bretheren Sachems

We hope you on your parts will animate & encourage your young Men to act with Vigor against the common Enemy. This we are daily doing to our young Men

Bretheren

We return you our grateful Acknowledgments for your Concern at the Losses we have sustained this War of some of our Warriors. We condole with you for any Losses you may have met with, and we hope the Great Spirit above will bless & give Success to our mutual Undertakings

We confirm what we have said to you & salute you with this String of Wampum as does our Brother

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 28 July 1758

At a Meeting of the Seneca Indians

Pres^{t}.
Sir William Johnson
Cap^{t}. John Butler
Capt Peter Wraxall sec^{ry}.

The said Indians by the Seneca Sachem
The Belt of Wampum made the following Speech

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

Brother

When we set off from our Country our fixt Resolutions were to have proceeded & joined the Army. but on our arrival here we found you returned & all over. We are very sorry things have turned out so ill, but at the same time it gives us great pleasure to see you safe & well upon whose Life depends the general Welfare of the 6 Nations.

Bro^r.

As we see nothing more to be done this Way, we are desirous of returning to our Habitations & propose setting off immediately. As many reports prevail that the French propose marching an Army down this way, should we on our return make any Discoveries or learn any certain Intelligence of their Approach we assure you by these Strings of Wampum that we will send off one of our People running to give you Notice & put you on your Guard and should you after our getting home learn that the Enemy is coming to Attack you that way we desire you will send to us & we will rise up & come to your assistance, for it is the Unanimous Resolution of the Seneca Nation to stand by our Bretheren the English & maintain our Antient Alliance & Friendship with them.

gave 7 Strings Wampum

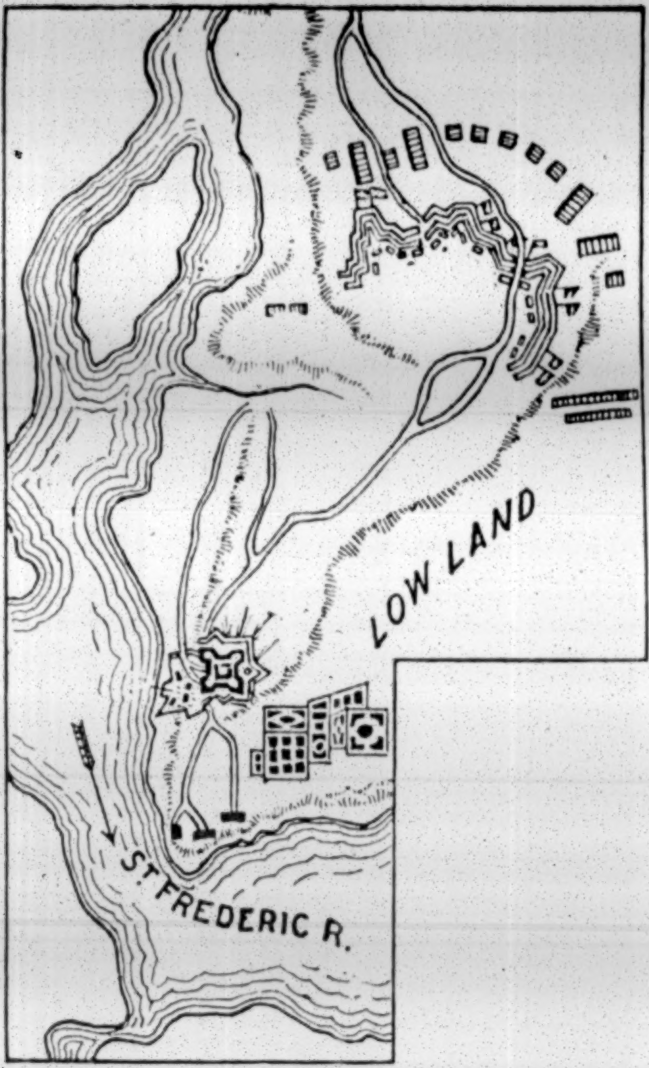
Sir William then made the following Answer to their Speech of the 21. Inst.

Bretheren

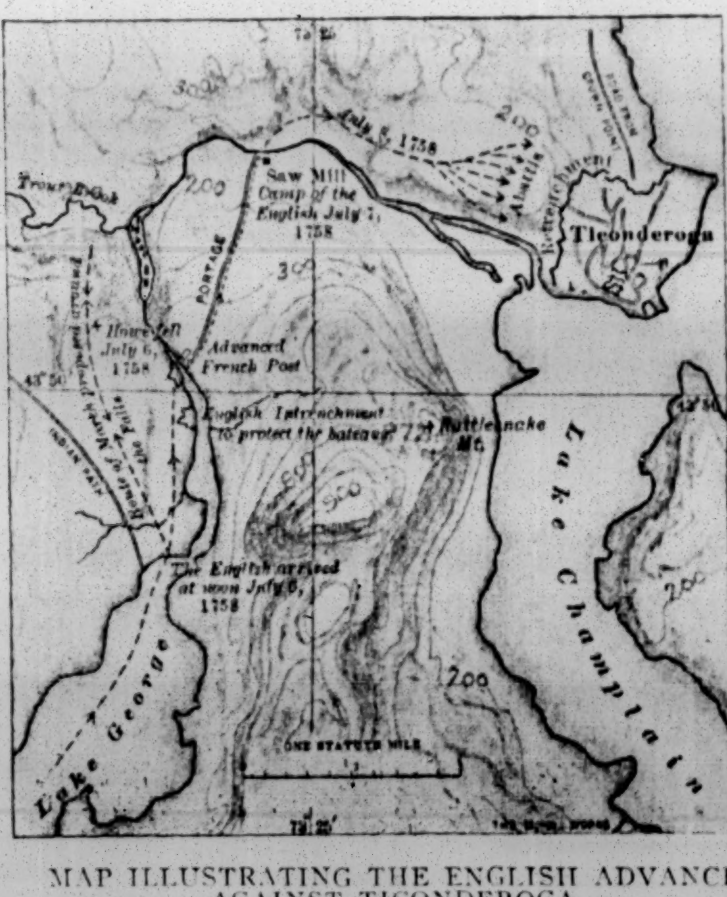
I take it well that you so punctually delivered my Belt to the Sachems of your Castle, and I am very glad to find it had such Weight with them as to put them on effecting the Measures I then proposed, which I still recommend to your Nation to pursue. the more strong you make your selves by Alliances the more you will secure your own Welfare

When my Brother Tageghsady has finished the Affairs he is engaged in, I shall be very glad to see him & to learn from him a particular Acc^t. of his negotiations.

Gave a Belt


LOW LAND
S^T FREDERIC R.

MAP OF THE FRENCH WORKS AT TICONDEROGA
From Avery's *A History of the United States and Its People,* 4:181


73°25′
300
July 8, 1758
200
Saw Mill
Camp of the English July 7, 1758
Trout Brook
PORTAGE
Abattis
Retrenchment
Ticonderoga
300
Howe fell July 6, 1758
Advanced French Post
43°50′
English Intrenchment to protect the bateaux
Rattlesnake Mt.
Lake Champlain
500
The English arrived at noon July 6, 1758
200
200
Lake George
ONE STATUTE MILE
73°25′

MAP ILLUSTRATING THE ENGLISH ADVANCE AGAINST TICONDEROGA
From Avery's *A History of the United States and Its People,* 4:179

Bretheren

We are obliged to you for your Condolance on the Loss of several of our People who fell lately in Battle at Tionderogo, I do the same to your Nation for the Losses you have sustained by the Death of some of your Sachems & Warriors

Gave a Belt.

Skaanaey'y the Nephew of Tuenwhaagaraw a chief Seneca Sachem having returned to Sir William the Flag & Meddal which had been given to his late Uncle, Sir William gave them back to him, raised him up a Sachem in the room of his Uncle & Cloathed him accordingly, giving him an Exhortation to follow his Uncles Steps & be a firm & zealous Friend to the King of England & his Subjects

De Montreal le 28. juillet 1758.

M. de Vaudreuil

differens details de ses negociations pour contenir les sauvages et empecher qu'ils ne se laissent gagner aux presens des anglois

Monseigneur,

[illegible]

Les anglais ont mis tout en usage pour rompre mes negociations auprés des 5. nations iroquoises. ils ont annoncé de toutes parts des nouvelles toujours glorieuses pour eux une quantité de nos vaisseaux pris des avenus continuelles contre les français.

J'ay deja eu, Monseigneur, l'honneur de vous marquer que le colonel Johnson

fesait voir à ces ſauvages, les marcha
dont nos vaisseaux étoient chargés, le
colonel a chés luy 20. tailleurs occup
à faire des habits pour les 6. nations
iroquoises. il leur distribue avec —
profusion des eaudevies françaises des
draps et autres marchandises.

J'avois dès le petit printems —
envoyé M. de jonaire cap^{ne}. et M.
de jonaire chabert dans le Village de
sonnontouans dans la vüe de croiser
le colonel johnson dans ſes demarches, de
rafermir les 6. nations iroquoises dans
leurs bonnes dispositions et de les anim
de plus en plus contre l'anglais mais
presens considerables que ce colonel ne
discontinue pas de faire à ces ſauvages
n'ont pas laissé que de gêner ces deux
officiers.

Comme la pluspart de ces —
ſauvages avoient promis de ſe trouver
à un grand conseil où ils avoient été —
invités.

M^{rs}. de jonaire ſe sont attachés —
à en lever plusieurs partis et à les
envoyer en guerre ſur l'anglais du côté
de ſcahindoba endroit établi et fortifi
par les anglais.

Tous ces partis ont depuis le 18. avril jusqu'au 15. du mois dernier fait 29. chevelures et quatre prisonniers mais nous avons eu deux sauvages de tués et 6. de blessés.

Un seul de ces sauvages ayant découvert 6. anglais fit le cry, en Arrêta un, luy leva la chevelure et en fit deux autres prisonniers mais ayant vu un gros de monde qui venoit sur luy il se retira aprés avoir mis le feu à trois maisons.

Les anglais ne pouvant rien gagner sur l'esprit des 5. nations iroquoises se sont attachés à attirer à Chéaoguen les loups de la belle Riviere ils ont réussi à y en faire venir un petit nombre les colliers qu'ils ont fait courir pour cet effet dans tous les villages, proposent ce lieu comme un azile sûr et tranquille éloigné de tout bruit de guerre aussy ces loups ne leur rendent pas de grands services et il est tout naturel de penser que l'interest a eu la meilleure part a leur transmigration effectivement ces postes ne sont point assés pourvus de

marchandises, les sauvages étant toujou
employés à faire la guerre il ne s
peut qu'ils ne soient presqu'entierem
à nos charges.

Du reste toutes les sollicitations
et les grandes dépenses du Colonel —
johnson se sont reduites à debaucher
quelques onnoyottes de La Montagne
et quelques taskarorins encore n'ont i
pas tiré un seul coup de fusil dan
l'affaire du 8. de ce mois. et n'ont il
eu rien de plus pressé que d'abandonn
les anglais. à l'exception d'un seul —
taskarorin grand yroquois qui a même
été pris par les iroquois du detachem
de M. de Courtemanche.

Je ne perdray pas de vüe,
Monseigneur les 5. nations iroquoises
et je ne neglige rien pour faire abando
teyaoguen aux loups qui s'y sont reti
Je suis avec un très profond respec

Monseigneur,

Votre très humble et
très obéissant servit
Vaudreuil

Fort Johnson 28 July 1758

At a Meeting of the Seneca Indians whose Speech is recorded pag 268 & 269 —

Pres:
Sir William Johnson
Capt. Jno. Butler   P. Wraxall Esqr Secy

The said Indians by the Seneca Sachem [illegible] Belt of Wampum made the following Speech

Brother when we set off from our first Habitations we were informed [illegible] the Army [illegible] whereas we found you returned. However we are very sorry things have [illegible] not turned out as [illegible] [illegible] given us [illegible] disagreeable [illegible] you afterwards [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the Nations

Brother we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this way we are [illegible] [illegible] our Habitations & [illegible] immediately [illegible] many [illegible] [illegible] peace making in [illegible] [illegible] we [illegible] heavy [illegible] [illegible] of their Approach we assure you by these Strings of Wampum that we will [illegible] Rangers [illegible] to give you [illegible] you on your Guard and should you [illegible] that the Enemy is coming to attack you that way we [illegible] will send [illegible] & we will [illegible] to your Assistance for it is the [illegible] [illegible] the Seneca Nation to stand by our Brethren the English & maintain [illegible] that Alliance & Friendship with them.

gave 7 Strings Wampum

Sir William then made the following Answer to their Speech of the 18 Inst

Brethren

[illegible]

[illegible] a Belt

Brethren

We are obliged to you for your [illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible] People who [illegible] for the same [illegible] you have [illegible]

gave a Belt

[illegible] the Nephews [illegible] Sir William [illegible] the King [illegible] Subjects

Bretheren

We are obliged to you for your Condolance on the Loss of several of our People who fell lately in Battle at Tionderogo, I do the same to your Nation for the Losses you have sustained by the Death of some of your Sachems & Warriors

Gave a Belt.

Skaanaey'y the Nephew of Tuenwhaagaraw a chief Seneca Sachem having returned to Sir William the Flag & Meddal which had been given to his late Uncle, Sir William gave them back to him, raised him up a Sachem in the room of his Uncle & Cloathed him accordingly, giving him an Exhortation to follow his Uncles Steps & be a firm & zealous Friend to the King of England & his Subjects

---

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Copy[1]

[*July 30–August 2, 1758*]

Fort Johnson 30 July 1758.

Sir William gave the Drunkards Son a Seneca Chief Warrior a String of Wampum desiring that on his Return to his Town he would take Measures to find out if the French were preparing to make any Attempts this way & let him have notice thereof without delay.

He promised that he would inform himself if the Enemy had any such Preparations in hand & as far as he was able find out their Designs. and that as soon as he learnt any thing certain of Importance he would himself run down to Sir William with the News.—

Fort Johnson 1 August 1758. p. m.

Sir William Johnson sent Capt Thos. Butler over to the Mohock Castle to accquaint those Indians that he proposed setting off to morrow Morn^g^. with Brig^r^. Stanwix[1] & L^t^ Col. Bradstreet[2] for the German Flatts & desired those of their People who were inclined to go upon Service would be ready to meet him —

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

sent String of Wampum

They returned a String & sent word they would wait on him to morrow Morning.

Fort Johnson 2. August 1758

an Onieda Warrior arrived, and told Sir William he was sent Express by the Oniedas & Tuscaroras to accquaint him that in Consequence of his Belt sent thro the 6 Nations desiring they would send some of their Wise Men to meet the Gov^r^. of Philadelphia & other Indians at a proposed Congress in that Province, the Oniedas & Tuscaroras had agreed to send from each Nation Two Deputies thither & desired Letters might be wrote to the Gov^r^. of Pensilvania to give notice of their coming that they might meet with no Interruption from any Troops or Parties which might be on the Road & that Provisions might be lodged for them at Shamokin

gave 3 Strings Wampum

Sir William Answered

That he took kindly their ready compliance with his Request, that our Army was marcht for the Ohio & were distant from their Road. That M^r^ Croghan was gone before & no doubt but care would be taken to lodge Provisions for such Indians as stopt at Shamokin

gave 3 Strings

He further informed Sir William that as he set off from Onieda to come hither, some Sachems & Young Men of that Nation were going to Cadaraqui in order to discover if the French were preparing for any Attempt down this way. that if they found they were or met their Army on their Way, the Sachems were to accquaint the French, that the 6 Nations desired they would not disturb this part of the Country w^{ch}. was a road of Peace & that if they continued to harrass the Frontiers on this side the Indians must suffer for want of Provisions, as their Women were affraid to plant & therefore to insist with the French that they should not make War on this Quarter but go towards Lake George & fight there — that if the French would not listen to this remonstrance w^{ch} they were to make with a Belt of Wampum, they were then to throw them another to enforce it more strongly & make the best of their way home. that upon making any Discovery of a French Army on the March, the Young Men were to run off & give notice at their Castle & the Sachems to remain & pursue the above Negotiations.

---

[1] Brigadier General John Stanwix.

[2] Colonel John Bradstreet.

Fort Johnson 2 Aug^{t}. 1758 p. m

Abraham a Chief of the Mohock Castle came over with some others, and spoke as follows to Cap^{t} Thomas Butler on the Message he carried Yesterday to their Castle from Sir William Johnson.

Brother

at our Council this Morning we considered of Sir William's Message of Yesterday to us by You, in Answer thereto youl let him know, we send from our Castle to escourt the General to the Onieda Carrying Place 22 young Men, and as you are left behind to take Charge of the Indians, they are ready for you as soon as you call upon them. At Lake George We & the other Indians of the upper Nations were told by Gen. Abercromby[1] that a Fort was to be built at the Carrying Place and a Trading House kept there for the Indians. the upper Nations seemed glad of it & promised our Brothers their Assistance. We hope they will be as good as their Words, as the Trade will be to their Advantage. after our young Men have seen the General safe there, they are to return & we dont doubt but the Oniedas &^{c}. will take care to act like Brothers in Scouting &^{c}.

---

[1] Major General James Abercromby.

Brother

You will accquaint Sir William, We are very much concerned about the bad Behav^r of some of our young Men Yesterday who followed a parcell of Sheep & Oxen that were drove thro our Castle & killed 12 of the Former & one of the latter. it was done without our Knowledge & we much disapprove of the thing. Gave 3 Strings White Wampum

---

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THOMAS BUTLER

Copy[1]

Camp near Fort Harkemaer, August 6, 1758.

You are to put your self under the Command of Lieu^t. Colonel Bradstreet and receive from him such particular Directions with regard to the Indian Service relative to the Enterprize under his Command as he may judge necessary.

You are to keep Copies of any material Conferences w^ch may pass or Messages which may be sent to the Indians.

You are to keep a regular Acc^t. of Moneys which you may pay out to the Indians on this present Service, and herein to be as saving as Prudence will permit. be cautious in your promises to them & be punctual when you have made them.

Keep the Indians as much as you can from Rum, and both you & your Brother[2] who I have ordered up to assist you must be vigilant & careful of the Indians to prevent any just Cause of Complaint from them of Neglect or being ill used by any of our People, which latter upon your Application I make no doubt Col. Bradstreet will use his Authority to prevent, and you must caution the Indians on their parts not to give Cause of Offence, which I imagine they will not do if kept sober.

Any material Intelligence or Occurrances you will transmit to me as Opportunity may offer.

You are to use your utmost Endeavours & Influence to get as many Indians of the Six Nations as you possibly can to join

---

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] John Butler.

Col. Bradstreet in the present Enterprize under his Direction & Command & to make them sensible by Arguments & otherwise of the great & many Advantages [that] must acrue to them from the Scheme now on Foot should it succeed which with their Assistance & hearty concurrance there is no reason to doubt of.

Lastly you are to keep the Rangers under your Command properly employed in the Scouting Service with the Indians

Given under my hand in Camp near Fort
Harkemaar this 6 day of Augt. 1758.

Willm. Johnson

TO JAMES ABERCROMBY

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 12th Augt. 1758.

Sr.

I received from Brigadier Stanwix[2] Your esteemed favour of the 23 July. That day I dispatched Mr. Croghan & Mr. Montour[3] as an Interpreter, to the Province of Pensilvania to assist Governor Denny in his Indian Negotiations. I also wrote Mr. Denny my sentiments on the sundry matters contained in his Letter to me which I received from your Excellency at the Lake.

Brigr. Stanwix & Col Bradstreet called here in their way upwards. I gave them a copy of the speech I made to the Six Nations upon the March of the Troops to the Onieda Carrying Place, in which I recommended them to meet Col. Bradstreet at that place, where I told them he would have some talk with them &c. I have sent Captn. Thos. & John Butler, Mr. Lutheridge[4] & some Rangers with Mr. Bradstreet to take care of the Indians, & receive his Directions, & upon his application, I put into Captn. Thos. Butlers hands £500 sterg. as a Fund for the Indian service under Col. Bradstreet, and for which Brigr. Stanwix gave me a warrant upon Mr. Mortier.

---

[1] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.

[2] Brigadier General John Stanwix.

[3] Henry (Andrew) Montour.

[4] Captain John Lottridge.

of the Enemy but any such Preparations in hand & as [illegible] [illegible] without their Knowing, and that as soon as he learnt any thing certain & of Importance he would [illegible] [illegible] down to Sir William with the News.—

Fort Johnson 1 August 1758.
P. M.

Sir William Johnson sent Capt. Thos. Butler over to the Mohawk Castle to acquaint those Indians that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with Brig.r Stanwix & Col. Bradstreet for the German Flatts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] inclined to go [illegible] [illegible] ready to meet him.

a String of Wampum.

Who returned with an answer and they would ~~be ready~~ wait on him ~~[illegible]~~ to morrow Morning.

Fort Johnson 2. August 1758.

an Oneida Warrior arrived and told Sir William he was sent Express by the Oneidas & Tuscaroras to acquaint him that in Consequence of his [illegible] [illegible] desiring they would send some [illegible] to meet the Govr. of Philadelphia & other Indians at a proposed Congress in that Province, the Oneidas & Tuscaroras had agreed to [illegible] from each Nation two Deputies [illegible] desire Letter might be wrote to the Govr. of Pensilvania to give Notice [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] any Troops or Parties [illegible] might [illegible] the Road & that Provisions might be lodged for them at Shamokin.

gave 3 Strings Wampum

Sir William promised that he would immediately [illegible] their ready compliance with his Request [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

281 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with all [illegible]

[illegible] French [illegible]

[illegible] the young Men [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Negotiations.

[illegible] that [illegible] were [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] place [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] some [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] were preparing
[illegible] down the way that they found [illegible]
[illegible] their [illegible]
[illegible] against the [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the side [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] that they [illegible]
[illegible] that if the
[illegible]
[illegible] with all [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] those [illegible]
[illegible] French [illegible]
[illegible] the young Men were to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Negotiations.

Fort Johnson 2 Augt. 1758
p m

Abraham a Chief of the Mohawk Castle came with some others and spoke as follows to Capt. Thomas Butler on the Message he carried yesterday to their Castle from Sir William Johnson.

Brother

At our Council this Morning we considered of Sir William's Message of Yesterday to us by You, in Answer thereto you left him here, we send from our Castle to escort the General to the Oneida Carrying Place 22 young Men, and as you are left behind to take Charge of the Indians, they are ready for you as soon as you call upon them. At Lake George We & the other Indians of the upper Nations were told by Gen. Abercromby that a Fort was to be built at the Carrying Place and a Trading House kept there for the Indians. the upper Nations seemed glad of it & promised our Brother their Assistance we hope they will be as good as their Words, as the Trade will be to their Advantage. After our young Men have seen the General safe there, they are to return & we dont doubt but the Oneidas &c will take care to act like Brothers in Scouting &c. Brother you will acquaint Sir William We are very much concerned about the bad Behavr. of some of our young Men Yesterday who followed a Parcell of Sheep & Oxen that were drove thro our Castle & killed 12 of the former & one of the latter. it was done without our knowledge & we much disapprove of the thing.

Gave 3 Strings White Wampum

Instructions for Capt. Thomas Butler

You are to put yourself under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Bradstreet and receive from him such particular Directions with regard to the Indian Service relative to the Enterprize under his Command as he may judge necessary.

You are to keep Minutes of any material Conferences which may pass or Messages which may be sent to the Indians.

You are to keep a regular Journ.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Friday the 4th of August 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Joseph Turner
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew } Esquires

Indians
John Hudson, a Seneca
Sam, or Sogongwogay
Hans Jacob
5 Minnisink Indians

On the 3d. Instant five Minnisink Indians and a Seneca Indian, Hans Jacob, Teedyuscungs Son and an Elderly Delaware came to Town waited on the Governor and the next day acquainted him that they were two distinct Companies and came on different Errands. The Seneca was sent by three Chief Men heads of the Senecas, Cayugas, and Minnisinks to acquaint their Brethren that they had received several Belts from them and particularly some in April Last by Woſsaweche or Daniel and were determined to Come and had sent him before hand with a Short Answer, that calling at Tearichkung an Indian Town on the Cayuga Branch he Light of Sogongwaypy or Sam and brought him with him for a Companion and that Hans Jacob Teedyuscung's Son joined them at Wioming and had no Buſineſs here that he knew of. That the five Minnisink Indians were sent to the Governor of the Jerseys with an Answer to the Meſsage sent by Moſes Tetamy. The Seneca Indian said he met with the Secretary at Bethlehem and told him he had Matters of great Consequence from the Seneca Nation, and desired him to send a Meſsenger for Conrad Weiser to meet him in Philadelphia in order to Interpret his Meſsages and he was sorry not to find him here for he did not Chuse to deliver his Meſsage without his Aſsistance. He was told that Mr. Weiser was sent for but was from home and could not Come in time.

The Minisink Indians as Moſes Tetamy informed the Governor considered the Seneca as a Man sent to hear what they should say, and in their Turn wanted to hear what h had to say, and were loath to proceed to Burlington untill they knew the purport of his Meſsages. They asked the Governors advice if they should go to Burlington or stay here they would do either as he should Advise them. There appeared to be a Mutual Jealousy and neither cared to be the first speaker.

The Governor by the Advice of Tetamy let the Indians know that he would call his Council to day and give the Minisinks an Answer.

Moses Tetamy having reminded the Governor that they expected the usual Ceremonies would be observed towards them. of Wiping the Sweat from their Bodies he made the following Speech to them.—

Brothers.

As you are Meſsengers and have come a great way through the Woods. I brush the Briers from your Legs. I anoint the Bottom of your feet. I wipe the Dust out of your Eyes and Throat. I clear your Bodies from the Sweat and Dust and I heartily bid you welcome.—

4 Strings of Wampum

Brothers the Minisink Indians

Yesterday you asked my advice what you should do, whether stay here or go to Burlington. You know you were not sent to me but to the Governor of Jersey and you have an answer to the Belts he sent.—

The reason why you came through this Province is, because the Road to the Indian Country since the War lies through this Province, and at the Instance of the Governor of Jersy I gave those paſsports that you have with you to engage Safety and protection to whoever should be sent. You needed not to have come to this City, there is a Shorter Road to Burlington

I was glad that your Nation accepted Governor Bernards Belts. They told Moſes Tetamy that the Meſsengers would by a certain time be at Fort Allen with another, and he was now going to Fort Allen to meet you but fortunately he has Sight of you here, will take you by the Hand as it is his Duty and Conduct you to Burlington where the Governor Council and Aſsembly are now sitting. I therefore advise you by all means to go forthwith to Burlington, I am myself going there to Visit the Governor at his Request by Letter which I received the other Day and shall be glad if I can be of any Service to you.—

The Indians seemed in great Confusion and desired to be alone, they were an hour in Consultation keeping the Governor and Council Waiting. At length they came into Council and John Hudson acquainted the Governor that he was much Disappointed in Conrad Weisers not Coming. but he believed his Meſsage could be interpreted by Moſes Tetamy and Sam, and therefore he inclined to deliver it, and as all he should say was very good and related to all his Brethren he desired the Governor would sit in the State House that the People might hear his good News. To which the Governor agreed and ordered the Council to be summoned at 10 Clock tomorrow morning in the State House.—

At

Pennsylvania Provincial Council Minutes. Council in Philadelphia with the Six Nations. PENN.PROV.COUN.MIN., 8: 149-150.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Friday the 4th of August, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.

Indians.

John Hudson, a Seneca.
Sam, or Sogongwogay.
Hans Jacob,
5 Minnisink Indians.

On the 3d instant five Minnisink Indians and a Seneca Indian Hans Jacob, Teedyuscung's Son, and an Elderly Delaware came to Town, waited on the Governor, and the next day acquainted him that they were two distinct Companies, and came on different Errands. The Seneca was sent by three Chief Men, heads of the Senecas, Cayugas, and Minnisinks, to acquaint their Brethren that they had received several Belts from them, and particularly some in April last, by Wossaweelu, or Daniel, and were determined to Come, and had sent him beforehand with a Short Answer; that calling at Teauchkung, an Indian Town on the Cayuga Branch, he Light of Sogonawaypy, or Sam, and brought him with him for a Companion, and that Hans Jacob, Teedyuscung's Son, joined them at Wioming, and had no Business here that he knew of. That the Five Minnisink Indians were sent to the Governor of the Jerseys with an Answer to the Message sent by Moses Tetamy. The Seneca Indian said he met with the Secretary at Bethlehem and told him he had matters of great Consequence from the Seneca Nation, and desired him to send a Messenger for Conrad Weiser to meet him in Philadelphia in order to Interpret his Messages; and he was sorry not to find him here, for he did not chuse to deliver his Message without his Assistance. He was told that Mr. Weiser was sent for, but was from home and could not come in time.

The Minisink Indians, as Moses Tetamy informed the Governor, Considered the Seneca as a Man sent to hear what they should say, and in their Turn wanted to hear what he had to say, and were loath to proceed to Burlington untill they knew the purport of His Messages. They asked the Governor's advice if they should go to Burlington or stay here; they would do either as he should advise them. There appeared to be a Mutual Jealousy, and neither cared to be the first Speaker.

The Governor, by the Advice of Tetamy, let the Indians know that he would call his Council to day and give the Minnisinks an Answer.

Pennsylvania Provincial Council Minutes. Council in Philadelphia with the Six Nations. PENN.PROV.COUN.MIN., 8: 149-150.

Moses Tetamy having reminded the Governor that they expected the usual Ceremonies would be observed towards them, of wiping the Sweat from their Bodies, he made the following Speech to them:

"Brothers:

"As you are Messengers, and have come a great way through the Woods, I Brush the Briers from your legs; I anoint the Bottom of your feet; I wipe the Dust out of your Eyes and Throat; I clear your Bodies from the Sweat and Dust, and I heartily bid you welcome."

4 Strings of Wampum,

"Brothers, the Minisink Indians:

"Yesterday you asked my advice what you should do; whether stay here or go to Burlington. You know you were not sent to me, but to the Governor of Jersey, and you have an answer to the Belts he sent.

"The reason why you came through this Province, is because the road to the Indian Country, since the War, lies through this Province; and at the Instance of the Governor of Jersey, I gave those passports that you have with you, to engage safety and protection to whoever should be sent. You needed not to have come to this City, there is a shorter Road to Burlington.

"I was glad that your nation accepted Governor Bernard's Belts. They told Moses Tetamy, that the Messengers would, by a certain time, be at Fort Allen with another; and he was now going to Fort Allen to meet you; but fortunately he has Light of you here; will take you by the Hand, as it is his Duty, and Conduct you to Burlington, where the Governor, Council, and Assembly, are now sitting. I therefore advise you, by all means, to go forthwith to Burlington. I am myself going there to Visit the Governor at his Request by Letter which I received the other Day, and shall be glad if I can be of any Service to you."

The Indians seemed in great Confusion and desired to be alone; They were an hour in Consultation keeping the Governor and Council Waiting. At length they came into Council and John Hudson acquainted the Governor that he was much Disappointed in Conrad Weiser's not coming, but he believed his Message could be interpreted by Moses Tetamy and Sam, and therefore he inclined to deliver it; and as all he should say was very good, and related to all his Brethren, he desired the Governor would sit in the state House that the People might hear his good News; To which the Governor agreed, and ordered the Council to be summoned at 10 o'Clock to-morrow morning in the State House.

Pennsylvania 1758

At a Conference with the Indians in the Council Chamber at Philadelphia August the 5th 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Joseph Turner
Benjamin Chew Richard Peters } Esquires

Several of the Inhabitants of the City

Indians.

Eyendeegen or John Hudson, a Seneca Meſsenger from Tageghslasa. Sogongwyppy or Samuel, a Delaware from Teauchkung on the Cayuga Branch, Hans Jacob, Teedyuscungs Son, Five Minisink Indians, Vizt. Benjamin, Waloopies, Moſes Tetamy Interpreter for the Delawares, there being an Interpreter for the Six Nations or Mingo Language in Town.

John Hudson from modesty declined speaking and employed Sogongwyppy to speak for him, who arising said.

Brother,

Hear me I will speak to you, here are my uncles the five Nations. They have four fire places, at which they received the Belts you sent by Eſsoweyowalland or Daniel.

Brother, The five Nations desire you not to be uneasy, they say they are going to Johnson who is going to War. We are, say they, going to him, When we come back to our fire Places, we will smoak and look down towards you. When we return from Johnson we will come to you and speak to you fully. There were Seven or Eight from his Town with you at Easton, but they had little to say then, because our Cousin Teedyuscung was busy, and we had not time to say any thing. We only came to hear him, Now when we come we will speak for ourselves fully.

Some Questions being asked about Teedyuscung's being busy the Seneca said Teedyuscung put the Five Nations behind him, and when they came home reported what he had said.

Now here is our Belt, with it I take you by the Hand and desire you to meet me at the New Council Fire kindled at Easton.

A Belt of Eight Rows

Then taking out a String he said.

Teedyuscung sends you this String and speaks as follows.

Brother,

I have often told you to hear me, and to speak loud. Here are my Uncles the five Nations and I am five Nations, which make Ten Nations; As you have said you were Strong I desire you would now exert your self and speak louder that all the Nations may hear you.

A String

after this the Seneca said he would go with his Cousins the Munseys to Burlington. He said he did not know when he set out that they would go any further than this Town. But now as they must go to Burlington he would go with them, and Samuel will return home. He farther added that the Indians only waited for him to return, that when he returned home Three Chiefs would immediately rise and come to meet the Governor at Easton, where they should expect to see him. that as soon as they were to come they would send down a Meſsenger before them to the Governor that he might also arise and come and meet them. The Three Chiefs that will come are Eghkoohunt, the Munsy Chief, Tagheshata of Megachtinna, the Seneca Chief and Ikahatoodo the Cayuga Chief. He ended with saying they were only meſsengers and had delivered the Meſsages sent them and now had no more to say.

Hereupon the Governor taking a String said.

Brother.

I receive the Belt from the the three Chiefs very kindly. There Meſsage is very good and agreeable. I will wait for their Meſsenger to come and let me know when they will be at Easton, and I will meet them there.

A String

I desire you will let Teedyuscung know that I am much obliged to him for his Meſsage, and shall act as he desires.

Another String

When the Governor had delivered the Strings the Seneca Meſsenger said he was desired to say by word of Mouth without Strings that not only the Three Chiefs he mentioned would come, but also many other Chiefs from the Nations in Friendship with these. He added the he would let the Governor know beforehand by word of Mouth what is intended to be said at Easton. He said the Chiefs had ordered after he had delivered the Belts then to speak this and to let the Governor know how it is with them since these Troubles began. The Six Nations are the Heads of All the Nations here. When these Troubles began many Belts and Strings came from the Indian Nations beyond them saying why don't you do something? Why don't you Speak? the french are coming and will take all our Land from us. Why do you sit Still; Such Meſsages were often sent. Now Brother, I was with the Three Chiefs when they took out a Belt from under them and more than a fathom Long which they valued much. it was their Old Antient Belt, the Confederates or Union Belt. which tied them together. They desired me to tell you that they had sent to these Nations who sent us the Belt. to aſsure them we will not sit still any longer. But since you desire it we will all join and do what you desire. we see the French have been the Occasion of all the Mischief. The English have been been in Confusion but we will now all arise and attack the the french. and drive them away. I don't say these things of my self. the Chiefs ordered me to tell you so. Two Days

after these Belts were sent to the Nations we set out for this place,
I have further to inform you that just before we came away Johnson sent a Hatchet to the Six Nations and they have accepted it.

The Governor acquainted the Council that Mr. James Pemberton had introduced to him a French Merchant who was sent by a Captain of a Spanish Privateer that had taken the Ship Hannah belonging to him and others to Negociate her Ransom, That Mr. Pemberton was inclined to pay the Ransom money but found it attend: with some difficulties, being advised that if it was paid here & that Privateer should be taken with the Hostages on Board, the Veſsel taking it would be intituled to Salvage. Some further Difficulties likewise were about getting the Hostages Home. Mr. Pemberton desired the Governor be pleased to mention this Affair Candidly to the Governor of Louisiana to whom he was informed the Governor intendeded to write by Capt. Viviat the Flag of Truce now here from the Miſsiſsippi. Mr. Chew was Consulted with on the part of Mr. Pemberton and the Goverment

Captain Viviat being ready to sail his dispatches were ordered to be prepared by the Secretary.

The Governor and Council having received information that some of the principal Men of Jersey were averse to pacifick Measures and extremely exasperated against the Indians, and the Governor being quite unacquainted with Indian Busineſs and having invited the Governor to come and see him, the Governor was advised tho much indisposed to take this Opportunity of paying Mr. Bernard a Visit, and Mr. Turner, Mr. Peters and Mr. Chew who are acquainted with most of the Members of Council and some of the Aſsembly offered their Service to accompany the Governor which was kindly accepted.

The Governor having received a Letter from Sir William Johnson inclosing his speech to the Delaware Indians living on the Ohio the same was read and ordered to be entered as follows.

Fort Johnson July 21st. 1758

Sir William Johnsons Speech to the Delaware Indians living on the Ohio and those parts, sent this Day by Joseph Peppy a Delaware Indian.

Brethren,

Since the War broke out between the English and French, I have given several Belts of Wampum to your Brethren living on the Susquehannah River to be sent you in my Name and also in the Name of your Uncles the Six Nations, to call on you to come away from the Ohio and those parts, and to return to your former Settlements on the Susquehannah River, where your Brethren still remain, but I fear some evil Spirit has taken my Belts and put them under ground, and that they were never delivered to you, for I find you still remain on the Ohio, and I have never had any Answer from you to any of my said Belts.—

Brethren,

This Spring I gave another Belt to some of your Flesh and Blood who came to this Council fire from Oksiningo, repeating the Above Call to you and which they promised should be sent to you.

Your Uncles the Cayugas who were lately here, told me they had sometime ago sent you a Belt desiring you would leave the Ohio and come and live with the rest of your Brethren on the Waters of the Susquehannah.—

I have just now also heard a Speech which your Uncles the Cherokees, some of whom are now come to this Council fire to talk with your Uncles the Six Nations and their Brethren, in this speech your Uncles the Cherokees by a Belt of Wampum desire you would come away from the Ohio; as they declared War against the French and their Indians, and have joined their Arms with their Brethren the English, they are therefore afraid they might meet with some of you in that Country and by mistake hurt you, which they would be sorry for as they have a great kindness and regard for your Nation.—

Brethren

The Times are Troublesome and I see black Clouds gathering over the Ohio, I therefore send this Belt for the last Time, and your Uncles the Six Nations join me in it, to advise you to get out of the Way and come with all your Families and live with the rest of your Brethren on the Waters of the Susquehannah, which you will find safe and pleasant and have Ground Enough to plant on.—

It is not good at any time for Brethren to be seperated at so great a Distance from each other, as your people now are, more especially at such times as these.—

Brethren,

I hope you will listen to the many Calls which have been given you from time to time by all your Friends, they wish you well and mean for your good. Don't listen to Evil Minded People who want to shut your Eyes from seeing what is good, and deceive you with lying Speeches.—

Your Uncles the Six Nations and your Brethren living on the Susquehannah River are invited to a great Meeting by the Governor of Pennsylvania. I would have your Chief Mingo thither and they will hear things for their good, and I hope such as will open their Eyes to see what is their true Interest. Your Brethren the English have their Arms Open to receive you. If you will not hearken to all the Messages which have been sent and the Several Warnings which have been given you all your Friends will look on you as a head strong deluded people and you may perhaps repent of it when it will be too late.—

Regard therefore the Words I and your Brethren of the Six Nations now speak to you and let your Advice and Call be now heard and Complied with.

We give you this Belt of Wampum to Confirm all we have said. —

A true Extract from the Records examined by me —

Peter Wraxall
Secy of In: Affs

Don Antonio Sais Captain of the Spanish Veſsel hired by Captain Bowne to bring here the Effects saved from on Board an English Ship belonging to Merchants here which was Stranded on a Maroon Island near Cuba, having signified to the Governor that he was ready to sail. His Honour the Governor wrote a Letter to the Governor of the Havannah and gave the Captain of the Spanish Veſsel a Paſsport —

The Governor further informed the Council that he was Embarraſsed with Applications from Masters of Dutch Veſsels who were brought in here by Private Ships of War. Some of which were Acquitted in the Admiralty and others were not so much as libelled in that Court, that petitions were preferred to him requesting Leave to sell Veſsel an Cargo or both, and that not Understanding these Matters he had Consulted Mr Taylor the Collector, who was of Opinion that if such Veſsels were bought by any of his Majesty's Subjects they would not by the Laws of Trade be intituled to a Register and that this might open a Door to Fraud, and breaking of the Laws of Trade. The Governor therefore asked the Advice of his Council what was proper to be done on such Applications. —

Mr Chew the Attorney General agreed that a Register ought not to be granted on a bare Licence of the Governor to the Dutch Owner or Captain to Sell the Ship; that Nothing leſs than a Decree in Admiralty would justify the granting a New Register, but as to any part of the Cargo it might if of a perishing Nature or to defray Neceſsary Expences, be permitted to be Sold. —

Memorandum On the 11th of August 1758. The Governor delivered to Captain Viviat his Dispatches Viz: A Permit to take on board certain things therein Specified and a Paſsport. A Roll or Certificate of four French Prisoners to take with him in Exchange for the four English Ones he brought. …… A Letter to his Excellency Louis De Kerlerec Governor of New Orleans.

Capt:

Captain Viviat was ordered to stay until he could be convoyed by a Letter of Marque, and on the 13. of August Captain Atkins letting the Governor know that he was ready to sail having a pretty good Force on board and a Letter of Marque, the Governor Acquainted Captain Viviat that he might go on Board when he pleased. — and sent a Letter by him to Captain Atkins. —

Memorandum. The Governor attended by Mr. Chew, Mr. Turner and Mr. Peters waited on Governor Bernard at Burlington, and assisted in the Councils relating to the Minisink Indians. On the Governor's Return to Philadelphia he received Intelligence, that a party of French and other Indians were met on their March to the Minisinks and other Parts of Jersey, upon which his Honour immediately dispatched an Expreſs to Governor Bernard with the Intelligence, and on the Tenth Instant received an Answer of thanks, and soon after a Copy of the Indian Conferences held at Burlington, which were read and ordered to be entered, as follows. —

At a Conference with the Indians in the Council Chamber at Philadelphia, August the 5th, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq$^{r.}$ Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, } Esquires,
Benjamin Chew,

Several of the Inhabitants of the City,

Indians.

Eyendeegen or John Hudson, a Seneca Messenger from Tageghslasa; Sogongwypy or Samuel, a Delaware from Teauchkung on the Cayuga Branch.

Hans Jacob, Teedyuscung's Son.

Five Minisink Indians, Viz$^{t.}$: Benjamin, Waloopies.

Moses Tetamy, Interpreter for the Delawares, there being an Interpreter for the Six Nations or Mingo Language in Town.

John Hudson from Modesty declined speaking and employed Sogongwpy to speak for him, who arising said:

"Brother:

"Hear me, I will speak to you; here are my Uncles, the Five Nations; They have four fire places, at which they received the Belts you sent by Essoweyowalland or Daniel.

"Brother:

"The five Nations desire you not to be uneasy, they say they are going to Johnson, who is going to War. We are, say they, going to him, When we come back to our fire places, we will smoak and look down towards you. When we return from Johnson we will come to you and speak to you fully. There were seven or eight from his Town with you at Easton, but they had little to say then, because our Cousin Teedyuscung was busy, and we had not time to say any thing. We only came to hear him, now when we come we will speak for ourselves fully."

Some Questions being asked about Teedyuscung's being busy, the Seneca said "Teedyuscung put the Five Nations behind him, and when they came home reported what he had said.

"Now here is our Belt, with it I take you by the Hand and desire you to meet me at the New Council Fire kindled at Easton."

A Belt of Eight Rows.

Then taking out a String he said:

"Teedyuscung sends you this String and speaks as follows:

"Brother:

"I have often told you to hear me, and to speak loud. Here are my Uncles the five Nations and I am five Nations, which make Ten Nations. As you have said you were Strong, I desire you would now exert yourself and speak louder that all the Nations may hear you."

A String.

After this the Seneca said he would go with his Cousins, the Munseys, to Burlington. He said he did not know when he set out that they would go any further than this Town. But now, as they must go to Burlington, he would go with them, and Samuel will return home. He further added, that the Indians only waited for him to return; that when he returned home, Three Chiefs would immediately rise, and come to meet the Governor at Easton, where they should expect to see him; that as soon as they were to come, they would send down a Messenger before them to the Governor, that he might also arise and come and meet them. The Three Chiefs that will come are, Eghkoohunt, the Munsy Chief, Tagheshata, of Megachtinna, the Seneca Chief, and Kahatoodo, the Cayuga Chief. He ended with saying they were only Messengers, and had delivered the Messages sent them, and now had no more to say.

Hereupon the Governor, taking a String, said:

"Brother:

"I receive the Belt from the Three Chiefs very kindly. There Message is very good and agreeable. I will wait for their Messenger to come, and let me know when they will be at Easton, and I will meet them there."

A String.

"I desire you will let Teedyuscung know that I am much obliged to him for his Message, and shall act as he desires."

Another String.

When the Governor had delivered the Strings, the Seneca Messengers said he was desired to say by word of mouth, without Strings, that not only the Three Chiefs he mentioned would come, but also many other Chiefs from the Nations in Friendship with these. He added, that he would let the Governor know beforehand by word of mouth what is intended to be said at Easton He said, "the Chiefs had ordered, after he had delivered the Belts, then to speak this, and to let the Governor know how it is with them since these Troubles began. The Six Nations are the Heads of all the Nations here. When these Troubles began, many Belts and Strings came from the Indian Nations beyond them, saying, why don't you do something? Why don't you Speak? The french are coming, and will take all our Land from us. Why do you set still? Such Messages were often sent. Now, Brother, I was with the Three Chiefs when they took out a Belt from under them, and more than a fathom long, which they valued much. It was their Old Antient Belt, the Confederates or Union Belt, which tied them together. They desired me to tell you that they had sent to these Nations who sent us the Belt, to assure them we will not sit still any longer. But since you desire it, we will all join, and do what you desire. We see the French have been the Occasion of all the Mischief. The English have been in Confusion, but we will all arise and attack the French, and drive them away. I don't say these things of myself, the Chiefs ordered me to tell you so. Two Days after these Belts were sent to the Nations, we set out for this place. I have further to inform you that just before we came away, Johnson sent a Hatchet to the Six Nations and they have accepted it."

The Governor acquainted the Council that Mr. James Pemberton had introduced to him a French Merchant who was sent by a Captain of a Spanish Privateer that had taken the Ship Hannah, belonging to him and others, to negociate her Ransom; that Mr. Pemberton was inclined to pay the Ransom money, but found it attend$^{d.}$ with some difficulties, being advised that if it were paid here & that Privateer should be taken with the Hostages on Board, the Vessel taking it would be intituled to Salvage. Some further Difficulties, likewise, were about Getting the Hostages Home. Mr. Pemberton desired the Governor be pleased to mention this affair Candidly to the Governor of Louisiana, to whom he was informed the Governor intended to write by Captain Viviat, the Flag of Truce now here from the Mississippi. Mr. Chew was Consulted with on the part of Mr. Pemberton and the Government.

Captain Viviat being ready to sail, his dispatches were ordered to be prepared by the Secretary.

The Governor and Council having received information that some of the principal Men of Jersey were averse to pacifick Measures, and extremely exasperated against the Indians, and the Governor being quite unacquainted with Indian Business, and having invited the Governor to come and see him, the Governor was advised, tho' much indisposed, to take this Opportunity of paying Mr. Bernard a Visit, and Mr. Turner, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Chew, who are acquainted with most of the Members of Council, and some of the Assembly offered their Service to accompany the Governor, which was kindly accepted.

The Governor having received a Letter from Sir William Johnson inclosing his Speech to the Delaware Indians living on the Ohio, the same was read and ordered to be entered as follows:

"*Sir William Johnson's Speech to the Delaware Indians living on the Ohio and those parts, sent this day by Joseph Peppy, a Delaware Indian.*

"FORT JOHNSON, July 21st, 1758.

"'Brethren:

"'Since the War broke out between the English and French, I have given several Belts of Wampum to your Brethren living on the Susquehannah River to be sent you in my Name, and also in the Name of your Uncles the Six Nations, to call on you to come away from the Ohio and those parts, and to return to your former settlements on the Susquehannah River, where your Brethren still remain; but I fear some evil Spirit has taken my Belts and put them under ground, and that they were never delivered to you, for I find you still remain on the Ohio, and I have never had any answer from you to any of my said Belts.

"'Brethren:

"'This Spring I gave another Belt to some of your Flesh and Blood, who come to this Council fire from Oksiningo, repeating the above call to you and which they promised should be sent to you.

"'Your Uncles, the Cayugas, who were lately here, told me they had some time ago sent you a Belt desiring you would leave the Ohio and come and live with the rest of your Brethren on the Waters of the Susquehannah.

"'I have just now also heard a Speech which your Uncles the Cherokees, some of whom are now come to this Council fire to talk with your Uncles, the Six Nations, and their Brethren, in this Speech your Uncles, the Cherokees, by a Belt of Wampum, desire you would come away from the Ohio, as they Declared War against the French and their Indians, and have joined their Arms with their Brethren, the English; they are, therefore, afraid they might meet with some of you in that Country and by mistake hurt you, which they would be sorry for, as they have a great kindness and regard for your Nation.

"'Brethren:

"'The Times are Troublesome, and I see black Clouds gathering over the Ohio. I therefore send this Belt for the last Time, and your Uncles, the Six Nations, join me in it, to advise you to get out of the Way, and come with all your Families and live with the rest of your Brethren on the Waters of the Susquehannah, which you will find safe and pleasant, and have ground enough to plant on.

"'It is not good at any time for Brethren to be seperated at so great a Distance from each other as your people now are, more especially at such times as these.

"'Brethren:

"'I hope you will listen to the many Calls which have been given you from time to time, by all your Friends. They wish you well and mean for your good. Don't listen to the Evil minded People who want to shut your Eyes from seeing what is good, and deceive you with lying Speeches.

"'Your Uncles, the Six Nations, and your Brethren living on the Susquehannah River, are invited to a great Meeting by the Governor of Pennsylvania. I would have your Chief Men go thither, and they will hear things for their good, and I hope such as will open their Eyes to see what is their true Interest. Your Brethren, the English, have their Arms Open to receive you. If you will not hearken to all the Messages which have been sent, and the Several Warnings which have been given you, all your Friends will look on you as a head-strong, deluded people, and you may perhaps repent of it when it will be too late.

"'Regard, therefore, the Words I and your Brethren of the Six Nations now speak to you, and let your advice and Call be now heard and Complied with.

"'We give you this Belt of Wampum to Confirm all we have said.'

"A true Extract from the Records—Examined by me,

"PETER WRAXALL, Secy ℘ In. Affs"

Don Antonio Sais, Captain of the Spanish Vessel hired by Captain Bowne to bring here the Effects saved from on Board an English Ship belonging to Merchants here, which was Stranded on a Maroon Island near Cuba, having signified to the Governor that he was ready to sail, His Honour the Governor wrote a Letter to the Governor of the Havannah and gave the Captain of the Spanish Vessel a Passport.

The Governor further informed the Council that he was Embarrassed with Applications from Masters of Dutch Vessels who were brought in here by Private Ships of War, Some of which were acquitted in the Admiralty, and others were not so much as libelled in that Court; that petitions were preferred to him requesting Leave to sell Vessel and Cargo, or both, and that not Understanding these matters he had Consulted Mr. Taylor, the Collector, who was of Opinion that if such Vessels were bought by any of his Majesty's Subjects they would not, by the Laws of trade, be entituled to a Register, and that this might open a Door to Fraud, and breaking of the Laws of Trade. The Governor therefore asked the advice of his Council what was proper to be done on such Applications.

Mr. Chew, the Attorney General, agreed that a Register ought not to be granted on a bare License of the Governor to the Dutch Owner or Captain to sell the Ship. That nothing less than a Decree in Admiralty would justify the granting a New Register; but as to any part of the Cargo, it might, if of a perishing Nature, or to defray Necessary Expences, be permitted to be Sold.

MEMORANDUM.

On the 11th of August, 1758, The Governor delivered to Captain Viviat his Dispatches, Vizt [illegible] A Permit to take on board cer-

~~At the Council Chamber Aug. 5th 1755~~ 8/5/1755

A Conference with the Indians in the Council Chamber at Philadelphia August 5th 1755 —

Present the Governor

Richd Peters Joseph Turner Esquires & several Inhabitants of the City

Indians Tyindeegen or Aaron Hudson a Seneka Messenger from [illegible]

Tohanquesee or Samuel a Delaware. Tandighkees a Del.

Benjamin } Munsies —
Tilaxpees }

Moses Tatamy Interpreter

There being no Interpreter of the Mingo Language —

The Seneka Messenger ~~[illegible]~~ delivered his Message to Tohanquesee [illegible] ~~with~~ saying

Brother Hear me I will speak to you. There are my Uncles the five Nations. They have a fire place at wch they recd the Belt sent by [illegible] —

[illegible] you want to be uneasy they say are going to [illegible] to war. We are [illegible] when we come back to our fire place, we will make a Look down to you. When we come [illegible] will come to you & speak to you fully. There were [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ from [illegible] down with you at Easton, but they had little to say. [illegible] ~~[illegible] speak fully~~ & we had not time to say any thing we only came to hear them now when we come we will speak for ourselves & speak fully.

Some questions being asked about [illegible] being [illegible] the Seneka said ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] put the 5 Nat. [illegible] him [illegible] wt he pleased. ~~[illegible]~~ one person only [illegible] came home [illegible] wt he had said.

Now here is the Belt. [illegible] will if [illegible] I had a desire you should meet me at [illegible] Council fire kindled at [illegible] Town

A Belt of 8 Rows

In next line [illegible]

he s^d Teedyuscung sends this String & speaks as follows:

Then taking a String w^ch he s^d came from ~~Teedyuscung [illegible]~~, [illegible] u s^d [illegible] speak louder

~~[illegible]~~ B[illegible] [illegible] B[illegible] [illegible] any time are [illegible] that [illegible] Father [illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] in 7 Strings [illegible] w^ch [illegible] String on this [illegible]

[illegible] desired [illegible] speak loud & [illegible] now repeat it ag^n that [illegible] speak louder that all may [illegible]

[illegible] Hudson

[illegible] his [illegible] to Burlington, [illegible] no [illegible]

[illegible] further than this Town but now [illegible] go to B[illegible]

[illegible] days [illegible] return home. —

[illegible] added that the [illegible] only waited for him to return that as soon as he returns three Chiefs will immediately rise & come [illegible] meet [illegible] at Easton [illegible] w^ch come [illegible]

Ontkoohunt the [illegible] of ~~Michilimackinac~~ ~~[illegible]~~ & [illegible] ~~Kahalodo~~

[illegible] Chief & Kahalodo the Chief of

Hayukoneyawegoth [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ Nations

He ended saying they [illegible] only Messenger & [illegible] of these [illegible]

[illegible] no more to say —

~~[illegible]~~

Hereupon the Gov^r. taking a String said

When the Gov^r. had delivered the Strings the Seneca Messenger s^d he had farther to say by word of ~~[illegible]~~ Mouth without Strings that not only the 3 Chiefs he mentioned w^d come but also many other Chiefs from the Nations [illegible] with these

He added that the Gov^r has before heard ~~[illegible]~~ by word of Mouth w^ch is intended to be s^d at Easton.

He said the Chiefs had ordered him after he had delivered the Belt then to speak this to ~~[illegible]~~ all the Governor knows how [illegible] with ~~[illegible] since these Troubles began~~ ~~[illegible]~~. The 6 Nations are y^e heads of all the Nations. W^n these troubles began, many Belts & Strings came from y^e Ind^s that were there saying they dont you [illegible] their [illegible] dont you [illegible] The French are coming & will take our Land from us, while you sit still. ~~[illegible] take our Land from us.~~ These Strings were often repeated. —

Now Brother, I was with the three Chiefs when they took up a Belt strong and [illegible] of more than a fathom long, which they valued much & they desired me to tell you that they had sent it ~~[illegible]~~ ~~and the Chiefs [illegible] they took the Belts [illegible]~~ ~~which they valued much~~ ~~these Belts [illegible] the [illegible]~~ to those Nations who sent us the Belts to inform them we will not sit still any longer the same thing desire it we will all join & do wt they ~~you~~ desire; we see the French have been ye Occasion of all the Mischiefs the English have been ~~[illegible]~~ in Confusion but we will join all with & attack ye French & drive them away.

I don't say these things of myself. The Chiefs ordered me to tell you so.

2 Days after these Belts were sent to ye Nations we came about ~~the like~~ [illegible]

I have farther to inform you that just before we came away ~~without~~ a Hatchet those Five Nat. sent & they have accepted it

~~Then taking out a String~~ Then taking out a String ~~which he said was sent by Teedyuscung~~ he said Teedyuscung sends you this String and speaks as follows —

Brother I have often told you to hear me and to speak loud: Here are my

# Uncles the five Nations, and I am five Nations which make ten Nations. As you have said you were strong, I desire you would now exert yourself and speak louder that all the Nations may hear you. — A String —

After this the Seneca said he wd go with his Cousins the Munseys to Burlington He said he did not know when he set out that they would go any farther than this Town. But now as they must go to Burlington, he will go with them & Samuel will return home. — He farther added, that the Indians only waited for him to return, that when he returned home, three Chiefs would immediately rise & come to meet the Governor at Easton where they should expect to see him; that as soon as they rose to come they wd send down a Messenger before them to the Governor, that he might also rise & come to meet them ~~at~~ The three Chiefs that will come are Eghohowin the Munsey Chief, and Togashshokala of Meheghtinna the Seneca Chief & Kahaloode the Cayuga a young Cayuga Chief. He ended with saying that they were only Messengers & had delivered the Messages sent by them & now had no more to say —

Indian Conference
Augt. 5. 1758.

[illegible]

[illegible]

8/5/1758

At a Conference with the Indians in the Council Chamber at Philadelphia August 5th 1758

Present

The Governor
Richd. Peters Joseph Turner Esquires and
Several Inhabitants of the City.

Indians
Eyindeegen or John Hudson a Seneka Messenger from Sugechodes
Tohanquesse or Samuel ⎫ Delawares
Tamlaghkas .... ⎭
Benjamin .... ⎫ Munsies
Wilaopees .... ⎭

Moses Tetamy Interpreter

There being no Interpreter of the Mingo Language,

The Seneka Messenger delivered his Message to Tokanquesse who arising said,

Brother, Hear me I will speak to you, Here are my Uncles the five Nations. They have four fire Places at which they received the Belts you sent by Isaac Stille and Daniel.

Brother. The five Nations desire you not to be uneasy, they say they are going to Johnson who is going to War; We are say they going to him; When we come back to our fire Places, We will Smoke and look down towards you. When we come from Johnson we will come to you & speak to you fully. There were seven or eight from us down with you at Easton, but they had little to say then because our Cousin Teedyuscung was busy and we had not time to say any thing, we came only to hear him. Now when we come, we will speak for our selves and speak fully.

Some Questions being asked about Teedyuscung being Busy, the Seneka said Teedyuscung put the five Nations behind him and said what he pleased. Our People therefore only heard him and when they came home reported what he had said. Now here is our Belt, with it I take you by the hand and desire you to meet me at the New Council Fire kindled at Easton.

A Belt of 8 Rows

Then taking out a String he said Teedyuscung sends you this String and speaks as follows,

Brother I have often told you to hear me and to speak loud: Here are my Uncles the five Nations, and I am five Nations which make ten Nations. As you have said you were strong, I desire you would now exert your Self and speak louder that all the Nations may hear you

A String

After this the Seneka said he would go with his Cousins the Munseys to Burlington, He said he did not know when he set out that they would go any farther than this Town. But now as they must go to Burlington, he will go with them and Samuel will return home - He farther added that the Indians only waited for him to return, that when he returned home three Chiefs would immediately rise and come to meet the Governor at Easton where they should expect to see him; that as soon as they rose to come they would send down a Meſsenger before them to the Governor, that he might also arise and come and meet them. The three Chiefs that will come are Eghkochunt the Munsey Chief and Sageshshala of Mekaghlinnk the Seneka Chief and Kahalsodo the Cayukonwegawey or Cayuga Chief. He ended with saying that they were only Meſsengers & had delivered the Meſsages sent by them and now had no more to say.

Hereupon the Governor taking a String said

Brother,

I receive the Belt from the three Chiefs very kindly. Their Meſsage is very good and agreeable. I will wait for their Meſsenger to come and let me know when they will be at Easton, and I will meet them there.

A String

I desire you will let Teedyuscung know that I am much obliged to him for his Meſsage and shall act as he desires.

Another String

When the Governor had delivered the Strings the Seneka Messenger said he had farther to say by Word of Mouth without Strings that not only the three Chiefs he mentioned would come but also many other Chiefs from the Nations in friendship with these.

He added that he would let the Governor know before hand by word of Mouth what is intended to be said at Easton.

He said the Chiefs had ordered him after he had delivered the Belt, then to speak this and to let the Governor know how it is with them since these Troubles began. The Six Nations are the Heads of all the Nations here. When these Troubles began many Belts and Strings came from the Indian Nations beyond them saying why don't you do something? Why don't you say something? The French are coming and will take our Lands from us, while you sit still. These Things were often repeated.

Now Brother, I was with the three Chiefs when they took out from under them a Belt of more than a fathom long, which they valued much and they desired me to tell you that they had sent it to these Nations who sent us the Belts to assure them we will not sit still any longer. But since they desire it we will all join and do what they desire. We see the French have been the Occasion of all the Mischief. The English have been in Confusion but we will now all rise and attack the French and drive them away, I don't say these Things of my self. the Chiefs ordered me to tell you so. Two days after these Belts were sent to the Nations we set out for this place.

I have farther to inform you that just before we came away Johnson sent a Hatchet to the Six Nations and they have accepted it

8/5/1758

At a Conference with the Indians in the Council Chamber at Philadelphia Augt. 5th. 1758

Present

The Governor
Richd. Peters, Joseph Turner Esquires, &
several Inhabitants of the City

Indians

Eyindeegen or John Hudson a Seneka Messenger from Tageshshata
Tokanquepee or Samuel } Delawares
Sandaghkees . . } Delawares
Benjamin . . . . } Munsies
Wataopees . . . . . . } Munsies

Moses Tetamy Interpreter

There being no Interpreter of the Mingo Language the Seneka Messenger delivered his Message to Tokanquepee who arising said,

Brother, Hear me I will speak to you Here are my Uncles the five Nations They have four fire places at which they received the Belts you sent by Essoweyowallund or Daniel.

Brother, the five Nations desire you not to be uneasy they say they are going to Johnson who is going to War, We are say they going to him; When we com back to our fire places, we will smoke and look down towards you, When we come from Johnson we will come to you and speak to you fully. There were 7 or 8 from us down with you at Easton, but they had little to say there because our Cousin Teedyuscung was busy and we had not time to say any Thing we came only to hear him. Now when we come, we will speak for our Selves and speak fully.

Some Questions being asked about Teedyuscung being busy the Seneka said Teedyuscung put the five Nations behind him and said what he pleased. Our people therefore only heard him and when they came home reported what he had said. Now here is our Belt, with it I take you by the hand and desire you to meet me at the New Council Fire kindled at Easton.

A Belt of 8 Rows.

Then taking out a String he said Teedyuscung sends you this String and speaks as follows,

Brother I have often told you to hear me and to speak loud: Here are my Uncles the five Nations and I am five Nations which make ten Nations. As you have said you were Strong, I desire you would now exert your self and speak Louder that all the Nations may hear you - a String

*

Hereupon the Governor taking a String said

Brother

I receive the Belt from the three Chiefs very kindly. Their Message is very good & agreeable. I will wait for their Messenger to come & let me know, when they will be at Easton & I will meet them there a String

I desire you will let Teedyuscung know that I am much obliged to him for his Message & shall act as he desires. Another String

When the Governor had delivered the Strings the Seneka Messenger said he had farther to say by word of Mouth without Strings that not only the three Chiefs he mentioned would come but also many other Chiefs from the Nations in friendship with these.

He added that he would let the Governor know beforehand by Word of Mouth what is intended to be said at Easton. - He said, the Chiefs had ordered him after he had delivered the Belt to speak this & to let the Governor know how it is with them since these Troubles began. The six Nations are the heads of all the Nations here. When these Troubles began many Belts & Strings came from ye Indian Nations beyond them, saying, why don't you do something, why don't you say something. The French are coming & will take our Land from us while you sit still. These things were often repeated.

Now Brother, I was wth ye three Chiefs when they took out from under them a Belt of more than a Fathom long, wch they valued much & they desired me to tell you that they had sent it to these Nations who sent us the Belts to assure them we will not sit still any longer, but since they desire it, we will all join & do what they desire. We see ye French have been the Cause of all ye Mischief. The English have been in Confusion; but we will now all rise & attack ye French & drive them away. I don't say these things of myself, the Chiefs ordered me to tell you so; ~~the Chiefs ordered me to tell you so~~. Two days after these Belts were sent to the Nations we set out for this Place.

I have farther to inform you that just before we came away, Johnson sent a Hatchet to ye Six Nations & they accepted it.

* "After this ye Seneka Messenger said he would go wth his Cousins ye Munseys to Burlington. He said he did not know when he set out that they would go any farther than this Town. But now as they must go to Burlington, he will go wth them & Samuel will return home. — He farther added, that the Indians only waited for him to return, that when he returned home, three Chiefs would immediately rise & come to meet the Governor at Easton where they should expect to see him; that as soon as they rose to come they would send down a Messenger before them to the Governor, that he might also arise & come & meet them. The three Chiefs that will come are Egohhoohunt the Munsey Chief, & Tageshshata of Mekhghtinna the Seneka Chief & Tahatoodo ye Cayuka ~~[illegible]~~ or Cayuga Chief. He ended with saying that they were only Messengers & had delivered the Messages sent by them & now had no more to say.

Indian Conferences
Augt. 5. 1758.

Captain Viviat was ordered to stay until he could be convoyed by a Letter of Marque, and on the 13th of August Captain Atkins letting the Governor know that he was ready to sail having a pretty good Force on board and a Letter of Marque, the Governor Acquainted Captain Viviat that he might go on Board when he pleased and sent a Letter by him to Captain Atkins.—

Memorandum. The Governor attended by Mr Chew, Mr Turner and Mr Peters waited on Governor Bernard at Burlington, and aſsisted in the Councils relating to the Minisink Indians. On the Governor's Return to Philadelphia he received Intelligence, that a Party of French and other Indians were met on their March to the Minisinks and other Parts of Jersey, upon which his Honour immediately dispatched an Expreſs to Governor Bernard with the Intelligence, and on the Tenth Instant received an Answer of thanks, and soon after a Copy of the Indian Conferences held at Burlington, which were read and ordered to be entered, as follows.—

At a Conference held at Burlington on Monday
the 7th day of August A Domini 1758.—

Present

His Excellency Francis Bernard Esqr. Governor—

James Hude, Andrew Johnson, Peter Kemble, Richard Saltar, L. M. Ashfield, Samuel Woodruff } Esquires of His Majesty's Council

Charles Read, John Stevens, William Foster } Esqrs. Commiſsioners for Indian Affairs—

Indians

Olawopaſs, Benjamin Coallins, Goatshank } Meſsengers from the Minisink Indians

Apewyett alias John Hudson, Samuel a Delaware Indian } Meſsengers from the Senecas.—

Taudakaſs. a Delaware Indian who came with the Minisink Indians

John Pumphine Interpreter

Moses Tetamy, Stephen Calvin } Aſsistants.—

His Excellency sat, holding 4. Strings of Wampum in his Hand and spoke to them as follows.—

Brethren

As you are come from a Long Journey through a Wood full of Briers with this String I anoint your Feet, and take away their Soreneſs.

Then threw off a String

With this String I wipe the Sweat from off your Bodies.—

Then threw off a Second String—

With this String I cleanise your Eyes Ears and Throat, that you may See hear and speak clearly, I particularly Anoint your Throat that every Word you say may have a free paſsage from your Heart.—

Then threw off a Third String

And with this String I bid you heartily Welcome.—

Then delivered all the four Strings

His Excellency then informed them that he should be ready to hear what they had to say in answer to the Meſsage he had sent to their Chiefs as soon as would be Convenient to them. when they informed him they would be ready in the Afternoon.—

Monday Afternoon.

Present as in the Morning.—

The Indians being informed that the Governor was ready to hear them Benjamin on Behalf of the Minisink Indians holding a Belt in his Hand said.—

Brother,

At first when your Meſsengers came to us at Aſsinieske (27 Days since) Our Antient people were glad to hear them and our young Men Women and Children Rejoiced at the Tidings.—

We know you are great and Strong, and we took it Kindly, all our friends and relations were in Sorrow, and pitied the Condition of the Women, and Children who are growing up, The kind Words of our Brethren the English we sent to our Uncles the Mingo's and one of them is come down here to the place of our Meeting to be a — Witneſs of what Paſses between us.—

Then John Hudson the Seneca abovementioned, spoke as follows,

Brother,

In Confirmation of what has been said to you, I who am the Seneca am by this Belt to inform you that the Munseys are — Women and cannot hold Treaties for themselves, therefore I am sent to inform you, that the Invitation you gave the Munseys is agreeable to us, and we have taken hold of your Belt and I desire you may write down my attending here the while I am here. I have left my Family in Danger of being Cut off by your Enemies (the French).—

Further Brother,

I have told you your Belt was agreeable, and received by us as an Earnest of your Friendship. But tho' we are glad of this Opportunity of Speaking with you, yet I am to inform you that it is not agreeable to our Chief Men and Counsellors to have a New Council fire kindled or the Old One removed to this Side of the River from Pennsylvania where it hath always been kept Burning. The reason is this we know the Strength of the Water and that when the Wind and tide is Strong, it Roars that we cannot hear, so that it is proper we should have the Council fire on the other Side of the River nearer to us.—

Brother

I think this is a good reason why it should be so, for though we should speak loud the Distant Nations will not hear us, if the roaring Waters are between us, We therefore hope as the Council fire is Kindled and kept Burning in the Forks of Delaware by the desire of all our Nations we shall see our Brother the Governor there. —

Brother,

We attend to the Words we heard from you, you say you are a man of Strength and we believe you are. —

I am a Man as well as you, I know of no Nation Stronger than you, And our Chief Men and Old Councellers are willing to meet you at the Forks of Delaware and to Confirm our Alliance and brighten the Chain of Friendship more Clear than it has heretofore been. —

This Belt Confirms what I have said. —

He then delivered the Governor a Belt on one Side of which are three figures of Men in Black Wampum, representing the Shawanese, Delawares and Mingos living on the Ohio. On the other side Four figures representing the United Councils of the Six Nations in their own Country. By these being now joined in this Belt, he declared it Expreſsed their Union and that the Western Indians having Consulted their Uncles now Joined in sending it in Pursuance of a Belt of Invitation sent them above a Year since by George Croghan on behalf of the English. —

Then Benjamin on Behalf of the Meſsengers said. —

Brother,

Our Antient people and Chief Men are glad to hear of the Kind Disposition of the English, we believe you are wise and Strong, and for the good of our Wives and Children for whose protection we are Concerned, that they may have some good and lasting Settlement made for them to the latest Posterity. We should be glad of the Opportunity in order to obtain it to see all our Brethren the English together. Our Chief men and Old Councillers are making ready to Come to the Council fire in order to settle all Matters which have been cause of uneasineſs between us. We believe your Profeſsions are Sincere and that you will agree upon what is most for the good of both you and us, and we shall be ready to be advised by you as we think you are wise, We are glad to have an Opportunity of Conversing with you, without Interruption tho' the Sun is Low, But we hope our and your Antient and Wise Men will have the happineſs of Consulting freely together for the good of one another before it be dark and that we shall meet One another with Sincerity and truth as we Expect the Bleſsing from Above to attend us therein.

And I am directed to inform you that the Indian Nations will be next full Moon after this at the Forks of Delaware and will send the Governor Word beforehand of the particular Day they will be there and of their Nations and Numbers and so you may make it known to whom you think proper that they may be present at our Meeting. —

There are two Nations besides the Munseys, parties to this Meſsage —

The

Pennsylvania 1758

The Senecas whose Chief Man is Tageeskatta and lives at Mahakezsink. The Cayugas whose Chief Man is Eskakanata. The Chief Man of the Munseys is Egohohoun.

8/7/1758

At a Council held at Burlington Monday Augt. 7. 1758

Present

His Excellency Francis Bernard Esquire Governor &c.

The Honble Andrew Johnston James Hude Peter Kemble
Richard Saltar Lewis Morris Ashfield Esquires — of ye Council
Charles Read Secretary

Olawopess, Benjamin, Coalum, Goatshank Messengers
from the Minisink Indians

Assewyet... alias John Hudson a Messenger from the Senekas.
accompanied by Pamsuck, which are Indian
Taudaless.. a Delaware Indian, who came with ye
John Pompshire Interpreter Minisink Indians
Moses Tetamy ~~Interpreter~~ Stephen Calvin Assistants.

The Indians being informed that the Governor was ready to hear them,

Benjamin on behalf of the Minisinks holding a Belt in his hand Said.

Brother.

At first when Your Messengers came to us, at Assinsink (27 Days since) Our Ancient People were glad to hear them and our Young Men Women & Children rejoiced at the tidings.

We Know you are great & strong & we took it Kindly. All our Friends & relations were in sorrow & pitied the Condition of the Women & Children who are growing up. The Kind Words of our Brethren the English we send to our Uncles, the Mingoes, & one of them is come down here to this place of our meeting to be a Witness of what passes between us.

Then John Hudson the Seneka above mentioned spoke as follows,

Brother, in Confirmation of what has been Said to you, I who am the Seneka, am by this Belt to inform you that the Munseys are Women & cannot hold Treaties for themselves, therefore I am sent to inform You that the Invitation You gave the Munseys

is agreeable to us & we have taken hold of Your Belt and I
desire you may write down my attending here, tho' while
I am here I have left my family in danger of being cutt off
by our Enemies (the French).

Further Brother, I have told you your Belt was agreeable
& receiv'd by us as an Earnest of your Friendship, but tho'
we are glad of this opportunity of speaking with you, yet I
am to inform you, that it is not agreeable to our Chief Men
& Councellors to have a new Council fire kindled or the old one
removed to this Side of the River, in Pensilvania, where
it hath always been Kept burning. The reason is this, We know
the Strength of the Water & that when the Wind & Tide is strong
it roars, that we cannot hear, so that it is proper we should
have the Council fire on the other Side of the River near to
Brother, I think this is a good reason, why it should be so, for tho'
we should speak loud, the Distant Nations will not hear us,
if the roaring Waters are between us. We therefore hope as
the Council fire is kindled & Kept burning in the Forks of
Delaware by the desire of all our Nations, we shall see our
Brother the Governor there.

Brother. We attend to the Words we heard from you. You say you
are a Man of Strength & we Believe you are.

I am a Man as well as you — I know of no Nation
Stronger than you. And Our Chief Men & old Councellors
are willing to meet you at the Forks of Delaware & to
confirm our Alliance & brighten the Chain of Friendship wi

clear than it has heretofore been:

This Belt Confirms what I have said.

He then Deliver'd the Governor a Belt, on one side of which are three figures of Men in Black Wampum representing the Shawnese Delawares & Mingoes living on the Ohio on the other side, Four Figures representing the United Council of the Six Nations in their own Country, by their being now joind on this Belt he declar'd it express'd their Union & that they western Indians having consulted their Uncle now joind in Sent it in pursuance of a Belt of Invitat. sent them above a Year since by George Croghan on behalf of the English, ~~inviting~~

Then Benjamin on behalf of the Munseys said

Brother:

Our Ancient People & Chief Men are glad to hear of the Kind Disposition of the English, we believe you are Wise & Strong, and for the good of our Wives & Children, for whose protection we are concern'd, that they may have some good & lasting Settlement made for them to the latest Posterity We should be glad of the Opportunity in order to obtain it to see all our Brethren, the English, together — Our Chief Men & old Counsellors are making ready to come to the Council fire in order to settle all matters which have been Cause of Uneasiness between us. We believe your Professions are sincere & that you will agree upon what is most for the good of both you & us & we shall be ready to be advised by you, as we think you are wise — We are glad to have an Opportunity of conversing with you without interruption, tho' the Sun is Low, but we hope Our & Your Ancient & Wise Men will have the happiness of sitting freely together for the good one of another before it be Dark & that we shall treat one another with Sincerity & Truth, as we expect the Blessing from above to attend us therein.

And I am Directed to inform You that the Indian Nations will be next full Moon after this at the Forks of Delaware & will send the Governor word beforehand of the Particular Day they will be there & of their Nations & Numbers, that so You may make it known to whom you think proper, that they may be present at our Meeting —

There are two Nations besides the Munseys, Parties to this Message.

The Senekas whose Chief Man is Tageehshata & live at Diahohenswaik.

The Cayugas whose chief Man is Eshakanata

The Chief Man of the Munseys is Egohohowen.

Gov. Bernard's Answer to the Seneca's [illegible]
& Minisink Indians &c

8bre 1758

Brethren

I am glad to hear that our Offers of Peace & Amity have been well received by your People, & that they are disposed to brighten the chain that heretofore had held us together, & to restore that brotherhood that had for many Years subsisted between us. Of late a great darkness hath overshadowed the Land. But we hope that the Sun is up that will disperse the clouds that have hindred us from seeing one another & make all our future days bright & pleasant.

We agree with you that it will be best for us all to meet at the great council fire that is kindled on the forks of Delaware. It is on many accounts proper & the particular circumstances of this Province make it most agreeable to us: We differ from the neighbouring Provinces in many things, we have bounds set to our People beyond which they neither can nor desire to pass, they are content with the cultivation of their Lands & seek not for extraordinary gains by following trade out of their own country. As we have had little intercourse with your People we can have little cause of contention with them. The Encroachments of unbounded settlers & the tricks of unfair Traders cannot be charged on us. All that we have to do is to offer to your People our friendship which if you will sincerely & heartily accept of it shall endure to you & your Children as long as the Sun shall shine, or the River on whose Banks we meet shall flow.

Brethren &c

I speak the words of Justice & benevolence

& not of fear. It is well known to many of you, that
our People, as they are industrious & hardy, are also bo
& resolute; if they are attacked they give shott for shott
blow for blow. But we should be sorry that this th
Warlike spirit should be turned upon you our anci
friends & brethren. No: let it be exerted against the
French, who are the common Enemys of us of you & of
all people that would be free & independant.

Brethren

What I speak to you I speak to those th
sent you: & say to our brethren that we are honest
& sincere in our Profession to them & hope they wi
be so in what they profess to us. But as we have bee
struck without having injured any one we shall
expect that they give us a Proof of their good Intent
by bringing in all the Prisoners that have been ta
from us. Those among you who are husbands &
fathers can best tell what our People must fe
who have had their Wives & Children torn from them. We
also expect that untill we meet at the great coun
fire & these our mutual offers of Peace & friendsh
shall be brought to Maturity by a solemn & publi
Treaty, you will not suffer your own People to com
hostilities against us. Nor any others to pass by y
without giving us early notice to prepare ourselves
against them.

Brethren

The Great God whom we serve & who pr
us & gives us all the blessings of life which we enj
hath commanded us to be just & benevolent to all Man
kind. We are desirous to be so. And if we can be as
that your People will live on terms of friendship w
us, for the future, the lowest Person among you
receive no hurt from our People that we can prev
or redress. Of this I will give your People further As
rance when we meet at the council fires in the m
time I confirm what I have said by these Belts.

Messages from the Assembly
to Govr Bernard & his Answer
Augt 1758

# A
# MESSAGE
FROM
His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq;
Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief of *New-Jerſey*, *&c.*
TO
The *MINISINK INDIANS.*

AND A
CONFERENCE
In Conſequence thereof,
Held at *BURLINGTON*, *Auguſt* the 7th and 8th, 1758.

Province of *NEW-JERSEY.*

(*L.S.*) By His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Colony of *New-Jerſey*, *&c.*

To Teydeuſcung, *King of the* Delaware Indians, *by* Moſes Totamy *and* Iſaac Stelle, *Meſſengers deputed by me*; Greeting.

I WAS ſurpriſed on my Arrival here, with his Majeſty's Royal Commiſſion, as Governor of this his Province, to find, that Invaſions have been lately made on the Inhabitants of this Colony, and much Blood ſhed by *Indians*, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of *Miniſink* or *Pompton*, who have reſided within this Colony, and have ſome Time ſince withdrawn themſelves: And as I have no Knowledge of any Reaſon they, or any of them, have for being diſcontented, or offering Violence to the Inhabitants of his Majeſty's Colony under my Government; and no publick Complaints have been made by the *Indians* of *Miniſink* or *Pompton*, formerly Inhabitants of this Colony, at any of the Conferences held between the Commiſſioners of *New-Jerſey*, and the *Indian* Inhabitants of the ſame; to prevent any further Hoſtilities, I hereby ſend you this Power, to go to the *Indians* of *Miniſink* and *Pompton*, formerly Inhabitants of this Colony; and in my Name, to deſire them to deſiſt from Hoſtilities, and kindly to invite them to a Conference with this Colony; and to aſſure them that they ſhall be received in the moſt friendly Manner, and every Endeavour ſhall be uſed to eſtabliſh and confirm a Friendſhip between the Subjects of our Great King GEORGE, our common Father, and them, as a Thing of the greateſt Uſe. You are to enforce the natural Affection between us and them, and how much it is for their Intereſt to be at Peace with a People, who have the Means of making them happy and eaſy, and have, by the Bleſſings of Providence, Proviſions, and every Neceſſary of Life in plenty, ſufficient to ſupply their Friends in Diſtreſs.

As I have named a Time moſt convenient for them to be down here; it would give me Pleaſure to ſee them then: But if unavoidable Accidents ſhould put it out of their Power to attend at that Time, I have left the Time and Place to themſelves, ſo that it be in my Government; and that they come by Fort *Allen*, and enter *New-Jerſey* below the Falls at *Trentown*, and ſend an Account of their Arrival, that I may appoint Perſons to receive and conduct them to me. I preſcribe this Path, becauſe the People above, who have loſt their Friends and Relations, are ſo inflamed, as to render it unſafe for them to enter this Colony above *Trentown*.

If you cannot go to the Places of Reſidence of the *Miniſink* and *Pompton Indians*, you are (or in caſe of your Death or Abſence, the ſaid *Moſes Totamy* and *Iſaac Stelle* are) empowered, to employ two good and faithful Meſſengers, to find out the chief Place of the Reſidence of theſe *Indians*, and to deliver to them the Meſſage from me, with the Belt and four Strings of Wampum, and the ſafe Conduct and Flagg given you herewith; and you are deſired to report to me your Proceedings herein, with all convenient Speed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, the Twenty-fifth Day of June, *in the Thirty-ſecond Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

(L. S.) By His Excellency *FRANCIS BERNARD*, Eſq; Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Colony of *New-Jerſey*, *&c.*

Brethren, the Miniſink or Munſy Indians, and thoſe of Pompton:

IT is with great Pain I am to tell you, that ſome *Indians* have invaded our Province on the upper Parts of the *Delaware*, and ſhed much Blood; and that you are ſuſpected to be concerned in it.

A String.

Brethren,

If you have been inſtigated to this by the falſe Suggeſtions of our Enemies the *French*, we pity you: For theſe Proceedings, if not immediately prevented, muſt cauſe a Diſcord between us; which, tho' it may be greatly hurtful to our People, muſt, in the End, entirely ruin yours.

A String.

Brethren,

The Throne of the Great King is founded on Juſtice; and therefore, if you had received any Injury from any of his People living within our Province, you ſhould have made your Complaints to me, who am ordered to do Juſtice to all Men, and I would have heard you with open Ears, and given you full Satisfaction.

A String.

Brethren,

If therefore you have any Anger boiling in your Breaſts, I, by this Belt, invite you to *Burlington*, in five Weeks, at which Time our Great Council will be together; there to unburthen your Minds, and root out of your Hearts the Seeds of Enmity, before they take too deep a Root. And I will kindle a Council Fire, and bury all the Blood, that has ſtain'd our Ground, deep in the Earth, and make a new Chain of Peace, that may bind us and our Children, and you and your Children, in everlaſting Bonds of Love, that we may live together as Brethren, under the Protection of the Great King, our common Father.

A Belt.

Brethren,

If theſe Words ſhall pleaſe you, and you ſhould chooſe that we ſhould be your Friends rather than your Enemies, let all Hoſtilities immediately ceaſe, and receive this Paſſport, and go to Fort *Allen*; from whence you ſhall be conducted to *Briſtol*, where you will find Deputies, who will take you by the Hand, and lead you to me at *Burlington*: But if the Time and Place I have mentioned, be inconvenient to you, I ſhall be ready to receive you in this Government, when you can, more agreeably to yourſelves, attend.

A String.

At a CONFERENCE

Held at *Burlington*, on Monday, *Auguſt* 7. 1758.

PRESENT,

His Excellency *FRANCIS BERNARD*, Eſq; Governor.

The Honourable
JAMES HUDE,
ANDREW JOHNSTON,
PETER KEMBLE,
RICHARD SALTAR,
LEWIS M. ASHFIELD,
SAMUEL WOODRUFF,
Eſqrs, of His Majeſty's Council.

CHARLES READ,
JOHN STEVENS,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
Eſqrs, Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs.

INDIANS,

Otawopaſs *or* Benjamin,
Coallins *or* Goatſhank,
Meſſengers from the Miniſink *or* Munſey *Indians.*

Apewyet, *or* John Hudſon, *a Cayugan,*
Samuel, *a Delaware Indian,*
Meſſengers from the Mingoians.

Taudakaſs, *a Delaware Indian, who came with the* Munſey *Indians.*

John Pumpſhire, *Interpreter.*

Moſes Totamy,
Stephen Calvin,
Aſſiſtants.

His Excellency ſat, holding four Strings of Wampum in his Hand, and ſpoke to them as follows:

Brethern,

AS you are come from a long Journey, through a Wood full of Briars; with this String I anoint your Feet, and take away their Soreneſs: With this String I wipe the Sweat from your Bodies: With this String I cleanſe your Eyes, Ears and Mouth, that you may ſee, hear, and ſpeak, clearly; and I particularly anoint your Throat, that every Word you ſay may have a free Paſſage from your Heart: And with this String I bid your heartily welcome.

Then delivered all the four Strings.

His Excellency then informed them, that he ſhould be ready to hear what they had to ſay in Anſwer to the Meſſage he had ſent to their Chiefs, as ſoon as would be convenient to them; when they informed him, they would be ready in the Afternoon: And thanked his Excellency, for uſing the Cuſtoms of their Fathers, in bidding them welcome.

Monday Afternoon.

PRESENT,

As in the Morning.

The *Indians* being informed that the Governor was ready to hear them, *Benjamin*, on Behalf of the *Munſey Indians*, holding a Belt in his Hand, ſpoke ſitting, not being allowed to ſtand till the *Mingoian* had ſpoke.

Brother,

At firſt, when your Meſſengers came to us at *Aſſinſke*, Twenty-ſeven Days ſince, our ancient People were glad to hear them, and our young Men, Women and Children, rejoiced at the Tidings. We know you are great and ſtrong, and we took it kindly. All our Friends and Relations were in Sorrow, and pitied the Condition of the Women and of the Children, who are growing up. The kind Words of our Brethren the *Engliſh*, we ſent to our Uncles the *Mingoians*; and one of them is come down here to the Place of our Meeting, to be a Witneſs of what paſſes between us.

Then *John Hudſon*, the *Cayugan*, abovementioned, ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows;

Brother;

In Confirmation of what has been ſaid to you, I, who am the *Mingoian*, am, by this Belt, to inform you, that the *Munſeys* are Women, and cannot hold Treaties for themſelves; therefore I am ſent to inform you, that the Invitation you gave the *Munſeys*, is agreeable to us; and we have taken hold of your Belt; and I deſire you may write down my attending here; tho' while I am here, I left my Family in Danger of being cut off by our Enemies the *French*.

Further, *Brother*,

I have told you your Belt was agreeable, and received by us as an Earneſt of your Friendſhip: But tho' we are glad of this Opportunity of ſpeaking with you, yet I am to inform you, that it is not agreeable to our Chief Men and Councillors, to have a new Council Fire kindled, or the old One removed to this Side of the River, from *Pennſylvania*, where it hath always been kept burning; the Reaſon is this, we know the Strength of the Water, and that when the Wind and Tide is ſtrong, it roars, that our People cannot hear; ſo that it is proper we ſhould have the Council Fire on the other Side of the River, nearer to us.

Brother,

I think this is a good Reaſon why it ſhould be ſo: For, tho' we ſhould ſpeak loud, the diſtant Nations will not hear us, if the roaring Waters are between us and them. We therefore hope, as the Council-Fire is kindled, and kept burning in the Forks of *Delaware*, by the Deſire of all our Nations, we ſhall ſee our Brother the Governor there.

Brother,

We attend to the Words we heard from you: You ſay you are a Man of Strength, and we believe you are. I am a Man as well as you: I know of no Nation ſtronger than you; and our Chief Men and old Councillors are willing to meet you at the Forks of *Delaware*, and to confirm our Alliance, and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip more clear than it has heretofore been.

This Belt confirms what I have ſaid.

He then delivered the Governor a Belt, on one Side of which are three Figures of Men in black Wampum, repreſenting the *Shawaneſe*, *Delowares*, and *Mingoians*, living on the *Ohio*; on the other Side, four Figures repreſenting the united Councils of the *Six Nations*, in their own Country: By their being now joined in this Belt, he declared it expreſſed their Union. That the Weſtern *Indians* having conſulted their Uncles, now joined in ſending it, in Purſuance of a Belt of Invitation ſent them, above a Year ſince, by *George Croghan*, on Behalf of the *Engliſh*.

Then *Benjamin*, on Behalf of the *Munſies*, ſtood up, and ſaid,

Brother,

Our ancient People, and Chief Men, are glad to hear of the kind Diſpoſition of the *Engliſh*. We believe you are wiſe and ſtrong; and for the Good of our Wives and Children, for whoſe Protection we are concerned, that they may have ſome good and laſting Settlement made for them to the lateſt Poſterity, in order to obtain it, we ſhould be glad of the Opportunity, to ſee all our Brethren the *Engliſh* together. Our Chief Men, and old Councillors, are making ready to come to the Council Fire, in order to ſettle all Matters which have been the Cauſe of Uneaſineſs between us. We believe your Profeſſions are ſincere, and that you will agree upon what is moſt for the Good of both you and us; and we ſhall be ready to be adviſed by you, as we think you are wiſe. We are glad to have an Opportunity of converſing with you, without Interruption, tho' the Sun is low: But we hope our and your ancient and wiſe Men, will have the Happineſs of conſulting freely together, for the Good of one another, before it be dark; and that we ſhall meet one another with Sincerity and Truth, as we expect the Bleſſing from above to attend us therein.

And I am directed to inform you, that the *Indian* Nations will be next Full Moon after this, at the Forks of *Delaware*, and will ſend the Governor Word before hand, of the particular Day they will be there, and of their Nations and Numbers: And ſo you may make it known to whom you think proper, that they may be preſent at our Meeting.

There are two Nations beſides the *Munſeys*, Parties to this Meſſage.
The *Senecas*, whoſe Chief Man is *Tageeſkata*, and lives at *Mahahenſink*.
The *Cayugas*, whoſe Chief Man is *Eſhakanata*.
The Chief Man of the *Munſeys*, is *Egohohoun*.

Tueſday, Auguſt 8. 1758.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Governor; the Gentlemen of the Council; the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs; the Indians, and the Interpreters; as Yeſterday.

His Excellency delivered the following Anſwer to what the Indians ſaid Yeſterday:

Brethren,

I AM glad to hear, that our Offers of Peace and Amity have been well received by your People, and that they are diſpoſed to brighten the Chain that heretofore had held us together, and to reſtore that Brotherhood that had for many Years ſubſiſted between us. Of late a great Darkneſs hath overſhadowed the Land; but we hope, that the Sun is up that will diſperſe the Clouds that have hindered us from ſeeing one another, and make all our future Days bright and pleaſant.

We agree with you, that it would be beſt for us all to meet at the great Council-Fire that is kindled on the Forks of the *Delaware*: It is on many Accounts proper; and the particular Circumſtances of this Province, make it moſt agreeable to us. We differ from the neighbouring Provinces in many Things: We have Bounds ſet to our People, beyond which they neither can, nor deſire to paſs; they are content with the Cultivation of their Lands, and ſeek not for extraordinary Gains, by following Trade out of their own Country.

As we have had little Intercourſe with your People, we can have little Cauſe of Contention with them: The Encroachments of unbounded Settlers, and the Tricks of unfair Traders, cannot be charged on us. All we have to do, is to offer your People our Friendſhip; which, if you will ſincerely and heartily accept of it, ſhall endure to you and your Children, as long as the Sun ſhall ſhine, or the River on whoſe Banks we meet ſhall flow.

Brethren,

I ſpeak the Words of Juſtice and Benevolence, and not of Fear. It is well known to many of you, that, as our People are induſtrious and hardy, they are alſo bold and reſolute: If they are attacked, they give Shot for Shot, and Blow for Blow. But we ſhould be ſorry that this their warlike Spirit ſhould be turned againſt you our antient Friends and Brethren: No; let it be exerted againſt the *French*, who are the common Enemies of us, of you, and of all People that would be free and independent.

Brethren,

What I ſpeak to you, I ſpeak to thoſe that ſent you; and ſay to our Brethren, that we are honeſt and ſincere in our Profeſſions to them; and hope they will be ſo in what they profeſs to us. But as we have been ſtruck, without having injured any one, we ſhall expect that they will give us a Proof of their good Intentions towards us, by bringing with them all the Priſoners that have been taken from us. Thoſe among you who are Huſbands and Fathers can beſt tell what our People muſt feel, who have had their Wives and Children torn from them. We alſo expect, that until we ſhall all meet at the great Council Fire, and theſe our mutual Offers of Peace and Friendſhip ſhall be brought to Maturity by a ſolemn and publick Treaty, you will not ſuffer your own People to commit Hoſtilities againſt us, nor any others to paſs by you, without giving us early Notice, to prepare ourſelves againſt them.

Brethren,

The great God, whom we ſerve, and who protects us, and gives us all the Bleſſings of Life which we enjoy, hath commanded us to be juſt and benevolent to all Mankind. We are deſirous to be ſo: And if we can be aſſured, that your People will live on Terms of Friendſhip with us, the loweſt Perſon among you ſhall receive no Hurt from our People, that we can prevent or redreſs. Of this I will give your People further Aſſurance, when we meet at the Council-Fire: In the mean Time, I confirm what I have ſaid by theſe Belts.

His Excellency then delivered one Belt to *John Hudſon*, the *Cayugan*, and one to *Benjamin*, the *Munſey*.

New Jer
Gov. Bern
the Minu
ence a Confer
7th & 8. 175

Recd Dec. 1
J. No 76
6

tain things therein Specified, and a Passport; A Roll or Certificate of four French Prisoners to take with him in Exchange for the four English Ones he brought; * * * * a Letter to his Excellency Louis De Kerberee, Governor of New Orleans.

Captain Viviat was ordered to stay until he could be convoyed by a Letter of Marque; and on the 13th of August, Captain Atkins letting the Governor know that he was ready to sail, having a pretty good Force on board, and a Letter of Marque, the Governor Acquainted Captain Viviat that he might go on Board when he pleased, and sent a Letter by him to Captain Atkins.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor, attended by Mr. Chew, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Peters, waited on Governor Bernard at Burlington and assisted in the Councils relating to the Minisink Indians. On the Governor's Return to Philadelphia, he received Intelligence that a party of French and other Indians were met on their march to the Minisinks and other Parts of Jersey, upon which his Honour immediately dispatched an Express to Governor Bernard with the Intelligence, and on the Tenth Instant received an Answer of thanks, and soon after a Copy of the Indian Conferences held at Burlington, which were read and ordered to be entered as follows:

"At a Conference held at Burlington, on Monday the 7th day of August, A. Domini, 1758.

"PRESENT:

"His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esqr., Governor.

"James Hude, Richard Saltar,
"Andrew Johnson, L. M. Ashfield,
"Peter Kemble, Samuel Woodruff, } Esquires, of his Majesty's Council.

"Charles Read,
"John Stephens,
"William Forster, } Esqrs., Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

"*Indians:*

"Otawopass Benjamin,
"Coallins Goatshank, } Messengers from the Minisink Indians.

"Apewyett, alias John Hudson,
"Samuel, a Delaware Indian, } Messengers from the Senecas.

"Jandahass, a Delaware Indian who came with the Minisink Indians.

"John Pumphire, Interpreter.

"Moses Tetamy,
"Stephen Calvin, } Assistants.

"His Excellency sat holding 4 Strings of Wampum in his Hand, and spoke to them as follows:

"'Brethren:

"'As you are come from a long Journey through a Wood full of Briars, with this String I anoint your Feet and take away their Soreness.'

"Then threw off a String.

"'With this String I wipe the Sweat from off your Bodies.'

"Then threw off a Second String.

"'With this String I cleanse your Eyes, Ears, and Throat, that you may see, hear, and speak clearly. I particularly anoint your Throat, that every Word you say may have a free passage from your Heart.'

"Then threw off a Third String.

"'And with this String I bid you heartily Welcome.'

"Then delivered all the four Strings.

"His Excellency then informed them that he should be ready to hear what they had to say in answer to the message he had sent to their Chiefs as soon as would be Convenient to them, when they informed him they would be ready in the Afternoon."

—

"Monday Afternoon.

"Present as in the Morning.

"The Indians being informed that the Governor was ready to hear them, Benjamin, on Behalf of the Minisink Indians, holding a Belt in his Hand, said:

"'Brother:

"'At first when your Messengers came to us at Assiniske (27 Days since), our Antient people were glad to hear them, and our young Men, Women, and Children Rejoiced at the Tidings.

"'We know you are great and Strong, and we took it kindly. All our friends and relations were in Sorrow, and pitied the Condition of the Women and Children who are going up. The kind Words of our Brethren, the English, we sent to our Uncles, the Mingos, and one of them is come down here to the place of our Meeting, to be a Witness of what passes between us.'

"Then John Hudson, the Seneca above-mentioned, spoke as follows:

"'Brother:

"'In Confirmation of what has been said to you, I, who am the Seneca, am by this Belt to inform you that the Munseys are Women and cannot hold Treaties for themselves; therefore I am sent to inform you that the Invitation you gave the Munseys is agreeable to us; and we have taken hold of your Belt, and I desire you may write down my attending here the while I am here. I have left my Family in Danger of being cut off by our Enemies (the French).

"'Further, Brother:

"'I have told you your Belt was agreeable, and received by us as an Earnest of your Friendship. But tho' we are glad of this Opportunity of Speaking with you, yet I am to inform you that it is not agreeable to Our Chief Men and Counsellers to have a New Council fire kindled or the Old one removed to this side of the River from Pennsylvania, where it hath always been kept Burning. The Reason is this: we know the Strenth of the Water, and that when the Wind and tide is strong it Roars that we cannot hear, so that it is proper we should have the Council fire on the other Side of the River nearer to us.

"'Brother:

"'I think this is a good reason why it should be so; for though we should speak loud the Distant Nations will not hear us if the roaring Waters are between us. We therefore hope, as the Council fire is Kindled and kept Burning in the Forks of Delaware by the desire of all our Nations, we shall see our Brother, the Governor, there.

"'Brother:

"'We attend to the Words we heard from you; you say you are a man of Strength, and we believe you are.

"'I am a man as well as you. I know of no Nation Stronger than you; And our Chief Men and Old Councellors are willing to meet you at the Forks of Delaware, and to Confirm our Alliance and brighten the Chain of Friendship more Clear than it has heretofore been.

"'This Belt Confirms what I have said.'

"He then delivered to the Governor a Belt, on one side of which are three figures of Men in Black Wampum representing the Shawanese, Delawares, and Mingos, living on the Ohio. On the other Side Four figures representing the United Councils of the Six Nations in their own Country. By their being now joined in this Belt, he declared it expressed their Union, and that the Western Indians having Consulted their Uncles, now joined in sending it in pursuance of a Belt of Invitation sent them above a year since by George Croghan on behalf of the English.

"Then Benjamin, on behalf of the Messengers, said:

"'Brother:

"'Our Antient People and Chief Men are glad to hear of the Kind disposition of the English. We believe you are wise and

Strong, and for the good of our Wives and Children, for whose protection we are concerned, that they may have some good and lasting Settlement made for them to the latest Posterity, We should be glad of the Opportunity in order to obtain it to see all our Brethren, the English, together. Our Chief Men and Old Councillers are making ready to come to the Council fire in order to settle all matters which have been cause of uneasiness between us. We believe your Professions are Sincere, and that you will agree upon what is most for the good of both you and us, and we shall be ready to be advised by you, as we think you are wise. We are glad to have an Opportunity of Conversing with you without Interruption, tho' the Sun is Low, But we hope our and your Antient and Wise Men will have the happiness of Consulting freely together for the good of one another before it be dark, and that we shall meet one another with Sincerity and truth, as we expect the Blessing from Above to attend us therein.

"'And I am directed to inform you, that the Indian Nations will be next full Moon after this at the Forks of Delaware, and will send the Governor word beforehand of the particular Day they will be there, and of their Nations and Numbers, and so you may make it known to whom you think proper, that they may be present at our Meeting.'

"There are two Nations besides the Munseys parties to this Message.

"The Senecas, whose Chief man is Tagee-iskatt-a, and lives at Mahakensink; The Cayugas, whose chief man is Eshakanata; The Chief Man of the Munseys is Ego-ho-houn."

"The Conference continued till Tuesday, August the 8th, 1758.

"PRESENT:

"His Excellency the Governor, The Gentlemen of the Council, and the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, the Indians and the Interpreters.

"As Yesterday.

"His Excellency delivered the following Answer to what the Indians said Yesterday:

"'Brethren:

"'I am glad to hear that our Offers of peace and amity have been well received by your people, and that they are disposed to brighten the Chain that heretofore had held us together, and to restore that brotherhood that had for many years Subsisted between us. Of late a great Darkness had overshadowed the Land; but we hope that the Sun is up that will disperse the Clouds that have hindered us from Seeing one Another, and make all our future days bright and pleasant.

"'We agree with you that it would be best for us all to meet at the great Council fire that is kindled on the Forks of Delaware; it is on many Accounts proper, and the particular Circumstances of this Province make it most agreeable to us. We differ from the Neighbouring Provinces in many things. We have bounds set to our people beyond which they neither can nor Desire to pass; they are Content with the Cultivation of their Lands, and seek not for Extraordinary Gains by following trade out of their own Country; as we have had little intercourse with your people, we can have little cause of Contention with them. The Encroachments of unbounded Settlers and the Tricks of unfair Traders cannot be charged on us. All we have to do is to Offer your People our Friendship, which if you will Sincerely and heartily accept of, it shall endure to you & your Children as long as the Sun shall shine or the River on whose Banks we meet shall flow.

"'Brethren:

"'I speak the Words of Justice and Benevolence, and not of Fear. It is well known to many of you that as our People are industrious and hardy, are also bold and resolute. If they are attacked they give shott for Shott and Blow for Blow; but we should be Sorry that this their Warlike Spirit should be turned upon you, our Antient Friends and Brethren. No! let it be Exerted against the French who are the Common Enemies of us, of you, and of all people that would be free and Independant.

"'Brethren:

"'What I speak to you I speak to those that sent you; And say to our Brethren that we are honest and Sincere in our Profession to them, and hope they will be so in what they Profess to us. But as we have been Struck without having injured any one, we shall expect that they will give us a proof of their good intentions towards us by bringing with them all the Prisoners that have been taken from us. Those among you who are Husbands and Fathers can best tell what our People must feel who have had their Wives and Children taken from them. We also expect that untill we shall all meet at the great Council fire, and those our Mutual Offers of Peace and Friendship shall be brought to a Maturity by a Solemn and Publick Treaty, you will not Suffer your own People to Commit Hostilities against us, nor any others to pass by you without giving us Early Notice to prepare ourselves against them.

"'Brethren:

"'The great God whom we serve, and who protects us and gives us all the Blessings of Life which we enjoy, hath Commanded us to be just and Benevolent to all Mankind. We are desirous to be so. And if we can be assured that your People will live on Terms of

Friendship with us, the Lowest person among you shall receive no hurt from our People that we can prevent or redress. Of this I will give your People further assurance when we meet at the Council fire. In the mean time, I confirm what I have said by these Belts.'

"His Excellency then delivered one Belt to the Seneca and one to Benjamin, the Musey Messenger."

At a Council held at the State House, Thursday the 24th of August, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Benjamin Shoemaker,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

This Day being appointed by the Governor for the Hearing of the Petitioners against Mr. Moore and his Defence, the Petition of Mr. Moore, the Governor's Letter to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff's Answer were read.

The Parties with their Witnesses attending, and a great Number of the Inhabitants, the Doors were then opened, and the Parties were told that the Governor was ready to hear all persons concerned, and on their coming into Council the Governor spoke as follows:

"There are several Complaints against Mr. Moore for Male Practices as a Magistrate. I sit here as my Predecessors have done, not to determine as a Court of Judicature, but to satisfy my own Conscience of the Truth or falsehood of the Charges. I am now ready to hear anything that the Complainants have to offer or that Mr. Moore can say in his own defence."

The Examinations were taken down by Mr. Chew, and it growing late in the Afternoon, the Council was adjourned to 10 o'Clock tomorrow morning.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 25th of August, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Benjamin Shoemaker,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,		

Mr. Moore attending, and the Petitioners against him, with a

318

Pennsylvania 1758

The Senecas whose Chief Man is Tageeskatta and lives at Mahakessink. The Cayugas whose Chief Man is Eshakanata. They Chief Man of the Munseys is Egohohoun.

The Conference Continued till Tuesday August the 8th 1758

Present

His Excellency the Governor, The Gentlemen of the Council and the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, The Indians and the Interpreters As yesterday

His Excellency delivered the following Answer to what the Indians said Yesterday.

Brethren

I am glad to hear that our Offers of peace and Amity have been well received by your People, and that they are disposed to brighten the Chain that heretofore had held us together. And to restore that brotherhood that had for many Years Subsisted between us. Of late a great Darkness hat Overshadowed the Land, but we hope that the Sun is up that will disperse the Clouds that have hindred us from Seeing on another and make all our future days bright and pleasant.

We agree with you that it would be best for us all to meet at the Great Council fire that is kindled on the Forks of Delaware it is on many Accounts proper and the particular Circumstances of this Province make it most agreeable to us. We differ from the Neighbouring Provinces in many things; We have bounds set to our people beyond which they neither can nor Desire to pass, they are Content with the Cultivation of their Lands and Seek not for Extraordinary Gains by following Trade out of their own Country as we have had little intercourse with your People we can have little cause of Contention with them. The Encroachments of unbounded Settlers, and the Tricks of unfair Traders cannot be charged on us all we have to do is to Offer your People our Friendship, which if you will Sincerely and heartily Accept of it, shall endure to you & your Children as long as the Sun shall Shine, or the River on whose Banks we meet shall flow.

Brethren,

I speak the Words of Justice and Benevolence and not of Fear, it is well known to many of you that as our People are Industrious and hardy are also bold and resolute, if they are attacked they give Shott for Shott and Blow for Blow but we should be Sorry that this their Warlike Spirit should be turned upon you our Antient Friends and Brethren. No; let it be Exerted against the French who are the Common Enemies of us, of you, and of all people that would be free and Independant.

Brethren,

What I speak to you I speak to those that sent you. And say to our Brethren that we are honest and Sincere in our Profession to them, and hope they will be so in what they Profess to us, But as we have been Struck without having injured any one, We shall expect that they will give us a Proof of their good intentions towards us by bringing with them all the Prisoners, that have been taken from us; Those among you who are Husbands and Fathers can best tell what our People must feel who have had their Wives and Children taken from them, We also expect that untill We shall all meet at the great Council fire, and those our Mutual Offers of Peace and Friendship shall be brought to a Maturity by a Solemn and Publick Treaty, you will not Suffer your own People to Commit Hostilities against us, nor any others to pass by you without giving us Early Notice to prepare ourselves against them.

Brethren,

The great God whom we Serve and who protects us and gives us all the Blessings of Life which we enjoy: hath Commanded us to be just and Benevolent to all Mankind, We are Desirous to be so. And if we can be assured that your People will Live on Terms of Friendship with us, the Lowest person among you shall receive no hurt from our People, that we can prevent or redress. Of this I will give your People further Assurance when we meet at the Council fire. In the Mean time I confirm what I have said by these Belts.

His Excellency then delivered one Belt to the Seneca and one to Benjamin the Musey Messenger

Fort Loudoun Augst ye 11th 1758.

19

Dear Coll.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Indians have behaved with great Mildness, and you may be sure have receiv'd the greatest Civilities. They arrived here Yesterday about Sun Set & soon after, the Yellow Bird & an other Chief desired a Conference in the Fort, (for we had given them to understand that only a certain Number, even of English were allow'd to be in it.) They were readily, & cheerfully admitted, their Talk was as favourable & more so, than we could expect, and the drift of it was to get their Presents that Day and go home tomorrow. Therefore we propos'd them a Talk the next Day in Answer to theirs, & I am just come from it. They seem'd satisfied with every part of it, except the putting off the delivery of their Presents 'till tomorrow, which we founded on the impossibility of acting without Orders from our Chief Warrior, to whom we told them, we had sent a Messenger, for the Person, & the Orders necessary, & that he would be here

J'espere Monsieur que vous êtes tranquille a present sur ce sujet. Nous avons eu la satisfaction d'avoir pris, d'avance, les mesures & les precautions que le Brigr. Hatkel nous recommandes. J'ay l'honneur d'être avec Respect

Monsieur

Votre tres humble &
tres Obeissant Serviteur
L. S. Ourry

Colˡ. Bouquet

tomorrow. However, they began to murmur a little on the hardships of being deprived the use of their own things. And just as I told them, that I hoped they would not think much of waiting one Day more than they propos'd, since it would give them such an opportunity of resting & refreshing themselves — in came, oddly, as proper, an Express with Majr. Hacket's Lettr. acquainting me that Majr. Grants was marching with the greatest Expedition, at the Head of two Companies of Highlanders & with proper Instructions. and that he would be here this evening with his Men. I took this Opportunity to shew the Indians how diligent we had been, & how ready the Genl Warrior was to oblige them, for that the Person & the Order necessary for the delivering of their Goods, would be here this evening, & that they might be sure to have them tomorrow. They seem satisfied; and I am extreamly so at the approach of Majr. Grant's, as you may easily imagine. Had it not been for Mr. Crawford, & the Mohawks, nous aurions été fort embarassez.

J'espere Monsieur que vous êtes tranquille apresent
[illegible] Nous avons [illegible] la satisfaction d'avoir

[illegible]

Indian affairs

10th Aug

in the Afternoon the Council was adjourned to 10 o'Clock to morrow morning.—

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday the 25th of August 1758

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Benjamin Shoemaker
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
Joseph Turner
Lynford Lardner } Esquires

Mr. Moore attending and the Petitioners against him with a Considerable Number of Inhabitants the Doors were opened and the Governor proceeded in the Examinations which lasted till 6 o'Clock in the Evening and then no more appearing the Council was adjourned till Eleven o'Clock to morrow morning.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday the 26 of August 1758

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Benjamin Shoemaker Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwalader Benjamin Chew } Esquires

The Examinations taken the two preceding Days were read and the Governor asked the Opinion of his Council as to the Charges against Mr. Moore and all concuring in Sentiment that Mr. Moore had purged himself from every one of them and appeared to them to be perfectly innocent, the Governor declared the same and that he never heard a more clear and full defence, and in vindication of Mr. Moore the Governor after ordering the Doors to be opened that all present might be Witnesses of his Opinion of the Charges he addressed Mr. Moore to the same Effect.

Memorandum This Day the Cherokees returned from Sir William Johnson and brough with them Several Mohocks among whom was Scarroyedys Wife and all her Children. The Secretary sent his Chaise for the Sick Cherokee. the Cherokee Messenger came with Strings of Wampum for the Governor letting him know that he had made Application to Sir William Johnson for Guns and was told that they were all delivered out to the Warriors. He was taken into the Store and showed that there was none there. Sir William Johnson desired them to apply to the Governor of Pennsylvania for Guns and they would give them as many as were wanted. He further desired Horses for four or five of his Company besides a good one for himself and Waggon to carry their Things. The Governor paid them a Visit and promised to recommend their Several Requests to the Commissioners

The Secretary was ordered to go and Confer with the Commissioners on the ill Consequences that would attend the refusing these Requests though they were unreasonable and Sir William Johnson was highly to blame. He accordingly went on Tuesday the usual time of meeting but there was no Word. The Governor desired the Clerk to Summons the Board to meet next Day and Mr. Peters went there and in the Governors Name entreated these things might be provided. Mr. Fox, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Baynton were only there and they said they could give the Governor no Answer not being a Board. Israel Pemberton was with them. The Governor by the Secretary condoled with a String of Wampum the Death of Annaly which was kindly taken. The Commissioners as Hart informed the Governor gave him Forty Pounds to provide Waggon and Horse for the Lame Cherokee. A Message was delivered by Mr. Hart from Scarroguidy's Wife who presented him with her Husbands Calumet Pipe and desired he and the Indians might Smoak in it together, that she intended to have gone into the Cherokee Country but had altered her mind and would stay here with her Children

Considerable Number of Inhabitants, the Doors were opened, and the Governor proceeded in the Examinations, which lasted till 6 o'Clock in the Evening, and then no more appearing, the Council was adjourned till Eleven o'Clock to-morrow morning.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 26 of August, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Benjamin Shoemaker,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The Examinations taken the two preceding Days were read, and the Governor asked the opinion of his Council as to the Charges against Mr. Moore, and all concurring in Sentiment, that Mr. Moore had purged himself from every one of them, and appeared to them to be perfectly innocent, the Governor declared the same, and that he never heard a more clear and full defence, and in vindication of Mr. Moore, the Governor, after ordering the Doors to be opened, that all present might be Witnesses of his Opinion of the Charges, he addressed Mr. Moore to the same effect.

MEMORANDUM.

This Day the Cherokees returned from Sir William Johnson, and brought with them several Mohocks, among whom was Scarrogudy's Wife, and all her Children. The Secretary sent his Chaise for the Sick Cherokee. The Cherokee Messenger came with Strings of Wampum for the Governor, letting him know that he had made application to Sir William Johnson for Guns, and was told that they were all delivered out to the Warriors. He was taken into the Store, and showed that there was none there. Sir William Johnson desired them to apply to the Governor of Pennsylvania for Guns, and they would give them as many as were wanted. He further desired Horses for four or five of his Company, besides a good one for himself, and Waggon to carry their Things. The Governor paid them a Visit, and promised to recommend their several Requests to the Commissioners.

The Secretary was ordered to go and Confer with the Commissioners on the ill Consequences that would attend the refusing those Requests, though they were unreasonable, and Sir William Johnson was highly to blame. He accordingly went on Tuesday, the usual Time of meeting, but there was no Word. The Governor desired the Clerk to Summons the Board to meet next Day, and Mr. Peters went there, and in the Governor's name entreated these things might be provided. Mr. Fox, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Baynton were only there, and they said they could give the Governor no Answer, not being a Board. Israel Pemberton was with them. The Governor, by the Secretary, condoled with a String of Wampum the Death of Annaly, which was kindly taken. The Commissioners, as Hart informed the Governor, gave him Forty Pounds to provide Waggon and Horse for the Lame Cherokee. A Message was delivered by Mr. Hart from Scarrogudy's Wife, who presented him with her Husband's Calumet Pipe, and desired he and the Indians might Smoak in it together; that she intended to have gone into the Cherokee Country, but had altered her mind, and would stay here with her Children.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 4th of Septem'r, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, Esquires.

The Assembly being to meet according to Adjournment this Day, The Governor proposed to consider the Draught of a proper Message to the House, relating to Indian affairs, but the other Members not attending, it was postponed.

MEMORANDUM.

On Tuesday, the 5th, a Message was delivered from the House by two Members, that the House met last Night according to their Adjournment; that they did but just make a Quorum, and intended to adjourn till the 11th Instant, if the Governor had no Objection. Whilst the Members were with the Governor, Captain Wallace, Commander of the Port Mahon, delivered to the Governor a Letter from Admiral Boscawen, desiring assistance for some recruits towards Manning the Fleet, adding, if he would send him Three Hundred, he should be enabled to send to Philadelphia the Eccho of Thirty-Two Guns.

The Letter was immediately sent to the House by the Secretary, with a Verbal Message, Strongly recommending it to the House to enable him to send the Number Wanted.

Philadelphia 30th August 1758

Sir

I have received a Letter from Mr. Croghan, the Deputy of Sir William Johnson, now at Easton, acquainting me, that about Twenty Indian Meſsengers, who left Wyomink at Different Times, have informed him, that the upper Nations were gathering there, in order to proceed to hold a Treaty in this Province

From the Number of Indians of Consequence, who are Expected Deputies of their Several Nations and Tribes, there is a fair Proſpect of uniting the Indians in our Favour, settling all Diſputes, and Establishing a lasting Peace.

General Forbes, who has been instrumental in bring about this Meeting of the Indians, and is very anxious for the Succeſs of it, Now that he is Informed it is likely to be a very large one, and to Consiſt of the Most Considerable Indian Chiefs, preſses me, in the strongest Terms, to Desire the Presence and Aſsistance of the Governors of the Middle Provinces, Aſsuring himſelf, that, if they can be got to concur in it, our Indian Matters will soon take a very Different and favourable Turn: and at the Generals Instance, as well as that it would Give me a very sensible pleasure to have the Honour of your Company, I desire the favour of your Honour's Preſence at theſe Conferences. The Indian Meſsengers say their Countrymen will be at Easton the Middle of the Next Month.

~~The Honble James De Lancey Esqr~~

I am Sensible of the Shortneſs of the Notice, but could Not give it sooner, for want of knowing the Numbers of the Different Nations and the Time of their Aſsembling.

It is unnecessary for Me to be More particular in pointing out the Great advantage that May attend So General And important An Alliance, for the Protection of the Colonies, And Annoying His Majesties Enimies.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Obedient

humble Servant

William Denny

A Letter of this Tenor is Sent to invite the Governors of Virginia Maryland & New Jersey. Sr. Wm. Johnson is Also Desired to Assist in person.

P. S. General Forbes wrote to Me the 26th: that he had been ill, but was So well Recovered, as to propose to join the Army at the Camp at Rays Town. 1600 of the Provincial are Sent forward to Compleat the New Road on the other Side Lawrel Hill, which is a Shorter Cut to Fort Duquesne than Mr. Braddock's Road by at least Sixty Miles And falls on the Ohio Above the french Fort.

Brethren. We understood that some of you were Surprized of hearing that a Number of armed men (Soldiers) will enter this town. We wonder you should be Surprized at this - Some of you knows and Saw before now even in this town that the Governor was attended by a Number of Soldiers Intended as a body to assist the Govr in keeping the Kings peace. this will be ~~the~~ Case of the Governor from the Jersey If he attends this treaty or not amongst ~~brought~~ he will to Teedianskon. Brother you have ~~invited~~ this people to Come down to this Council fire. in Consqs ~~of y~~ whereof we are all here. and as the Chiefes of the Six nations are not yet arrived, we thinke it is your duty to send some young men of your nation to meet them and to bring us news from them, so that we may acquaint the Governor and his Council for ~~[illegible]~~ your Brother the Governor Cant Come up before ~~you~~ we Can assure him, that you are all meet. or such a Number of you as Can act. —

The Speech of Ackowanothio an Old Indian on the Ohio in behalf of the Delaware Indians and Others living on the Waters thereof September 1758.

Brethren the English you wonder at our joining with the French, in this present War. Why cant you get Sober and Once think Impartially? Does not the Law of nations permit or rather Command us all to Stand upon our Guard in Order to preserve our lives, the lies of our Wives & Children, our property and Liberty? Let me tell you that this was our care: Have a little patience I will tell you, Brethren, your nation always Shewed an Eagerness to Settle our Lands, cunning as they were, they always Encourage a numbers of Poor people to Settle upon our Lands; We protested against it Several Times but without any redress or help, — We pitied the poor people, & we did not care to make use of Force & indeed some of those people were very good People and as Hospitable as we Indians, and gave us Share of what little they had, and gained our affection for the most part; but after all we lost our hunting grounds, for where one of those People Settled, like Pigions, a thousand more would Settle, so that we at last Offered to Sell it and received some Considerations for it; — and so it went on till we at last jumped over Allegeny Hills and Settled on the waters of Ohio. Here we thought ourselves happy! We had plenty of Game, a rich and large Country, and a Country that the most high had created for the poor Indians, and not for the white People, O how happy did we live here! but alas not long. O, your Covetousness for Land at the risque of so many poor Souls, disturbed our peace again. Who should have thought, that that great King over the Waters, whom, you always recommended as a tender Father to his People, I say, who should have thought that that Great

King should have given away that land to a Parcel of
Covetous Gentlemen of Virginia called the Ohio Company
who came immediately and Offered to build Forts among
us no doubt to make themselves Master of our Lands,
and make Slaves of us. To which we could not agree
notwithstanding their Fair Words, Onontio our Father
heard this with his own ears, went home & prepared, in
his turn, to take our Lands from us as we or some of
us suspected. He made a Proclamation to us in the follow
: manner. – "Children, the King of England has ~~given~~
: given your Lands on Ohio to a Company of Wicked
: men in Virginia, who, I hear are preparing to come
: and take possession with a strong hand, be on your
: Guard, don't let them make the least Settlement on
: Ohio, they will within a few ~~days~~ Years Settle the whol
: they are as numerous as Muskeetos and nitts in the
: Woods; if they get once a fast hold, it will not be
: your power to drive them away again; if you think you
: can't keep them off tell me so and I will keep the
: off." Brethren, we never liked the French, bu
Some of the Six nation, in particular some of the
Seneca's came with the French and took possessi
on the Heads of Ohio; we did not like it, & there
sent several Messages to them to turn about an
go the way they came to prevent Mischief, but to n
purpose. The French being numerous and Support
by the aforesaid Seneca's and other Indians, w
were Obliged to be still, and by their Craftiness an
presents we were brought over to their side of th
Question; But a great number of us stood neuter.

Now Brethren, when that Great General
Braddock landed at Virginia with Orders from the
King of England to drive away the French from Ohi
and take possession himself of that fine Country for
the English, the French did let us know immedi
-ly and told us. Children now the time is come of whic
I often told such an Army is coming against

to take your Lands from you and make Slaves of you — you know the Virginians they all come with him. — If you will stand your Ground I will fight with you for your Land and I dont doubt we will conquer them. The French Generals Words by the Assistance of the Priests had Great influence with the Indians on the Ohio, brought the Shawanes over in a body to them, they being wronged in Carolina and imprisoned and had their Chief hanged or put to death in a Cruel Manner, these Shawaness brought over the Delawares to their Measures, they the Delawares were Drove from their Lands; it being Sold by the Mohocks and to the New England People, and just then Some of those Delawares came to Wyomock much incensed against the English, and were easily brought over to the French and Shawanese.

Now Brethren, all this with many Other Abuses, we Suffered from our Brethren the English, yet our Heart is much afflicted, there remains Sparks of Love in it towards our Brethren the English, were we but Sure that you will not take our Lands on the Ohio or the west Side of Allegeny Hills from us — we can drive away the French when we please, they have even promised to go off when we pleased, provided we would not Suffer the English to take possession of the Lands (for as the French Says) we cant never drive you off you are such a numerous People; and that makes us afraid of your Army, which Should not have came so nigh us, we dont know what to think of it. — We sent you Messages of Peace, you received them kindly and you sent to us messages of peace, we received them also kindly, and sent back again more Stronger words; Why did not your Army Stay at Rays Town till Matters had been settled between us, We still suspect you Covet our Lands on the Ohio, for you come against us: but

have

we never heard as yet what you intend to do (after you have drove away the French) with the forts and Lands on Ohio

Brethren, One thing more sticks in our Stomach which is, That we cannot thoroughly believe you that you are in Earnest to make peace with us for when we lived among you, as Sometimes it would happen that our Young men Stole a Horse, killed a Hog or did Some other mischief, you resented it very highly we were imprisoned &ca. Now we have killed and taken so many of your People, will you Heartily forgive us and take no revenge on us.

Now Brethren, consider all things well & be assured That we the Indians, are heartily inclined to make a lasting peace with You.

Gave a Large String to
Conrad Weiser

Indian Speech
enclosed in Mr. Weiser's
Letter of the 14th Nov. 1758

The above endorsement was
on the back of the Original

A List of the Indians of the Six nations names present at a Treaty at Easton in the months September and October 1758. Viz

Mohocks

Nickes Karaghiaghtatrie a chief. One woman and 2 boys. . . . . 4.

Onontagers

Assarodenkagno a Chief & 7 more men the rest women an Children in all. . . 20,

Sinickers

Jagechsadon a Chief, Kayenquaraghton a war Captain, Several warriors, women & Children in all 83.

Oneidos, all on the River Susquehanna, Thomas King (Alias) Saqughsuniunt Anagaraghery, both chiefs 9 warriors, 32 Women and Children in all. . . 43.

Cayinckers

Tokahoys. . .
Tenontaweke } chiefs

Kanaghery
Olah Heghly } War Captains

Jagochrenas

17 more men Women and Children in all. . . .22

from Choqnot on Susquehanna of the same Nation ten warriors 20 women & Children . . 30.

Tuscaroras

Nihagnantagno
Charles. } chiefs

10 Warriors 14 Women & Children in all 26

Nonticooks

Robert White a Chief, 18 warriors 38 women & Children in all . . . 57

Conoyos

Last night a chief 9 warriors 10 Women in all, ... 20

Tutolons

Osswagaral
Tohoninlshowanos } chiefs

Tuyonogon
Tohemlideghson } warriors

Women & Children in all . . 11

Mohickanders

Abraham the Chief. 33 Warriors 40 Women & Children in all . . 74

The whole of the before named nations amount to . . . . . . } 390

of the Delawares & Mmesinck Indians I could get no list.

The foregoing is is a true account of them to the best ~~of my~~ I could find.

Conrad Weiser

To the foregoing may be added the following persons; Peter Quibeck and his wife ffrench Mangsed, Thomas Hudson and his wife Callrina Marfeds Daughter, with five or Six children, both the above named Indians are noted men & their advice is often required by the Indian they have Distinguished themselves for the English Always.

[illegible]

Conrad Weiser's list
of the 6 & other nations
of Indians, at a Treaty
at Easton

Compared

The Original was so
badly written, that it
was impossible to decypher
it correctly.

Transcriber

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 11th of September, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, Esquires.
Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin,

The Letter of Admiral Boscawen and the Assembly's Message were read, and the council were of Opinion that the House should be desired again to consider this Request and grant it.

A Letter from Governor Delancy, of the 4th of September, in Answer to the Governor of the 30th of August, was read in these Words:

"NEW YORK, the 4th of September, 1758.

"Sir:

"I had by the last Post the favour of your Letter of the Thirtieth of August, inviting me to a Meeting to be held with some Indians the middle of this month at Easton. The Notice is so short that I cannot possibly call the Assembly together to provide for the Expences of such an Interview, for I know that a Governor can have little Weight with Indians, unless he has presents to throw into the scale, and as the King has placed the sole agency of Indian affairs into Sir William Johnson's Hands, I choose to decline going to this Interview; besides, from a Letter I received on Saturday from General Abercrombie, I judge my presence absolutely necessary in this Province. However, I wish you all immaginable Success from this meeting; for my part, I have very little Faith. Indians are always ready to receive presents and give back Promises. May your Conferences produce the Effects which are hoped for from them.

"I am, Sir, Your most Obedi$^{t.}$ and Hum$^{e.}$ Serv$^{t.}$

"JAMES DELANCY."

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Easton Sep^{br}. 21st 1758

HON^{D}. SIR

Sence I Wrote you of y^{e}: 18th August, In which I Aquainted you thett General Forbiss was Much att a Loss for Intelegence from Ohio and Desir^{d}. Me to Send Mesingers there for Intilegence which he wold pay as this province Refuses to pay one farthing for Intilegence.

Agreeable to the Ginerals Desier I Sent out Mesingers & two of them are Return^{d} and Agree in thire Intilegence that there is a Greatt Number of Indians att Fort Duquesne and Say that y^{e}. fort is Rainferst with 3000 Men whome I supose are those that was hovering in y^{e} Lake when I Left y^{r} house, Likewise they Say that the french has very Strong outt Works, all y^{e}. Intilegence I have Received I have Sent to General Forbiss and in a few Days I Expect y^{e} Return of two Mesingers who I Sent to Fort Duquesne and by whom I Expect a full account of y^{e} Strength of y^{e} Enemys Works and y^{e} Number of Indians & french which Peice of Intilegence I hope will be of Service to General Forbiss.

Tho by a Letter I Received yesterday from Governor Denny itt Dose Nott apear to Me as If Gineral forbiss Could Carry on the Campain for Want of Wagons & furidge Sir John St clear[2] is Come Down & Demands 600 Wagons and Furridge and hastly Dams y^{e} Province fer Breaking all thire Contractts with M^{r}. Forbiss, So that I See if y^{e}. Expedition fails on any acount, the gineral will Sadle itt on y^{e} breach of the Contracts with this Province.

---

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Sir John Sinclair, quartermaster general.

yesterday about 300 Indians Came hear with Thomas butt No prenseple Men; there is a Greatt Number Expected however, I have a bad opinion of this Treaty y^e^ Indians are Much Divided and Jelious of Each other. ye Muncys & Mohickenders Dispise Teadyuscung as Well as ye Six Nations and ye Quaker party hear I faer will Indevour to Supert him if So ye Six Nations will be much Displesd with us and Indeed they are unready Jelouss of itt I shall take Cair nott to Medle with thire party Rouges in No Shape Butt Do Every thing in My Power fer ye. good of his Majestys Gineral Indian Interest.

as Soon as this Treaty is over Gineral Forbiss Expects that I will Joyne him with some Trusty Indians as I blive the Cherokes is partly gon and while wth. him has been butt of little Service as I have ye. Promis of some Indians I Propose with Montour and them to Joyne him unless you Should want Me or the Gineral Give up ye. thoughts of attacking Fort Duquesne this year which I fear will be ye. Case a party of 2000 men has been within 40 Miles of Fort Duquesne 10 Days ago. this is ye. advanst party & I Dread Every Day to hear that ye. Enemy has given them a Trashing[1] or att Last oblidgd them to Return To Rays town which I hear they are Fortifyeing I Supose fer Winter quarters fer part of the Troops.

I wish you Joy of the Success his Majestys Trups has in Euerup and Cape Breton with the Distruction of Catereque and ye Shipin which Must Weaken ye Enemy on ye Lake I hope itt will have a good Effect on ye Minds of ye. Six Nations. tho perhaps they may be Jelious of ye English geting To Much power fer they Seem to Fair us more then they Do ye. French I Supose they Dred our Numbers Capt. Montour Desiers Me to Make his Complements to you he is very Industrouss and Dose nott Drink att all Pray make my Complements Except-

---

[1] September 14th, Major James Grant, with a force of 800 men, suffered defeat near Fort Duquesne, and the members of his command who escaped destruction and capture returned to Loyalhannon.

able to Capᵗ. Wrexwell Mʳ. Clause all the Famely and Blive Me Honoured Sir with the greatest Esteem and Regard your most
obeident & most
Humble Servent
GEO: CROGHAN

INDORSED: George Croghans
Letter
Easton 21 Sepʳ. 1758
Recᵈ. 15 Octʳ 17

JAMES ABERCROMBY TO ABRAHAM MORTIER

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 97, by Major General James Abercromby's warrant, drawn at Lake George September 26th, on Abraham Mortier for the payment of £2000 sterling to Johnson. Destroyed by fire.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

Albany Octobʳ. 2ᵈ. 1758

SIR

I am favoured with yours, and shall send to the Normans kill for Vanderberg — the goods are Come. You must depend upon Schinectady Waggons, at Albany not one. all taken up in the Service, or by Suttlers —

we expect the troops on Wednesday. they are to make no Stay here. we hear Genˡ. Forbes is returned not having Carrages sufficient Sir John Sinclare demanded waggons from the Assembly at Philᵃ. who absolutely refused him — Good luck to you. the King of Prussias good fortune is in yᵉ newspapers, which Major vanderheyden took out of the office.

Sir your most assured humble Servᵗ.
WILLIAM CORRY

---

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Fort Johnson 23 September
1758.

Sir William Johnson having Yesterday received a Letter from Major General Abercromby acquainting him with his Design of proceeding with His Majesty's Troops down Lake George & directing Sir William to muster all the Indians he could in order to join him within 3 Weeks if Possible. Sir William having sent for the Chiefs of the lower Mohawk Castle & they coming this Morning, held a Meeting with them, the Belt a Seneca Sachem & the Chiefs of Oikeagie Indians who were at Fort Johnson at this Juncture to whom he made the following Speech, which with the Belts of Wampum therein mentioned was agreed to be transmitted unto the several Nations by Two Chiefs of the Skenagie Indians & Deputies from the two Mohawk Castles who were to deliver it in Sir William's Name to the 6 Nations at their respective Castles.

Brethren of the Six Nations.

I am very glad to find some out of each of your Castles joined Col. Bradstreet & the Troops under his Command in the late Enterprize against Cadaraqui, and I congratulate you on the extraordinary Success it was attended with; for as that Fort is now demolished your Country is so far freed from the Fetters of the French & they cannot now from thence alarm you by any hostile Preparations. I hope you will prevent them from encroaching again upon you by never suffering them to rebuild this Fort where a number of your ancestors were treacherously formerly massacred.

Gave a White Belt.

Brethren

230.

Brethren

I have received the Generals Directions to join him at Lake George as soon as possible with as many Indians as I can prevail on to accompany me.

Brethren

I do by these therefore invite you to run down hither without Delay in order to march with me & join his Majestys Forces assembled at Lake George and as it hath pleas'd God very lately to Prosper our Arms & deliver Cadaraqui into our hands, in which good Work several of our Brethren of the Six Nations assisted I hope he will also give a Blessing to our further Attempts from Lake George by which both you and we may hereafter enjoy our Country in Peace & Tranquility and I don't doubt on this Occasion you will all rise and come down without Delay to march with me upon this good Design.

Brethren The Season of the year requires that no time be lost I shall be ready [illegible] expedition [illegible]

Brethren [illegible] Nations [illegible] will [illegible] Lake George [illegible] opportunity to shew ourselves friends to the English, all our that [illegible] are able to come, I trust will rendezvous without delay, and all those who now join His Majesty's Arms will be considered & treated as Friends & Brethren to the English not with their Lips only but in their Hearts also.

Brethren By this Belt I call on you to comply with this Invitation now given you & to shew your selves [illegible] friends to the English by your Actions. You have often told me you are English [illegible] & Body & can never [illegible] now shew yourselves Brethren to the English that you spoke truth when you said so — Gave a large Black Belt

Signed X

[illegible] Sir William [illegible] with the Indian Messengers [illegible] 40 days in order to set some [illegible] Indian [illegible] the above Speech to the [illegible].

Fort Johnson 1. October 1758.

In consequence of a Letter Sir Wm. Johnson recd from General Abercromby bearing date the 26 Sepr. ~~[illegible]~~ ult. acquainting him that such Indians as could not [illegible] in the Army at Lake George on or about the 12 Octo. and later be stopped from proceeding from their Castles. Sir William this day dispatched Silver Heels & another Seneca Indian to the Cayougas & Seneca Indians acquainting them that if they could not be down in time to join the Army he desired they would not set off at this Juncture as they could not possibly arrive [illegible] time enough to march with him & the rest of their Brethren. With these two Expresses Sir William sent [illegible]

to

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 25th of Septemr 1758

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr Lieutenant Governor —

William Till
Richard Peters
John Mifflin
Robert Strettell
Benjamin Chew } Esquires —

A Letter from Mr Weiser was read wherein he gives an Account of the ill behaviour of Teedyuscung and the Indians at Easton, and upon Consideration of the ill Consequenses that may attend such irregularity it was unanimously Judged proper that some person should immediately be sent who can keep the Indians in Order, and Mr Peters was requested to undertake this as being acquainted with the Indians and used to their Manners and tempers and Mr Peters Consented to go. —

A Proclamation was iſsued prohibiting the Sale of Rum to the Indians which was ordered to be printed, and Mr Peters had directions to serve the Magistrates of the County of Northampton with it and to affix Copies at all publick Places in the said County. —

Memorandum. On Tuesday the Twenty Sixth the Governor by the Secretary sent to the House the Bill intituled: An Act for the Continuance of an Act of Aſsembly of this Province, intituled A Supplementary Act to the Act, intituled an Act for preventing the Exportation of Bread and Flour not Merchantable, and for the new appointment of Officers to put the said Law in Execution, with a verbal Meſsage that he would Paſs the same into a Law as soon as presented to him for that Purpose; Upon which Two Members waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the Bill would be ingroſsed by Five o'Clock in the afternoon; and his Honour desired them to acquaint the House that he would be in the Council Chamber at Five o'Clock; But the Secretary being Obliged to go out of Town Suddenly on some important Busineſs the Governor sent a verbal Meſsage to the House that he would be at the Council Chamber to Morrow morning at Eleven o'Clock: and on the Twenty Seventh the Governor sent a Meſsage to the House by the Secretary requiring the Attendance of the Speaker and the Members in the Council Chamber, and Mr Speaker with the whole House attending the said Bill was enacted into a Law, had the great Seal affixed to it, and was deposited in the Rolls Office. —

being apprehended and committed to Jayl, were brought to the Governor's in order to be examined. The Examination of Captain Stevenson was taken, subscribed, and Signed by the Governor.

Captain Samuel Mifflin, Captain William Dowel, and Mr. Judah Foulk appeared as some of the Owners of the Stanwix, and declaring that the Proceedings in Admiraltry respecting the Capture of the said Jamaica Flag of Truce were copied and sent under the Great Seal of the Admiraltry and in the Hands of some of the Owners, Time was given for them to produce the Copy, and Captain Stevenson and the men were set at Liberty on Captain Dowel's becoming Security that they should appear on demand before the Governor for further Examination.

Whilst the Council was sitting, a Bill intituled "An Act for the Continuance of an Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled 'a Supplementary Act to the Act intituled 'An Act for preventing the Exportation of Bread and Flour not Merchantable, and for the New Appointment of Officers to put the said Law in Execution,''" and was presented by two members of the House for the Governor's Concurrence, and read.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 25th of September, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

William Till,	Robert Strettell,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,		

A Letter from Mr. Weiser was read, wherein he gives an Account of the ill behaviour of Teedyuscung and the Indians at Easton, and upon Consideration of the ill Consequences that may attend such irregularity, it was unanimously judged proper that some person should immediately be sent who can keep the Indians in order; and Mr. Peters was requested to undertake this as being acquainted with the Indians, and used to their Manners and tempers, and Mr. Peters consented to go.

A Proclamation was issued prohibiting the Sale of Rum to the Indians, which was ordered to be printed, and Mr. Peters had directions to serve the Magistrates of the County of Northampton with it, and to affix Copies at all publick Places in the said County.

Geo. Croghan to R. Peters, 1758.

Easton, Sept. 26th, 1758.

Sir,

I have wrote ye Governor a long Letter which you will see, as the Indians has been allways Drunk Mr. Wiser nor my self could nott do any business with ye Indians, I Suspect that Teedyuscung is kept Drunk hear on purpus to serve some end, Butt I hope on ye Governors perusing my letter he will take such steps as will prevent such abuses on his Government, there must in my opinion be something very Extroynery in Vew or else the Comm$^{rs.}$ wold Neaver have ordred their Comeseray heer to give out so much Liquer, itt Looks bad in them I think to putt such confidence in so infamous a vilian att this Time.

Pray send up ye Scalps & Wampum which I spoak aboutt, and Wampums for ye Treaty, hear is some of ye Indian Cheefs which are ye frends, and has no belts to speke with, you should therefore make them a present of some, and I think the Governor should Insist on haveing ye Distrubiting such privett presents as he should think proper, or else he will nott apear as a Governor. I think you should give him a hint of that, and by all Mains ye Distribusion of Liquors should be taken out of Vernon hands, I have Neaver Received a Line from General Forbes, p'haps he is nott well plesed with me, if you can inform what he intends to do pray do itt ℔ Berrer. In a few days I shall be able to lett you know what Cheefs of each nation will be hear, what their Veues may be, and how things may be settled, if we are to have a Treaty at all.

I am sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
GEO. CROGHAN.

P. S. You'l Excuse boath Writing & peper, and guess at my Maining, fer I have this Minnitt 20 Drunken Indians about me, I shall be Ruin'd if ye Taps are nott stopt, itt Dose nott cost me less than £3 a day on ye Indians Extraguenty.

JOHN MILLER TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Worthy Sir,

The Inhabitants of the upper part of this County are advertised to meet to morrow and the day following, at two certain places, in order to see what number of Carriages they can or will furnish for the present service.

I think to attend, and as I expect the Complement demanded will hardly be freely offered. Shall carry down with me a parcel of Warrants for the purpose, & on finding the people to be spending the time in needless Cavels amongst themselves, as who will do least for the publick good, then immediately to employ the Constables. But indeed am a little affraid some obstinate Wretches will be too many for some of the Constables. However I expect soon to have all the Waggons.

And am Sir,
Your most humble Servt,
JOHN MILLER.

Churchhill, 26 Sept., 1758.

I realy believe you have forgot the map, I mentioned in my former, Lancaster County is geting waggons daily fited up and sending off.

Directed,
To Richard Peters, Esquire, Philadelphia, ℔ post.

Sir Fort Johnson 30th Sepr. 1758.

I am honoured with yours of the 26 inst. enclosing Your Warrant upon Mr. Mortier for £2000. on Accot. of the Indian Service. I will buy the goods I shall want upon my own Credit & keep the Warrant by me untill Mr. Mortier returns to Albany with whom I will adjust the Payment as convenient to him as I can. —

I am certain the Senecas & Cajuga Indians cannot possibly come down so as to join You by the time you mention, and therefore I think with your Excellency that it would be throwing a needless Expence upon the Crown to bring them hither especially as I expected a considerable number of the former Nation would have come, and this being now the Hunting Season with the Indians for Deer, those who are hindered from it will expect to be considered for that Disappointment. —

I am getting Messengers ready to send off to the said

To His Excellency
Major Genl. Abercromby &ca.

Indians in order to stop them from coming down on the call I have given them & wch will be in time to prevent any Inconveniences, and I will send such a Message as I hope will make the Stopping them turn to good account.

I shall put every thing forward in order to join you at the Lake in due time with all the other Indians I can muster, but if your Excellency should find affairs so circumstanced that Indians will not be necessary, the sooner I know it the more I shall be able to lighten Expences, as every day from the time they leave their Castles will be Attended with Considerable Charges. I am sorry Captn. Dicks Party has given you so much trouble, as I mistrusted the Consequences if they touched at any of our Encampments on their way out, I directed them & they promised me to proceed thro the Woods without halting at any of our Posts. Your Excellency may hence see in Miniature how my Patience is tried when I am surrounded by large Bodies of them; rum to be had almost at every house & out of my

Power to repreſs its sale. My Neighbours at the Mohawk Castle are almost inceſsantly Drunk, Old & Young, and in short such in General is the Debauchery of the Indians by Rum as greatly impedes & disconcerts all my Management with them.

As life & limb is safe. I am glad the Solds got a good drubbing at Lake George, I dare say they deserved it & this I shall tell'em if they make any Complaints to me.

I am
Most respectfully
Sir Your most Obedient
& most humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

A Narrative of what hath paſsed between the Kings Generals, Governors &c. and the Indians; in relation to Lands; being designed as an Answer to Governor Fauquier's Letter of the 22. of June 1761.

In October 1758. Peace was confirm'd between his Majesty's Subjects, & the Delawares, & their Allies the Minisinks, Mohickons, Opies, & other Nations, living on the Sasquehannah, in the presence of the Deputies of the Six Nations.

In this Treaty, the proprietors of Pensylva. released all the Lands within their province to the Westward of the Allegheny Hills to the Indians of the Six Nations, from whom they had before purchas'd them, and solemnly engaged, "that no White "people should make plantations or ſettlements on the Lands "to the Westward of those Hills."

In Decr. 1758 Genl. Forbes took poſseſsion of Fort Duquesne; but being sick, He was obliged to depart before the Indians could aſsemble to treat with him.

Col. Bouquet was left in the Command there, who received the Indians and confirm'd the peace made at Easton, and further expreſsly aſsured them, "that the King did not send his Genls. "to hurt the Indians, or to take their Lands from them."

In the Begining of January 1759. nine Chiefs of the Six Nations Shawanese & Delawares wth. forty of their people living at, & in the neighbourhood of Boccaloons an Indian Town near the Head of the Ohio, came to Pitsburg; sent as they said on purpose to be inform'd of the Terms of the peace, which they were told had been made between the English & the Indians.

Colonel Mercer then having the Command at Pitsburg, sent them forward to philadelphia, in order that they might receive an answer from General Forbes; But He being still extremely indisposed and unable to receive them, desired Governor Denny after the Indians had made him acquainted wth. their Buſineſs, which was as above set forth, to return them an Answer; to lay before them the Contents of the late Treaty at Easton, and to aſsure them, "That the English had no Intention to make "Settlements in their Hunting Country beyond the Allegheny "Hills: Unleſs they should be desired, for the conveniency of "the Indians, to erect Store-Houses in order to establish "and carry on a Trade."

These Deputies staid in Philadelphia till April, when Genl. Amherst coming thither on a Visit to Mr. Forbes conferred with them, and with One Thomas King an Oneida Chief, who had Aſsisted in the Western Campaign, and was lately come from Pitsburg. And in those conferences Mr. Amherst aſsured those Deputies, "that the Kings Generals would "continue to Act up to all the engagements his Majesty's "subjects had enter'd into with the Indians."

Governor Denny took an opportunity of Communicating to Thomas King, the Answer of Governor Fauquier to the enquiries which had been made by the six Nations at Easton about one Squeſsatego, and accompanied it with proper Belts and strings, and desired Thomas King to deliver all to the Council at Onondago.

In July 1759 there was a very great meeting of Indians at Pitsburg, and many of the Chief-men of ye Delawares, Shawanese, and Wyondots, who had powers from the Chippawas, Ottaws, Putewatimies, Twightwees, Cuscuskies, Kecopes, Sprocky's, and Musquakes, were of the Company. — The late Treaty at Easton had been sent to those nations, by a solemn deputation from the Indians who were present at that Treaty.

To which deputation Mr. Post and Capt. Bull were joined on the part of the Government. The Treaty was read & explain'd to them in their Councils at Kuskusky, Sawcung, and Logstown, and those Indian Chiefs were now come to confirm it.

General Forbes being dead, and General Stanwix who succeeded to the Command, not being arrived, Mr. Croghan deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs under Sr. Wm. Johnson was obliged to hold the conferences, in which all the Agreements made at Easton, together with the peace were confirm'd and the Article relating to Lands was expreſsly mention'd in these Words.

Brethren

"The complaint which your people, three years ago
" made to the Governor of Pensylvania about their Lands,
" (meaning the Lands to the Westward of the Allegheny Hills)
" was settled at the Treaty of Easton, and a line settled by your
" people and the six Nations to their satisfaction: And you may
" depend on it, that your Brethren the English will never
" violate their engagement: And that the King's General,
" and all the Governor's on this Continent will ratify and
" confirm it, in the first genl. meeting you shall have wth. them."
"It was further said, that the General was on his way to
" build a Trading House to secure the Goods, brought by the English
" Traders for the Use of the Indians, from the insults of the
" French. And they were aſsured, that as soon as the Enemy
" were driven out of their Country, in which they were
" desired to be aſsisting, the General would depart their
" Country, after having secured our Trade with them and
" our Brethern to the Westward."

In October 1759 General Stanwix held a Treaty wth. the Delawares, Shawaneſse, Wyondots, and Six Nations at Pitsburgh wherein he made the following speech among others.

Brothers

"No Nation could ever charge the English wth. a breach
" of Treaty: Every thing relating to the Peace made between us
" has been performed on our parts. The original draught of
" the Boundary line settled between us and the Six Nations at
" the Treaty at Easton was deliver'd to them, and here is a Copy
" sent by Governor Denny to shew to the Delawares & Shawneſse
" to prevent any disputes hereafter arising upon that head."

then He open'd the road to Pitsburg; letting the Indians know, that his Majesty had been at a Considerable expence to establish a Trading House there.

In April 1760 General Amherst (by Frederick Post then pro-
posing to go to the Ohio) sent the Indians there a Meſsage to quiet
their minds, which had been much disturbed on some stories
being propagated among them, as if the English intended to
take their Lands from them and settle quite up to the Ohio.
Mr Post being prevented from going, the Meſsage of General
Amherst was sent to General Monckton who then Commanded
at Pitsburg, and was by him deliver'd to the Indians at
a great Council in August 1760, in these Words.

Brethren Kings Captains & Warriours.

" I mean not to take away any of your Lands; But as the
" neceſsity of his Majesty's Service obliges me to take Post,
" and build Forts in some parts of your Country to protect our
" Trade wth you, and prevent the Enemy from taking poſseſsion
" of your Lands and hurting both you and us, as you are
" sensible, that if we do not build Forts, the French will.
" — In that Case I aſsure you, that no part whatever of your
" Lands joining the said Forts shall be taken from you, nor any
" of our people be permitted to hunt or settle upon them: but
" they shall remain in your absolute property; And I will
" even promise you some presents as a Consideration for
" the Lands where such Forts or trading Houses are or may
" be built. And as it is expensive and inconvenient for
" us to carry provisions for [illegible]r Warriors, from our settle-
" ments to those Forts, and also to supply our Brethren the
" Indians when they come to see us, if, you will lay out a
" space of Ground adjoining every Fort to raise Corn; in
" that Case, fix, your selves, the limits of that part of
" your Lands so appropriated to us, And you will receive
" such a Consideration for it as will be agreed between
" you & us to your satisfaction". — — —

Virginia.

Conferences between
the King's Generals,
Governors &c and the
western Indians since
the Treaty at Easton,

Read April 1, 1762.

Y. 42.

Sir

Fort Johnson 3. Octr 1758

I have just now recd the inclosed Letter from Captn Fonda. The Lines he mentions as a token which I gave to Ottrawana & he brought with him & gave to Fonda with the Belt of Wampum, you have also a Copy of.

This Ottrowana is one of the Principal Sachems of the Cayuga Nation, an Indian who hath always distinguished himself in favour of the English. The Englishman likewise mentioned in the said letter is another Chief of the Cayouga Nation & the most leading Indian amongst them. he was some time ago down here and promised me, that he would keep a good look out on the motions of the French, and that when he was fully assured the Enemy were in Motion towards this part of the Country he would take care to send me the most speedy & early Intelligence of it in his Power with a Belt of Wampum. The Belt of Wampum now sent is a large one.

To His Excellency
Major Genl Abercromby.

Upon all these Acco.ts I persuade myself a Body of the Enemy is in Motion towards these parts, but whether they are a body strong enough & provided with Artillery in order to attack our Troops at the Carrying place, or whether they have some other Scheme in View, is what I am in doubt about. Brig.r Stanwix to whom doubtleſs Mr. Fonda has communicated this Intelligence, tho he does not mention it, will I suppose send out Partys to or towards Oſwego upon Discovery.

The said Cayouga Chief called the *Englishman* has constantly favoured a Neutrality amongst his People and when he was down here he told me he should abide by that System of Conduct and aſsur'd me in the most fervent Terms that he would never break with the English but maintain inviolable to the utmost of his influence a strict friendship & Alliance with us consistent with that Neutral Scheme which he had always thought I did think - was the most proper & prudent Conduct for their Nation to observe in the present Hostilities between us & the French.

From the Character I have conceived of this

Man & the other Chiefs of the Cayuga Nation, I cannot yet bring myself to believe, they will enter into any Treaty with the French inconsistent with the Neutrality they have avowed Nor that the 6 Nations Nationally considered will join with the French in any Attack upon us. however we may probably soon be able to form a determinate Judgement hereupon if a Body of the French are gathered at Oswego with an Intent to make a Descent upon this part of the Country. and I shall continue to communicate all such Intelligence as I receive on this Subject to Your Excellency.

I am affraid as Mr. Fonda observes that this News will prevent the Oneidas & Tuscaroras from coming down hither in order to march with me & join you at the Lake, at least so many as otherwise I expected: however unless I have your Orders to the Contrary I propose to set off from hence in order to join you with all the Indians I can get, beginning of next week. I am

Sir most respectfully
Yr. Excellency's
Most Obed.t humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

Oneida Station 30th Sepr 1758

Sir

Yesterday Ollrawane Came here, & brough
With him a Belt of Wampum, & a few lines you Gi
him as a Token, as you'll See Inclosed, & bring News
of an Armey Comming this Way, & that they now are
Asembling at Oswego, Ollrawane farther Says that
the French has Sent Belts of Wampum thorow out
all the Five nations, for them to meet the armey
at Oswego, & a [illegible] the Englishman a Cayuga
Sachem, & Severall others out of that Castle, parted
With Ollerawane at the three Rivers, & are Gone
to have a Treaty With the French at Oswego
The French have threatn'd to destroy the Five Natio
for not bringen inteligance of that Colo. Bradstreet
Was to goe to Cadoroque I am of Opinion this news
Will put a Stop to a Great many Indians, Comming
Down, the Oneida's has promised me to Come down
to marrow, I've Bought no goods Since I Rec. your
letter, nor is here any to be Bought, for Colo. Delaney
& Colo. Gleaser has Boug.t as much as they Cou'd Get
& the Sutlers has Sent down What they Bought;
Colo. Gleaser has made me an offer of the Goods he boug.t
but I think they are at a very Extravagant price
I Will not Buy them

I am
Bad With the ffeaver & eague
I entend to go Down in a few
days

Jelles Fonda

[illegible] 5 October 1758. —

[illegible] in Silver Heels & another Seneca [illegible] Sir William sent Express the 1. Inst. to the Cayouga & Seneca Nations returned & made the following Report

That on their arrival at the upper [illegible] they found the Indians there in a Council [illegible] in & having told them [illegible] they were sent to Cayouga [illegible] & acquainted them that [illegible] Lake George, [illegible] look out in [illegible] the Motions & Designs [illegible] in consequence whereof they had [illegible] that a larger Body [illegible] [illegible] expected to be joined by [illegible] Niagara [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] age to the Cayugas [illegible] them [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] Belt 20 [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] understood that it was agreed by the Cayugas that they would carry their disapprobation [illegible] by going thro the Country [illegible] such [illegible] have ill consequences

Speaking on the Belt the Oneidas & Tuscarorays thought it absolutely necessary on their part [illegible] against the [illegible] a strong [illegible] without delay sent up to the [illegible] in order to [illegible] the attempts of the [illegible] they gave [illegible] a Belt of [illegible] to [illegible] their request that an [illegible] Silver Belts & the other Indian would [illegible] [illegible] Sir William with them the large Belt

Sir   Fort Johnson 6 Octr 1758

I transmitted you the 3d Inst a Letter I had then received from Captn Fonda with a peice of Indian Intelligence. Inclosed I now send you the Report of Silver Heels & another Seneca Indian which I received Last night, and also Captn Gales's Letter I this Morning recd by an Indian Express.

I have ordered the Militia of this part of the Country to march & meet me at Fort Hendrick.

As these several peices of Intelligence confirm each other, I apprehend you will think it necessary for me to remain in this Quarter of the Country, at least for some days, in order with the Militia & the Indian I can gather together, to contribute our best Endeavours toward the defence thereof. this I propose to do and shall wait your Excellency's

To His Excellency
Major General Abercromby

farther

further Orders upon joining You. I am

most respectfully

Sir Your Excellency's

Most Obedient hum.^{ble} Servant

Copie

Fort Johnson 5. Octr. 1758.

This Afternoon Silver Heels & another Seneca Indian whom Sir Wm. sent Expreſs the 1 Inst to the Cayouga & Seneca Nations, returned & made the following Report.

That on their Arrival at the Upper Oneida Castle they found the Indians there in a Council & being called in, & having told them upon what Errand they were sent to Cayouga & Seneca, The Oneida Indians acquainted the Meſsengers, that they had according to the Generals Request at Lake George kept a look out in order to make Discoveries of the Motions & Designs of the Enemy. in consequence whereof they had just now recd Intelligence that a large Body of French were aſsembled at the Fish Creek on Lake Ontario, who expected to be joined by a great Number of ~~Ottawawa~~ Ottowawas Indians from Niagara. That they had heard 5 Cannon fired from that part of the Country towards the fish Creek – That the French had spoke with great Resentment against all the 6 Nations except the Cayougas for joining the English in the Destruction of Cadaraqui, and had sent a Meſsage to the Cayougas to come & meet them in order to have a conference with them, and that they understood Some of the Cayouga Sachems with about twenty of their Young Men were set off to meet the French. — and they had further understood that it was agreed by the Cayougas that they would expreſs their Disapprobation of the French paſsing thro the Country of the 5 Nations with any Army, if such was their

hat upon this News, the Oneidas & Tuscaroras thought it abso-
tely necessary for their own Security to stay at home & keep themselves
their Guard against the Event of this Intelligence, that they ea-
rnestly Request a Strong Reinforcement might be without Delay
nt up to the Oneida Carrying place in order to make a Stand agst
e Attempts of the Enemy.

And hereupon they gave Silver Heels a Belt of
ampum to confirm to Sir Wm. Johnson the foregoing Intelligence
& enforce their request that more troops might be sent up. and that
ey would send off his Belt of Wampum to the Cayougas & Seneca
dians by Messengers of their own, & desired Silver Heels & the other
dian would immediately return to Sir Wm with their Messag.
& Belt.

A true Copy from the Original
Minutes
Peter Wraxall
Secy for Ind. Affs

At a Meeting held at Easton, on the 7th of October. 1758.—

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Laurence Growden
Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin } Esquires—

The Governor and Council coming to Town this afternoon, Teedyuscung, accompanied with Moses Tetamy, Daniel, Teedyuscung and Isaac Still, waited on his Honour, and made the usual Salutations.

Brother,

I am glad to see you here again; you may remember that we have already made Peace, and you desired me to halloo aloud, and give Notice of it to all the Indians round about.—

I have spoke loud, and raised my Voice, and all the Indians have heard me as far as the Twightwees, and have regarded it, and are now come to this place.

I bid you welcome, and join with me in casting up our Eyes to Heaven, and praying the Bleſsing of the Supream Being on our Endeavours.—

According to our usual Custom, I, with this String, wipe the Dust and Sweat off your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs, and desire you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the Indians that are come here, and anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other.—

A String.

The Governor returned him thanks for the Visit, and his good Advice, which he promised to comply with, and appointed a Meeting in the morning for that Purpose.—

Allegheny some time since, was returned from thence and had something of Importance to Communicate to him, he had called them together, and after reading several Letters and conferring about Indian Affairs, the Governor desired Mr. Logan to go to know of the Indians, whether the Matters they had to communicate and deliver to him, were of a Publick or Private Nature.

Mr. Logan returned and reported that he had been with the Indians, who told him that what they had to say they were directed to deliver in Publick that every Body might hear it, and they were admitted accordingly.

The Governor welcomed them and told them he was ready, and should be glad to hear what they had to say.

Then Pisquitom said:

"Brother:

"'Tis now Twenty-Five days since we left Cuskushki, that the Indians had met and sat in Council there;" that they had there delivered him the several Strings and Belts in the same manner as they now lay before him on the Table, and that the Substance of all which is continued in the Paper which he now delivers to the Governor; But the Paper which they delivered being only a Letter from the Commanding Officer at Shamokin, and was the Paper they refered to, they were desired to deliver what they had to say from their Memory, but answered that he depended upon that Paper to Assist his Memory in what he had to say, he could not do without it; Whereupon the Governor proposed to them that they should defer delivering what they had to say to their meeting the Govesnor at Easton, to which place he intended to set off in a Day or two, and where they would also see who they supposed had the paper they wanted, they expressed themselves well pleased with the Governor's Proposal, and desired to set off for Easton to-morrow morning.

Then the Governor returned them thanks, on behalf of the Government, for the great Fatigue and Difficultys they had gone through in their Journey, and assured them they should be well rewarded and taken care of whilst in this Town.

At a Meeting held at Easton, on the 7th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Lawrence Growden,	Benjamin Chew,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	John Mifflin,	
Lynford Lardner,		

The Governor and Council coming to Town this Afternoon, Teedyuscung, accompanied with Moses Tetamy, Daniel, Teedyus-

cung, and Isaac Still, waited on his Honour, and made the usual Salutations.

"Brother:

"I am glad to see you here again; you may remember that we have already made Peace, and you desired me to halloo aloud, and give notice of it to all the Indians round about.

"I have spoke loud and raised my Voice, and all the Indians have heard me, as far as the Twightwees, and have regarded it, and are now come to this Place.

"I bid you welcome, and join with me in casting up our Eyes to Heaven and praying the Blessing of the Supream Being on our Endeavours.

"According to our usual Custom, I with this String wipe the Dust and Sweat off your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs, and desire you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the Indians that are come here, and anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other."

A String.

The Governor returned him thanks for the Visit, and his good advice, which he promised to comply with, and appointed a Meeting in the Morning for that Purpose.

At a Conference held in the Town of Easton, on the 8th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Lawrence Growden, Lynford Lardner,
William Logan, Benjamin Chew,
Richard Peters, John Mifflin,
} Esqrs. Members of the Governor's Council.

Isaac Norris, John Hughes,
Joseph Fox, Daniel Roberdeau,
Joseph Galloway, Amos Strickland,
} Esqrs. Committee of the House of Representatives.

Charles Read,
Jacob Spicer,
} Esqrs. Commissrs. for Indian affairs in the Province of New Jersey.

A Number of Magistrates and Freeholders of this and the Neighbouring Provinces, and of the Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, chiefly of the People called Quakers.

George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs under Sir William Johnson.

Indians of Several Nations, vizt:

Mohocks.—Nichas, or Karaghtadie, with one Woman and two Boys.

MINUTES

OF

CONFERENCES,

HELD AT

EASTON,

In *OCTOBER*, 1758,

With the Chief SACHEMS and WARRIORS of the *Mohawks*, *Oneidoes*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, *Senecas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Tuteloes*, *Skaniadaradigronos*, conſiſting of the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who now make one Nation; *Chugnuts*, *Delawares*, *Unamies*, *Mahickanders*, or *Mohickons*; *Miniſinks*, and *Wapingers*, or *Pumptons*.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, and D. HALL, at the
New-Printing-Office, near the Market. MDCCLVIII.

Minutes of Conferences, &c.

At a MEETING *held at* Eaſton, *on the Seventh of* October, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq;* *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania,
LAWRENCE GROWDON,
RICHARD PETERS,
LYN-FORD LARDNER,
BENJAMIN CHEW,
JOHN MIFFLIN. } *Eſquires.*

1758.

THE Governor and Council coming to Town this Afternoon, *Teedyuſcung*, accompanied with *Moſes Tittamy*, *Daniel*, *Teepyuſcung*, and *Iſaac Stille*, waited on his Honour, and made the uſual Salutations.

Brother,
I am very glad to ſee you here again; you may remember that we have already made Peace, and you deſired me to halloo loud, and give Notice of it to all the *Indians* round about.

I have ſpoke loud, and raiſed my Voice, and all the *Indians* have heard me as far as the *Twightwees*, and have regarded it, and are now come to this Place.

I bid you welcome, and join with me in caſting up our Eyes to Heaven, and praying the Bleſſing of the Supream Being on our Endeavours.

According to our uſual Cuſtom, I, with this String, wipe the Duſt and Sweat off your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs, and deſire you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the *Indians* that are come here, and anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other.

A String.

The Governor returned him Thanks for the Viſit and his good Advice, which he promiſed to comply with, and appointed a Meeting in the Morning for that Purpoſe.

At a CONFERENCE *held in the Town of* Eaſton, *on the* 8*th of* October, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq;* *Lieutenant-Governor*,

LAWRENCE GROWDON,
WILLIAM LOGAN,
RICHARD PETERS,
LYN-FORD LARDNER,
BENJAMIN CHEW,
JOHN MIFFLIN, } *Eſquires, Members of the Governor's Council.*

ISAAC NORRIS,
JOSEPH FOX,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY,
JOHN HUGHES,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
AMOS STRICKLAND. } *Eſquires, Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

CHARLES READ,
JACOB SPICER, } *Eſquires,* { *Commiſſioners for* Indian *Affairs in the Province of* New-Jerſey.

A Number of Magiſtrates and Freeholders, of this and the neighbouring Province, and of the Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, *chiefly of the People called* Quakers.

GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſq*; *Deputy Agent for* Indian *Affairs, uuder Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON.

INDIANS of ſeveral Nations, viz.

MOHAWKS. Nichas, *or* Karaghtadie, *with one Woman and two Boys*,	4
ONEIDOES. Thomas King, Anagaraghiry, Aſſanyquou, *with* 3 *Warrior Captains*, 6 *Warriors, and* 33 *Women and Children*,	45
ONONDAGOES. Aſſaradonguas, *with* 9 *Men, and* 9 *Women and Children*,	19
CAYUGAS. Tokaaion, *with* 8 *Men, and* 11 *Women and Children*,	20
SENECAS. Takeaghſado, Tagaſhata, *or* Segachſadon, *chief Man, with* 7 *other Chiefs*, 37 *other Men*, 28 *Women, and ſeveral Children, in all*,	83
TUSCARORAS. Unata, *alias* Jonathan, *with* 5 *Men*, 12 *Women, and* 2 *Children*,	20
NANTICOKES *and* CONOYS, *now one Nation.* Robert White, *alias* Wolahocumy, Paſhaamokas, *alias* Charles, *with* 16 *Men*, 20 *Women, and* 18 *Children*,	56
Kandt, *alias* Laſt Night, *with* 9 *Men*, 10 *Women, and* 1 *Child*,	21
TUTELOES. Cakanonekoanos, *alias* Big Arm, Aſſwagarat, *with* 6 *Men, and* 3 *Women*,	11
CHUGNUTS. 10 *Men, and* 20 *Women and Children*,	30
CHEHOHOCKES, *alias* DELAWARES *and* UNAMIES. Teedyuſcung, *with ſundry Men, Women and Children*,	60
MUNSIES, *or* MINISINKS. Egohohowen, *with ſundry Men, Women and Children*,	35
MOHICKONS. Abraham, *or* Mammatuckan, *with ſeveral Men, Women and Children*,	56
WAPINGS, *or* PUMPTONS. Nimham, Aquaywochtu, *with ſundry Men, Women and Children, in all*,	47
In all,	507

CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq*; *Provincial Interpreter.*

Captain HENRY MONTOUR, *Interpreter in the* Six Nation *and* Delaware *Languages.*

STEPHEN CALVIN,
ISAAC STILLE,
MOSES TITTAMY,
} Delaware Indians, *Interpreters in the* Delaware *Language.*

The Governor opened the Conferences with the following Ceremonies, addreſſing himſelf to all the Indians *preſent, of every Nation.*

Brethren,

1758. IT gives me great Pleaſure to ſee ſo many of you, and of ſo many different Nations, at this Council Fire. I bid you heartily Welcome.

Brethren,

With this String I wipe the Sweat and Duſt out of your Eyes, that you may ſee your Brethrens Faces, and look chearful. With this String I take all Bitterneſs out of your Breaſt, as well as every Thing diſagreeable that may have gathered there, in order that you may ſpeak perfectly free and open to us. With this String I gather the Blood, and take it away from the Council Seats, that your Clothes may not be ſtained, nor your Minds any Ways diſturbed.

Three Strings.

Mr. *Weiſer* interpreted the Subſtance of this Speech, and ſaying his Memory did not ſerve him to remember the ſeveral Ceremonies in Uſe on this Occaſion, he deſired *Nichas*, a *Mohawk* Chief, to do it for him, which he did, and it was afterwards interpreted by Captain *Henry Montour*, in the *Delaware* Language, to *Teedyuſcung*, and the *Delawares.*

After a ſhort Pauſe, *Tagaſhata*, the *Seneca* Chief, roſe up, and repeating, as uſual, each Paragraph diſtincty as ſpoke by the Governor, he returned Thanks, and went through the ſame Ceremonies to the Governor, Council, and People of the Province, adding on the laſt String, that their Great Grandfathers had told them, that they had made a Road for them to travel to their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and that whenever it ſhould be ſtopped, they would become a poor People. They were very glad to find the Road open to their Brethren, and ſhould take Care to preſerve it ſo on their Side.

Three Strings.

After Mr. *Weiſer* had delivered this in *Engliſh*, and it was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language by *Moſes Tittamy*, *Takeaghſado*, or *Tagaſhata*, proceeded;

Brother Onas,

By this Belt you ſent an Invitation to us to come to *Pennſylvania*, which reached our Towns about the Time that the Leaves put out laſt Spring, but we were then ſo much alarmed by the *French*, who were near us, that we could not then leave our Country. Some little Time ago we received another Belt from Sir *William Johnſon*, which he informed us was ſent to him by you, to be forwarded to us, to enquire into the Reaſons why we did not come to you, according to your firſt Invitation, and Sir *William Johnſon* deſired us to come here to meet you in Council; upon which we immediately aroſe, and came as ſoon as we could to your Council Fire, and now we are here, as you ſee.

Two Belts.

Brother,

Here is another Belt, by which we were invited lately to come to a Council Fire, that was kindled in an Iſland near the Sea: This ſurprized us, as we never heard of a Council Fire in an Iſland.* We know of no Council Fires, but the old Council Fire at *Philadelphia*, and the great Council Fire in *Albany*.

Here he laid the Belt on the Table.

Then taking four other Strings of Wampum, he ſaid, Theſe were ſent to us by *Nichas*, the *Mohawk* Chief, with a Meſſage, that he was arrived in this Province, and deſired we would comply with the Invitation, and come down.

Here he laid the four Strings on the Table.

Nichas having acknowledged the Meſſage, and taken up the Strings, *Tagaſhata* concluded, ſaying, Theſe are your Belts, by which we were invited to this Council Fire; and as we are now come, we return them, and deſire to ſee the Belts that were ſent by us, particularly one, on which were ſeveral Images of Men holding each other by the Hand.

The Governor replied, that he would enquire for the Belts ſent by them, and they ſhould be returned.

The Subſtance of theſe laſt Speeches of *Tagaſhata* was interpreted to *Teedyuſcung*, and the *Delawares*.

October 9, 1758.

THIS Morning his Excellency Governor *Bernard* arrived at *Eaſton*, and deſired a Meeting of the *Indians*, in order to make them the uſual Compliments; but was acquainted by Mr. *Weiſer*, that they were then in Council, deliberating on Matters neceſſary to be adjuſted before the Meeting.

October 10, 1758.

THE *Indian* Chiefs continued in Council the greateſt Part of this Day, and deſired the Governors would not be impatient.

October 11, 1758.

THIS Morning the *Indian* Chiefs communicated to the Governors, by Mr. *Weiſer*, the Buſineſs they had been conſulting upon, and ſaid they had concluded to ſpeak to us this Forenoon. The Governors waited till One o'Clock, expecting the *Indians* to meet them, being told that they were gathering together for that Purpoſe; but they not coming, after ſeveral Meſſages ſent to haſten them, it was agreed to meet punctually at Four o'Clock.

At a CONFERENCE *held at* Eaſton *with the* Indians, October 11, 1758. P. M.

PRESENT,

Governor DENNY, *with his Council, and the ſeveral* Pennſylvania *Gentlemen, as before.*

Governor BERNARD.

ANDREW JOHNSON, CHARLES READ, JOHN STEVENS, JACOB SPICER, WILLIAM FOSTER, } *Eſquires*, Indian *Commiſſioners for* Jerſey.

T*AGASHATA*, the *Seneca* Chief, intending to ſpeak firſt, on Behalf of the *Indians*, had laid ſome Belts and Strings in Order on the Table.

As ſoon as the Company ſat down, *Teedyuſcung*, holding out a String, ſaid he had ſomething to deliver, and deſired he might be heard firſt of all. Mr. *Croghan* requeſted

---

* Meaning *Burlington*.

1758. to know, if what he was going to ſay was the Reſult of the *Delaware* Council, and if it was their Deſire it ſhould be ſpoke firſt; but no Anſwer was given him as to this.

Governor *Bernard* ſignifying his Deſire to bid the *Indians* welcome, and juſt mention to them the Buſineſs he came upon, it was agreed he ſhould ſpeak firſt, which he did as follows.

Brethren,
I am glad to ſee ſo many of you met together, to cultivate Peace with your Brethren and old Friends the *Engliſh*. I heartily bid you welcome; and wiſh that the good Work for which you are now aſſembled, may proſper in your Hands, and have that Succeſs, which your wiſe Men, and all that wiſh you well, muſt deſire, as a Thing much to your Advantage.

The Situation of the Province over which I preſide, and the Diſpoſition of its People, have hitherto afforded very little Occaſion for Treaties with the neighbouring *Indians*; but having, ſome Months ago, ſent a Meſſage to the *Miniſinks*, I received a Meſſage from our Brethren the *Senecas*, and *Cayugas*, wherein they take upon them to anſwer my Meſſage to the *Miniſinks*, and deſire that I would meet them at the Council Fire burning at this Place.

It is not uſual for the King's Governors to go out of their Provinces to attend Treaties; but I am glad to have an Opportunity of ſhewing my good Diſpoſition to eſtabliſh Peace and Friendſhip with my Neighbours; and therefore I have waved all Forms, and am come here, according to the Invitation I received at *Burlington*.

To you therefore, our Brethren the *Senecas* and *Cayugas*, and your Nephews the *Miniſinks*, I now ſpeak, and deſire that you would take into your moſt ſerious Conſideration, my Meſſage to the *Miniſinks*, your Meſſage to me, and my Anſwer thereto, and let me know what we are to expect from you.

What is paſt, we are willing to forget; but I muſt remind you, that if you are diſpoſed to be our Friends for the future, you ſhould give us that Proof of your Sincerity which I have deſired in my Anſwer to your Meſſage, and return us the Captives that have been taken out of our Province, and are now within your Power; this ſhould be one of the firſt Steps, and will be the beſt that can be taken, towards reſtoring and confirming that Brotherly Love and Friendſhip between us, which I am convinced will be for the mutual Benefit of all Parties.

This was interpreted in the *Six Nation* Language by Mr. *Weiſer*, and in the *Delaware* by Mr. *Stephen Calvin*, the *Indian* Schoolmaſter in *Weſt-Jerſey*.

Then Teedyuſcung *ſpoke.*

Brethren,
I deſire all of you who are preſent, will give Ear to me. As you, my Brethren, deſired me to call all the Nations who live back, I have done ſo; I have given the Halloo, and ſuch as have heard me are preſent. Now, if you have any Thing to ſay to them, or they to you, you muſt ſit and talk together.

Brethren,
I ſit by, only to hear and ſee what you ſay to one another; for I have ſaid what I have to ſay to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, who ſits here; he knows what has paſſed between us. I have made known to him the Reaſon why I ſtruck him. Now I and the Governor have made up theſe Differences between him and me, and I think we have done it, as far as we can, for our future Peace.

A String.

The above Speech was interpreted in the *Six Nation* Language.

Tagaſhata *then roſe up and ſpoke.*

Brethren the Governors, and your Councils,
It has pleaſed the moſt High that we meet together here with chearful Countenances, and a good deal of Satisfaction; and as publick Buſineſs requires great Conſideration, and the Day is almoſt ſpent, I chuſe to ſpeak early To-morrow Morning.

The Governors anſwered, that they ſhould be glad to give all the Diſpatch poſſible to this good Work they were engaged in; and deſired the Chiefs would fix the Time of Meeting; but they declined it, ſaying, they were unacquainted with Hours, but would give Notice when they were ready.

At a Conference *held at* Eaſton, *on the 12th of* October, 1758.

PRESENT,
The GOVERNORS,
The Gentlemen of their Councils, *And others, as before.*

1758.

TAGASHATA, the *Seneca* Chief, taking the Strings and Belt of Wampum which Governor *Bernard* gave Yeſterday, repeated, according to the *Indian* Cuſtom, the Particulars of his Speech, and then added,

Brethren,

We approve of every Article mentioned to us Yeſterday by the Governor of *Jerſey*, all that he ſaid is very good; we look upon his Meſſage to us as a Commiſſion and Requeſt from him, that we ſhould bring Matters to a good Concluſion with our Couſins the *Miniſinks*. They themſelves ſent for us to do the ſame Thing, on their Behalf, and, at their Requeſt, we came here, have taken it in Hand, and will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to bring about the good Work which Governor *Bernard* deſires, and do not doubt but it will be done to his entire Satisfaction.

Brethren,

I now ſpeak at the Requeſt of *Teedyuſcung*, and our Nephews the *Delawares*, living at *Wyomink*, and on the Waters of the River *Saſquehannah*.

Brethren,

We now remove the Hatchet out of your Heads that was ſtruck into them by our Couſins the *Delawares*; it was a *French* Hatchet that they unfortunately made uſe of, by the Inſtigation of the *French*; we take it out of your Heads, and bury it under Ground, where it ſhall always reſt, and never be taken up again. Our Couſins the *Delawares* have aſſured us they will never think of War againſt their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, any more, but employ their Thoughts about Peace, and cultivating Friendſhip with them, and never ſuffer Enmity againſt them to enter into their Minds again.

The *Delawares* deſired us to ſay this for them by this Belt. *A Belt.*

Brethren,

Our Nephews, the *Miniſink Indians*, and three other different Tribes of that Nation, have, at laſt, liſtened to us, and taken our Advice, and laid down the Hatchet they had taken up againſt their Brethren the *Engliſh*. They told us they had received it from the *French*, but had already laid it down, and would return it to them again.

They aſſured us, they would never uſe it any more againſt you, but would follow our Advice, and entreated us to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to reconcile them to you their Brethren, declaring they were ſorry for what they had done, and deſired it might be forgotten, and they would for ever cultivate a good Friendſhip with you. Theſe Declarations were made by the principal Warriors of Four Tribes of the *Miniſink Indians* at giving us this Belt.

A Belt.

Then, taking eight Strings of Black Wampum, he proceeded.

Brethren,

We let you know that we have not only brought about this Union with our Nephews on the Waters of the River *Saſquehannah*, but alſo have ſent Meſſages to our Nephews the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, and to thoſe likewiſe of our own Nations, who are on the *Ohio*, under the Influence of the *French*. We have told all theſe that they muſt lay down the *French* Hatchet, and be reconciled to their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and never more employ it againſt them, and we hope they will take our Advice. We the *Mohawks*, *Senecas*, and *Onondagas*, deliver this String of Wampum to remove the Hatchet out of your Heads, that has been ſtruck into them by the *Ohio Indians*, in order to lay a Foundation for Peace.

Eight Strings of Black Wampum.

Tagaſhata ſat down, and then the *Cayuga* Chief, *Tokaaio*, aroſe and ſaid,

Brethren,

I ſpeak in Behalf of the younger Nations, Part of, and confederated with, the *Six Nations*, viz. The *Cayugas*, *Oneidoes*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Tuteloes*, *Nanticokes*, and *Conoys*.

A Road has been made from our Country to this Council Fire, that we might treat about Friendſhip; and as we came down the Road, we ſaw that (by ſome Miſfortune or other) Blood has lately been ſpilt on it. By theſe Strings we make the Road wider and clearer;—we take the Blood away out of it, and likewiſe out of the Council Chamber, which may have been ſtained; we waſh it all away, and deſire it may not be ſeen any more, and we take the Hatchet out of your Heads.

Gave three Strings.

Brethren, the Governors, and all the Engliſh,

I now confine myſelf to the *Cayugas*, my own Nation.

I will hide nothing from you, becauſe we have promiſed to ſpeak to each other from the Bottom of our Hearts.

The *French*, like a Thief in the Night, have ſtolen away ſome of our young Men, and miſled them, and they have been concerned in doing Miſchief againſt our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

We did not know it when it happened, but we diſcovered it ſince. The Chiefs of our Nation held their young Men faſt, and would not ſuffer them to go out of their Sight, but the *French* came and ſtole them away from us, and corrupted them to do Miſchief. We are ſorry for it; we aſk Pardon for them, and hope you will forgive them; we promiſe they ſhall do ſo no more, and now, by this Belt, we take out of your Heads the Hatchet with which they ſtruck you.

A Belt of ten Rows.

He added, he had found out that ſome of their young People had been concerned in ſtriking us four Times.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *held at* Eaſton, October 13, 1758.

PRESENT,

Governor DENNY, *Governor* BERNARD,

The ſame Gentlemen, Indians, *Interpreters*, &c. *as before.*

AS ſoon as the *Indians* had taken their Seats, Governor *Denny* made the following Speech.

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the United Nations, *and others your Brethren and Nephews, now met here,*

Agreeable to your Requeſt, at our firſt Meeting, I now return you the Belt, which the young *Seneca Indian* brought me, with your Anſwer to the Invitation I gave you to come down to this Council Fire.

Here his Honour returned the Belt.

Brethren,

I invited you to come down to the Council Fire kindled at this Place by me and your Nephew *Teedyuſcung*, with a Deſign to lay before you Matters of the greateſt Conſequence to you and us; I am now about to communicate them to you, and to anſwer all that has been ſaid by you to me, ſince our meeting together; I therefore, by this String, open your Ears, that you may hear clearly, and carefully attend to what I ſhall ſay to you.

A String.

Brethren,

I muſt firſt put you in Mind, that perfect Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſted between you and your Brethren, the *Engliſh*, in this Province, from our firſt Settlement among you, and that whatever little Diſputes happened between your People and ours, they were amicably ſettled and adjuſted by our wiſe Men at our Council Fires, according to an Agreement made by our firſt Proprietary WILLIAM PENN, and your Fathers. Had this wiſe Agreement been carefully obſerved, as it always ought to have been, our late unhappy Differences had never aroſe. But what is paſſed cannot be recalled, and ſhall be forgotten. Let us both reſolve never to be guilty of the like Error for the future.

A String.

Brethren,

You gave us Yeſterday theſe two Belts, in Behalf of your Nephews the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, and joined with them in taking out of our Heads the Hatchets with which we had been ſtruck, acquainting us, “ that theſe Hatchets were given to your Nephews by the “ *French*,

“ *French,* and that they would not uſe them any more againſt us; but were heartily diſpoſed
“ to cultivate a firm Friendſhip with us for the future.”

Brethren,

We accept your Belts; we thank you for the Pains you kave taken in enquiring of your Nephews into the true Cauſe why they ſtruck us.

Now that the Hatchets are taken out of our Heads, and we are reconciled, we deſire that your Nephews the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks* will conceal nothing from you and us, that ever did, or now does, lie heavy on their Minds, that the End of this Meeting may be anſwered, which was, with your Aſſiſtance, to put Matters that have at any Time diſturbed their Minds on ſuch a juſt and reaſonable Footing, that the Peace between us may never be interrupted, but continue firm to the remoteſt Ages.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

By theſe eight Strings of black Wampum, you the *Mohawks, Senecas,* and *Onondagoes,* told us, that you had not only brought about an Union with the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks,* on the Waters of the River *Saſquehannah,* but had alſo ſent Meſſages to the *Indians* now on the *Ohio,* as well thoſe of theſe two Nations, as thoſe of the *Six Nations,* under the *French* Influence, deſiring them to lay down the Hatchet, and enter again into Friendſhip with their Brethren the *Engliſh*; and, on their Behalf, you have taken the Hatchets out of our Heads, ſo far as to lay a Foundation for a future Peace.

Brethren, the Mohawks, Senecas, *and* Onondagoes,

This was a very friendly Part, and we flatter ourſelves they will hearken to you, as there are now Deputies here from thoſe *Indians* on the *Ohio,* with Meſſages to us, which will be delivered in Publick.

We accept your Strings, and approve your taking the Hatchet, on the Behalf of the *Ohio Indians,* out of our Heads, ſo far as to make it the Foundation of a future Peace.

Nine Strings

Brethren, the Cayugas, Oneidoes, Tuſcaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes, *or* Conoys, *the younger Nations, who are Parts of, and united with, the* Six Nations,

By theſe Strings you ſay, “ That, as you came down the Road which has been opened
“ from your Country to this Council Fire, you ſaw Blood lately ſpilt upon it, and have
“ waſhed it away, not only out of the Road, but out of the Council Chamber, leſt that
“ ſhould have been ſtained.”

Brethren,

We join, by theſe Strings, with you, in removing the Blood. We bury it deep in the Earth.

Three Strings.

Brothers the Cayugas,

With this Belt “ you juſtly lament the Folly of your young Men, who have ſuffered
“ themſelves to be ſtolen away from you by the *French,* and then, at their Inſtigation, to
“ ſtrike us. You take the Hatchet out of our Heads, you aſk Pardon for them, and deſire
“ we will forgive the Miſchief they have done us, and both you and they promiſe never to
“ hurt us more.”

Brethren,

We accept the Belt in their Behalf, and give you this Belt in Token of our Friendſhip and Reconciliation.

A Belt.

Brethren,

You may remember, that the Day before Yeſterday, your Nephew *Teedyuſcung* told me by this String, “ that he had already ſaid to me, at our former Meetings, every Thing he had
“ to ſay, and had made me acquainted with the Cauſe why he had ſtruck us, and that I
“ knew what had paſſed between us.—That we had made up all Differences, and had done
“ it, as far as we could, for our future Peace.”

“ That at my Requeſt he had given the Halloo, and brought down to this Place you
“ who heard him, and are now preſent; and that he would ſit by, and hear what we ſaid
“ together.”

Brethren,

As there are a great many of you here, who were not preſent at our former Meetings, I think it proper, for your Information, to give you a ſhort Account of what has paſſed between your Nephews the *Delawares* and us.

About three Years ago your Brethren the *Engliſh*, living on the Borders of this Province, were ſtruck on a ſudden, at a Time when they were in profound Peace with you, and following their Buſineſs, ſuſpecting no Danger. Many were killed, and others carried away Captives.

We were ſurprized, and did not know who ſtruck us, but ſent Meſſengers up the *Saſquehannah*, as far as the *Six Nation* Country, to enquire whence the Blow came, and for what Reaſon.

On the Return of theſe Meſſengers, we were informed that the Hatchet had been ſtruck into our Heads by our Countrymen the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*.

Some Time after this Diſcovery was made, a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities was brought about by the *Six Nations*, at our Requeſt, made to them for that Purpoſe by Sir *William Johnſon*; and, upon our Invitation, our Brother *Teedyuſcung* came down, with a Number of *Delawares* and other *Indians*, to a Council Fire, kindled at this Place, where we have ſince had ſeveral Meetings.

At one of theſe Meetings *Teedyuſcung* told us, that the Cauſe of the War was, their fooliſh young Men had been perſuaded by the falſe-hearted *French* King to ſtrike their Brethren the *Engliſh*; and one Reaſon why the Blow came harder was, that the Proprietaries of this Province had taken from them by Fraud the Ground we now ſtand on, and all the Lands lying between *Tohiccon-Creek* and *Wyomink*, on the River *Saſquehannah*.

At laſt all Blood was wiped away, and buried under Ground, and Peace Belts were exchanged between us and our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, who then told us he acted in Behalf of Ten Nations, and promiſed to bring in and reſtore to us all our Fellow-Subjects that had been carried off Priſoners by them.

For the Truth of this ſhort Relation I refer you to our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, who will confirm it to you more particularly.

A Belt.

Brethren,
To continue our Friendſhip, it is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve Faith, and keep the Promiſes we make with each other.

I will ſpeak plainly to you, and from the Bottom of my Heart, as one Friend ought to another, that nothing may lie heavy on my Mind to diſturb me hereafter; and I expect the ſame Openneſs and Freedom on your Parts.

I deſire therefore to know the true Reaſon, why our Fleſh and Blood, who are in Captivity, and in your Power, have not been delivered to us, according to the Promiſe made us by our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, in Behalf of all the *Indians* he repreſented; and what is become of thoſe Belts we gave him to confirm the Peace, and that Promiſe; for till that Promiſe is complied with, we can never ſleep in Quiet, or reſt ſatisfied in the Friendſhip of thoſe who detain our Children and Relations from us.

A Belt.

After the Governor had done ſpeaking, the *United Nations* gave the uſual Shouts of Approbation, with great Solemnity, each according to Rank.

Then Governor *Bernard* delivered the Belts requeſted by the *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Miniſinks*, and ſpoke as follows.

Brethren,
The Governor of *Pennſylvania* has given a particular Anſwer to what has been ſaid to us both. So far as his Anſwer relates to the Province over which I preſide, I confirm what has been ſaid by this Belt. *A Belt.*

Previous to what follows, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that *Piſquitomen*, and another *Ohio Indian*, having come to *Philadelphia* laſt Summer, acquainted the Governor, that the *Indians* in thoſe Parts had not received any Account of the late Tranſactions with this Government, nor any Meſſage from it; and that they might be perſuaded to lay down the Hatchet, the Governor therefore took that Opportunity to ſend a friendly Meſſage to thoſe *Indians* by *Piſquitomen*, and appointed Mr. *Frederick Poſt*, a *German*, who underſtood the *Delaware* Language, to attend him, and acquaint the *Indians* at *Ohio* of the Peace made by the *Saſquehannah*

hannah Delawares, and other *Indians*, and the Diſpoſition of this Government to forgive what was paſt, if they would return to their antient Alliance. This Meſſage was accordingly delivered, and an Anſwer returned by *Frederick Poſt*, *Piſquitomen*, and *Thomas Hickman*, an *Ohio Indian*, who having come down together as far as *Harris*'s Ferry; *Frederick Poſt* went to wait on General *Forbes*, and left the two *Indians* to proceed with the Meſſage, who being now arrived at *Eaſton*, *Piſquitomen*, who had the particular Charge of it, introduced it as follows.

Brethren,

When I was at *Allegheny*, the chief Men ſat together as we do here now. I was employed by the Governor, *Teedyuſcung*, and *Iſrael Pemberton*, theſe three Men, pointing to them; and the chief Men told me, that when I ſhould come among the *Engliſh* Inhabitants, I muſt ſhake Hands for them with the Governor, *Teedyuſcung*, and *Iſrael Pemberton* (here he ſhook Hands with them) and that what they had to ſay, was written down in a Paper, which he then produced, and ſaid they deſired it might be read in Publick. Now you, Gentlemen, who are Head Men, ſent *Frederick Poſt* with me, deſiring me to take and carry him in my Boſom there, and when I came there, to introduce him to the publick Council; I did this, and have brought him back ſafe again.

Then taking a Belt, and three Strings of Wampum, which were delivered with the Paper, he ſaid he would interpret them; but as all that was ſaid was truly ſet down in the Writing, it was not neceſſary. Let it be read.

Then *Piſquitomen* delivered the Paper, with the Belt, and three Strings of Wampum, who, on being aſked afterwards to whom they were ſent, anſwered, one was ſent to the Governor; another to *Teedyuſcung*, and another to *Iſrael Pemberton*. The Meſſage was read in theſe Words.

The Indians *ſpeak now. Brethren, hear what I have to ſay.*

Brethren,

IT is a good many Days ſince we have ſeen and heard of you from all Sorts of Nations.

Brethren,

This is the firſt Meſſage which we have ſeen and heard of you; we have not yet rightly heard you.

Brethren,

You have talked of that Peace and Friendſhip which we had formerly with you.

Brethren,

We tell you to be ſtrong, and always remember that Friendſhip which we had formerly.

Brethren,

We deſire you would be ſtrong, and let us once more hear of our good Friendſhip and Peace we had formerly.

Brethren,

We deſire you to make Haſte, and let us ſoon hear of you again.

Gave a String.

Brethren,

Hear what I have to ſay; look Brethren, ſince we have ſeen and heard of you of all Sorts of Nations, we ſee that you are ſorry that we have not that Friendſhip we formerly had.

Look Brethren, we at *Allegheny* are likewiſe ſorry that we have not that Friendſhip with you we formerly had.

Brethren,

We long for that Peace and Friendſhip we had formerly.

Brethren,

It is good that you have held that Friendſhip which we had formerly amongſt our Fathers and Grandfathers.

Brethren,

We muſt tell you we will not let that Friendſhip quite drop, which was formerly between us. Now, Brethren, it is three Years ſince we dropped that Peace and Friendſhip which we formerly had with you. Now, Brethren, that Friendſhip is dropped, and lies buried in the Ground where you and I ſtand, in the Middle between us both. Now, Brethren, ſince I ſee you have digged up and revived that Friendſhip, which was buried in the Ground, now you have it, hold it faſt. Do, be ſtrong, Brethren, and exert yourſelves, that that Friendſhip may be well eſtabliſhed and finiſhed between us.

Brethren,

If you will be ſtrong, it is in your Power to finiſh that Peace and Friendſhip well.

Now, Brethren, we deſire you to be ſtrong, and eſtabliſh and make known to all the *Engliſh* of this Peace and Friendſhip, that it, over all, may be well eſtabliſhed, as you are of one Nation, and one Colour, in all the *Engliſh* Governments.

Brethren,

When you have made this Peace, which you have begun, known every where amongſt

1758. your Brethren, and have finiſhed and agreed every where together on this Peace and Friendſhip, then you will be pleaſed to ſend it to me at *Allegheny*.

Brethren,

When you have ſettled the Peace and Friendſhip, and finiſhed it well, and you ſend it to me, I will ſend it to all the Nations of my Colour; when I receive of you the Anſwer, and I have looked that every Thing is well done, ſo that I can ſend it to the Nations of my Colour, they all will join to it, and we all will hold it faſt.

Brethren,

When all the Nations join to this Friendſhip, then the Day will begin to ſhine clear over us. When we once hear more of you, and we join together, then the Day will be ſtill, and no Wind or Storm will come over us to diſturb us.

Now, Brethren, you know our Hearts, and what we have to ſay, be ſtrong; if you do ſo, every Thing will be well; and what we have told you in this, all the Nations agree to join.

Now, Brethren, let the King of *England* know what our Minds are, as ſoon as poſſible you can.

Gives a Belt of eight Rows.

Received the above Speech from the under-written, who are all Captains and Counſellors, *viz.*

Beaver King,
Shingas,
Delaware George,
Piſquitom,
Taſſacomin,
Owahanomin,
Cockquacaukeheton,
Cubſhawmehwy,
Kekeknapalin,
Captain Peter,
Macomal,
Popauco,
Waſhaſcautaut,
John Hickoman,
Kill Buck.

The above Names is of Captains and Counſellors.

After this was interpreted in the *Six Nation* Language, and in the *Delaware*, the Three Strings were delivered to the Governor, *Teedyuſcung*, and *Iſrael Pemberton*.

As the Governor was going to cloſe the Conference, *Nichas*, the *Mohawk* Chief, ſpoke for ſome Time, with great Vehemence, pointing frequently to *Teedyuſcung*, and Mr. *Weiſer* was ordered to interpret it; but he deſired to be excuſed, as it was about Matters purely relating to the *Indians* themſelves, and deſired Mr. *Montour* might interpret it; after ſome Pauſe, he ſaid, perhaps it might be better if it was interpreted to the Governors, Councils, and Commiſſioners, in a private Conference. Mr. *Weiſer* was deſired to mention this to the *Indians*, and know of them what they would chuſe ſhould be done, whether it ſhould be interpreted now, or at a private Conference, and they anſwered now; but ſoon after they ſaid, that, at the Requeſt of Mr. *Weiſer*, they conſented that it ſhould be interpreted in the Morning, at a private Conference.

October 14, 1758. The *Indians* declined meeting To-day.

At a private CONFERENCE *with the* Indians *on the* 15th *of* October, 1758.

PRESENT,

Governor DENNY,
His Council, and the Committee of Aſſembly.

Governor BERNARD, *and*
the Jerſey *Commiſſioners.*

Chiefs of the Mohawks, Senecas, *and* Onondagoes. *Chiefs of the* Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuſcaroras, Nanticokes, *or* Conoys, *and* Tuteloes.

Nichas, *the* Mohawk *Chief, ſtood up, and, directing his Diſcourſe to both Governors, ſaid,*

Brothers,

WE thought proper to meet you here, to have ſome private Diſcourſe about our Nephew *Teedyuſcung*.

You all know that he gives out, he is the great Man, and Chief of Ten Nations; this is his conſtant Diſcourſe. Now I, on Behalf of the *Mohawks*, ſay, we do not know he is ſuch a great Man. If he is ſuch a great Man, we deſire to know who has made him ſo. Perhaps you have, and if this be the Caſe, tell us ſo. It may be the *French* have made him ſo. We want to enquire and know whence his Greatneſs aroſe.

Tagaſhata

Tagaſhiata, *on the Behalf of the* Senecas, *ſpoke next.*

Brethren,

I, for my Nation, ſay the ſame that *Nichas* has ſaid; I need not repeat it. I ſay we do not know who has made *Teedyuſcung* this great Man over Ten Nations; and I want to know who made him ſo.

Aſſarandonguas *ſpoke next, on Behalf of the* Onondagoes.

Brethren,

I am here to repreſent the *Onondagoes*, and I ſay, for them, that I never heard, before now, that *Teedyuſcung* was ſuch a great Man, and much leſs can I tell who made him ſo. No ſuch Thing was ever ſaid in our Towns, as that *Teedyuſcung* was ſuch a great Man.

Thomas King *ſpoke.*

Brethren the Governors, and all preſent,

Take Notice that I ſpeak in Behalf of Five Nations, who have their Deputies here preſent, *viz.* The *Oneidoes*, *Cayugas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Nanticokes*, and *Conoys*, who have joined together, and now make one Nation, and *Tuteloes*. We Five are all connected together, and if any Thing is ſaid to one of us, it is communicated to all the reſt.

On their Behalf I now tell you, we none of us know who has made *Teedyuſcung* ſuch a great Man; perhaps the *French* have, or perhaps you have, or ſome among you, as you have different Governments, and are different People. We, for our Parts, entirely diſown that he has any Authority over us, and deſire to know from whence he derives his Authority.

A Belt.

Tokaaio, *the* Cayuga *Chief, ſpoke.*

Brethren,

I ſpeak now to you, on Behalf of the Nations juſt now mentioned to you. You may remember, that you ſaid the other Day, you could not be eaſy without your Priſoners were returned. We have conſidered this, and I now aſſure you that they ſhall be returned.

We ſpeak from the Bottom of our Hearts; we will look carefully into all our Towns for them. You ſhall have them all. We will keep none. If there be any of them that have gone down our Throats, we will throw them up again. You told us, a tender Father, Huſband, Wife, Brother, or Siſter could not ſleep ſound, when they reflected that their Relations were Priſoners. We know it is ſo with us, and we will therefore uſe our Endeavours to make your Hearts eaſy, and we give you this Belt as a Promiſe, that we will perform our Words.

A Belt.

Nichas *ſpoke next, in Behalf of the* Mohawks, Senecas, *and* Onondagoes.

Brethren,

I ſpeak now on Behalf of my own Nation, and my two other Brethren, Deputies of the *Senecas* and *Onondagoes*. We remember you deſired us to leave nothing in our Hearts, but ſpeak open on every Matter, and you ſaid you would do the ſame to us.

You told us, that you could not ſleep ſound whilſt your Priſoners were detained from you, nor could you have any Confidence in the Friendſhip of thoſe who did detain them.

We of theſe three Nations promiſe, that we will uſe our beſt Endeavours to make you eaſy. When we return, we will enquire of every Town for the Priſoners. We will call our Councils, and lay what you have ſaid before them, and make diligent Enquiry for them through all our Towns, and all that we can find you ſhall ſee.

If any of them are gone down our Throats, we will heave them up again.

A String of ſeven Rows.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *on the* 16*th of* October, 1758.

PRESENT,

The GOVERNORS, *and the Gentlemen of their Councils*, &c.

THE Minutes of the preceding Conferences were read, and approved.

Thoſe of Yeſterday's private Conference were read at the particular Deſire of the Chiefs of the *Eight Nations*, and interpreted to *Teedyuſcung*, and the *Delawares*, in the *Delaware* Language, by Mr. *Stephen Calvin*.

1758. The Governors then ſpoke ſeparately; Governor *Denny* beginning as follows.

Brethren, the Mohawks, Onondagoes, Senecas, Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuſcaroras, Nanticokes *and* Tuteloes,

In a Conference held with you Yeſterday, you told me, that we know your Nephew *Teedyuſcung* gives out, that he is the great Man, and Chief of ten Nations, and that this was his conſtant Diſcourſe; by this Belt therefore you denied him to be ſo great a Man, and deſired to know of me who made him ſo, or gave him any Authority over you.

Brethren,

I will anſwer you truly, and tell you, in a few Words, all that I know of the Matter; I have already informed you, that after the *Delawares* had ſtruck us, you, our good Friends the *United Nations*, adviſed them to ſit ſtill, and do us no more Miſchief; and that ſoon after this, we invited the *Delawares* to meet us at a Council Fire kindled at this Place.

We received an Anſwer to our Meſſage from *Teedyuſcung* as a Chief among the *Delawares.* At the Time appointed he came, and told us, that he repreſented ten Nations, amongſt which the *United Nations* were included, that he acted as a chief Man for the *Delawares*, but only as a Meſſenger for the *United Nations*, who were his Uncles and Superiors; to whom he would faithfully carry every Thing that ſhould be tranſacted between us, that they might do as they ſaw Cauſe.

We believed what your Nephew told us, and therefore made him a Counſellor and Agent for us, and deſired him to publiſh to all Nations of *Indians* what we did at our Council Fires, and to let them know we were ſincerely diſpoſed to be at Peace with them.

Brethren,

I can only ſpeak for myſelf, and do aſſure you, that I never made *Teedyuſcung* this great Man, nor ever pretended to give him any Authority over you; and I muſt do him the Juſtice to declare to you, that, at our former publick Treaties, *Teedyuſcung* never aſſumed any ſuch Power, but, on many Occaſions, when he ſpoke of you, called you his Uncles and Superiors.

I never ſhall attempt to nominate or impoſe a Chief on any *Indian* Tribe or Nation, but, on all Occaſions, will pay due Regard to thoſe who are choſen by their Countrymen.

If any others have made *Teedyuſcung* ſo great a Man, as to ſet himſelf above you, I am ſorry for it. It is more than I know, and they who have done it muſt anſwer for themſelves.

I ſhould be greatly concerned, that any Uneaſineſs ſhould ariſe among you; and hope you will guard againſt it, and preſerve that Harmony which ought to ſubſiſt between Friends and Relations.

Brethren,

By this Belt and String, you promiſed me to make diligent Search in your Towns for our Fleſh and Blood, who are Priſoners among you, and return them to us.

Brethren,

We have always found you honeſt, and punctual in the Performance of your Promiſes; your Words therefore give me great Comfort, and fill all our Hearts with Pleaſure.

We rely upon you that no Time may be loſt in fulfilling an Engagement, on which our Peace and Quiet ſo greatly depend.

A Belt and String.

Then Governor Bernard *ſpoke.*

Brethren of all the Confederated Nations,

As you propoſed your Queſtion, concerning *Teedyuſcung*, ſeparately, I think it proper to give you a ſeparate Anſwer thereto.

I know not who made *Teedyuſcung* ſo great a Man; nor do I know that he is any greater than a Chief of the *Delaware Indians*, ſettled at *Wyomink*. The Title of King could not be given him by any *Engliſh* Governor; for we know very well, that there is no ſuch Perſon among *Indians*, as what we call a King. And if we call him ſo, we mean no more than a Sachem or Chief. I obſerve, in his Treaties, which he has held with the Governors of *Pennſylvania* (which I have peruſed ſince our laſt Meeting) he ſays he was a Woman till you made him a Man, by putting a Tomahawk in his Hand; and through all of thoſe

Treaties, eſpecially in the laſt, held at this Town, he calls you his Uncles, and profeſſes that he is dependent on you; and I know not that any Thing has ſince happened to alter his Relation to you. I therefore conſider him to be ſtill your Nephew.

Brethren,

I heartily thank you for your kind Promiſes to return the Captives which have been taken from us. I hope you will not only do ſo, but will alſo engage ſuch of your Allies and Nephews, who have taken Captives from us, to do the ſame. That you may be mindful of this, I give you this Belt. *A Belt.*

After the Governors had done ſpeaking, and their Anſwers were interpreted in the *Six Nation* and *Delaware* Languages, the *Indian* Chiefs were aſked if they had any Thing more to ſay; on which *Tagaſhata* aroſe, and made a Speech to his Couſins the *Delawares* and *Miniſink Indians*, directing his Diſcourſe to *Teedyuſcung*.

Nephews,

You may remember all that paſſed at this Council-Fire. The Governors who ſit there have put you in Mind of what was agreed upon laſt Year. You both promiſed to return the Priſoners. We, your Uncles, put you in Mind of this Promiſe, and deſire you will perform it. You have promiſed it, and you muſt perform it. We, your Uncles, have promiſed to return all the *Engliſh* Priſoners among us, and therefore we expect that you, our Couſins and Nephews, will do the ſame. As ſoon as you come home, we deſire that you will ſearch carefully into your Towns for all the Priſoners among you, that have been taken out of every Province, and cauſe them to be delivered up to your Brethren. You know that this is an Article of the Peace that was made between you and your Brethren, in Confirmation of which you received a large Peace Belt; of which Belt we deſire you will give an Account, and let us know what is become of it, and how far you have proceeded in it.

A Belt.

After this was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language, it was obſerved, that there were no *Miniſink Indians* preſent; the Governors therefore deſired Mr. *Read* and Mr. *Peters* would procure a Meeting of the Chiefs of the *United Nations*, with the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, and cauſe the Speech of *Tagaſhata* to be interpreted to the *Miniſinks*, in the Preſence of their Uncles.

Robert White, the *Nanticoke* Chief, aroſe, and ſaid he was going to ſpeak in the Behalf of ſeven Nations, and, directing his Diſcourſe to the Governors, he delivered himſelf in the *Engliſh* Language, as follows.

Brethren,

It is now more than two Years paſt, ſince we heard of our Couſins the *Delawares* taking up the Hatchet againſt the *Engliſh*. At the firſt, Sir *William Johnſon* ſent a Meſſage to the Head Nations, and when they received it, they ſent one to us at *Otſaningo*, telling us, that, as we lived cloſe by our Couſins, they deſired we would invite them to meet at our Town, and accordingly we invited them, and they came to a great Meeting at our Town of *Otſaningo*. We then gave our Couſins a Belt of a Fathom long, and Twenty-five Rows in Breadth, and deſired them to lay down the Hatchet that they had taken up againſt the *Engliſh*, and to be eaſy with them; and if they would follow this Advice, we told them, that they would live in Peace, until their Heads were white with Age, otherwiſe it might not be ſo with them.

Not hearing from our Couſins of ſome Time, what they did in Conſequence of this Belt, we ſent to them two other Belts, one of Sixteen, and the other of Twelve Rows, deſiring them once more to be eaſy with their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and not to ſtrike them any more; but ſtill we heard nothing from them: Indeed, ſome Time afterwards we underſtood the *Delawares* ſhould ſay, that the *Indians* at *Otſaningo* had grey Eyes, and were like the *Engliſh*, and ſhould be ſerved as *Engliſhmen*; and we thought we ſhould have had the Hatchet ſtruck into our Heads. We now want to know what is become of theſe Belts; may be they may be under Ground, or they have ſwallowed them down their Throats.

Brethren,

As our Couſins have been loath to give any Anſwer to theſe Belts, we now deſire they may let us know, in a publick Conference, what they have done with them.

A String.

October 17, 1758.

THE *Indians* were in Council all Day; and acquainted the Governors, that they could not be ready to meet before Morning.

At

At a CONFERENCE *held at* Eaſton, *on the* 18*th of* October, 1758.

PRESENT,

The GOVERNORS, *Council, Gentlemen, and* Indians, *with the Interpreters as before.*

1758. MR. *Read*, and Mr. *Peters*, acquainted the Governors, that, at a Meeting of the Chiefs of the Older and Younger Nations, with the ſeveral Tribes of the *Delaware* and *Miniſink Indians* on *Monday* Night, the Speech of *Tagaſhata*, delivered that Morning in the Publick Conference, reſpecting the giving up the Priſoners, was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language by *Stephen Calvin*; and another Belt, on the Part of the Governors, being joined to *Tagaſhata*'s Belt, they were both delivered to the *Delaware* and *Miniſink* Chiefs, to enforce the Matter. When this was done *Tagaſhata* ſpoke to the *Miniſink* Chief, *Egobohowen*, ſaying, we were told by you that you had delivered up the *Engliſh* Priſoners, and we believed you: But our Brethren have told us that they were not delivered up; and therefore we earneſtly deſire that they may be made eaſy on this Article. You know, Couſins, that their Hearts will always be in Grief till they ſee again their Fleſh and Blood. It is natural that they ſhould be ſo. It would be ſo with us, if it was our Caſe. We deſire you will be extremely careful to perform this Matter fully, and ſoon. Let there be perfect Peace over all the *Engliſh* Country. And let it now be publiſhed, that we may all live in Peace, and with Satisfaction, now, and for ever. I told you, *Egobohowen*, when you was in my Town, to bring with you the *Engliſh* Priſoners, and that our Brethren would expect it. I wiſh you had done it. But however do it now with all Speed, and it will be well.

Egobohowen anſwered, it is true, I was at my Uncle's Fire, and I believe he deſired me to bring the Priſoners down; but I ſuppoſe it was not interpreted to me, for I did not underſtand it clearly, but I now underſtand it.

The *Miniſink* and *Delaware Indians* were deſired to collect all their Warriors together, and give them theſe Belts, and receive from them their Anſwer, it being neceſſary they ſhould concur heartily in whatever ſhould be concluded.

Nichas, the *Mohawk* Chief, acquainted the Governors, that, as Counſellors, they had finiſhed, having nothing to propoſe at this preſent Meeting. The Warriors were to ſpeak now, and *Thomas King* was appointed to deliver their Words, who thereupon aroſe, and began with an Exhortation, as well to all concerned in publick Affairs, Governors and their Councils, and *Indian* Chiefs and their Councils, as to Warriors of all Nations, White People and *Indians*, deſiring all preſent to attend carefully to what was going to be related, as Matters of great Conſequence, which would ſerve to regulate the Conduct of *Engliſh* and *Indians* to each other. He added, that the Relation going to be made, had taken a great deal of Trouble to put it into Order, and it was made on Information given by the ſeveral *Indians* now preſent, who were acquainted with the Facts. Brethren, we the Warriors have waited ſome Time, in Hopes our Counſellors would have taken this Matter in hand, but as they have not done it, we have, at their Deſire, undertaken it, and they have approved of every Thing. I ſay, the Counſellors of the Five Younger Nations, as well as the Three Older Nations, have approved of what the Warriors are going to relate; and take Notice, that the Speech is not only the Speech of all the Warriors of the Elder and Younger Nations, but of our Couſins the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*.

This was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language; and *Thomas King* then proceeded, directing his Speech to the Governors, and all the *Engliſh* upon the Continent.

Brethren,

You have been inquiſitive to know the Cauſe of this War; you have often enquired among us, but perhaps you did not find out the true Cauſe of the Bitterneſs of our Hearts, and may charge us wrong, and think that you were ſtruck without a Cauſe by ſome of our own Warriors, and by our Couſins. But if you look a little about you, you will find that you gave the firſt Offence. For in Time of profound Peace, ſome of the *Shawaneſe*, paſſing through *South-Carolina*, to go to War with their Enemies, were taken up, and put in Priſon. The *Engliſh* knew they were going to War, and that they uſed to do it every Year; and yet, after they had perſuaded them in a friendly Way into their Houſes, they were taken up, and put into Priſon, and one, who was an Head Man of that Nation, loſt his Life, and the others were ſeverely uſed. This firſt raiſed Ill-will in the Minds of the *Shawaneſe*, and as the *French* came a little after this happened to ſettle on the *Ohio*, the *Shawaneſe* complained of it to them, and they made an artful Uſe of it, ſet them againſt the *Engliſh*, and gave them the

Hatchet. Being reſolved on Revenge, they accepted it, and likewiſe ſpoke to their Grandfathers the *Delawares*, ſaying, Grandfathers, Are not your Hearts ſore at our being uſed ſo ill, and at the Loſs of one of our Chiefs? Will not you join us in revenging his Death? So by Degrees our young Men were brought over to act againſt you. On ſearching Matters to the Bottom, you will find that you, in this Manner, gave the firſt Offence. This we thought proper to let you know. It may be of Service for the future. You may be induced by this to take better Care in conducting your Council Buſineſs, ſo as to guard againſt theſe Breaches of Friendſhip; or, as ſoon as they happen, in correſponding immediately with one another, and with the *Indian* Nations, who are in any wiſe concerned, on ſuch Occaſions.

Eight Strings of black Wampum.

Brethren,

This was the Caſe of the *Shawaneſe*, that I have juſt now related. Another of the like Nature has ſince happened to the *Senecas*, who have ſuffered in the ſame Manner.

About three Years ago, eight *Seneca* Warriors were returning from War, through *Virginia*, having ſeven Priſoners and Scalps with them; at a Place called *Green Briar*, they met with a Party of Soldiers, not leſs than One Hundred and Fifty, who kindly invited them to come to a certain Store, and ſaid, they would ſupply them with Proviſions; and accordingly they travelled two Days with them in a friendly Manner, and when they came to the Houſe, they took their Arms from the *Senecas*: The head Men cried out, here is Death; defend yourſelves as well as you can, which they did, and two of them were killed on the Spot, and one, a young Boy, was taken Priſoner. This gave great Offence, and the more ſo, as it was upon the Warriors Road, and we were in perfect Peace with our Brethren. It provoked us to ſuch a Degree, that we could not get over it.

Brethren,

You have juſtly demanded your Priſoners; it is right, and we have given you an Anſwer. And therefore, as we think this young Boy is alive, and ſomewhere among you, we deſire you will enquire for him. If he be alive, return him; if you have ſwallowed him down your Throats, which perhaps may be the Caſe, let us know it, and we will be content. His Name is *Squiſſatego*.

Six Strings of white Wampum.

Brethren,

We have one Word more to mention of the ſame Nature, and which was the very Cauſe why the *Indians* at *Ohio* left you.

Brethren,

When we firſt heard of the *French* coming to the *Ohio*, we immediately ſent Word to the Governors of *Virginia* and *Pennſylvania*; we deſired them to come, and likewiſe to ſupply us with ſuch Things as were proper for War, intending to defend our Lands, and hinder the *French* from taking the Poſſeſſion of them. But theſe Governors did not attend to our Meſſage; perhaps they thought there was no Foundation for our Intelligence. The *French*, however, came, and became our Neighbours, and you neither coming yourſelves, nor aſſiſting us with warlike Stores, our People, of Neceſſity, were obliged to trade with them for what we wanted, as your Traders had left the Country. The Governor of *Virginia* took Care to ſettle on our Lands for his own Benefit; but when we wanted his Aſſiſtance againſt the *French*, he diſregarded us.

A Belt.

Brethren,

At this Treaty you juſtly demanded to ſee your Fleſh and Blood. We have preſſed this on our Couſins the *Miniſinks*, and they, by this String, deſired us to aſſure you, the Governors, that they would make ſtrict Search in their Towns, and ſincerely comply with your Requeſt, and return all the Priſoners in their Power.

Two Strings of black and white Wampum.

Then directing his Diſcourſe to the Governor of the *Jerſey*, he proceeded.

Brother, the Governor of Jerſey,

Our Couſins the *Miniſinks* tell us, they were wronged out of a great deal of Land, and the *Engliſh* ſettling ſo faſt, they were puſhed back, and could not tell what Lands belonged to them. If we have been drunk, tell us ſo. We may have forgot what we ſold, but we truſt to you the Governor of *Jerſey* to take our Cauſe in Hand, and ſee that we have Juſtice done us. We ſay that we have here and there Tracts of Land, that have never been ſold. You deal hardly with us; you claim all the wild Creatures, and will not let us come on your Land to hunt after them. You will not ſo much as let us peel a ſingle Tree; this is hard, and has given us great Offence. The Cattle you raiſe are your own; but thoſe which are wild, are

1758. ſtill ours, and ſhould be common to both; for our Nephews, when they ſold the Land, did not propoſe to deprive themſelves of hunting the wild Deer, or uſing a Stick of Wood, when they ſhould have Occaſion. We deſire the Governor to take this Matter into his Care, and ſee Juſtice done in it.

Two Strings of white Wampum.

Brethren,

All that has been ſaid has been of one Nature, that is, of Matters that are Subjects of Diſpute; this that I am now going to ſpeak upon is of another Nature.

Then, directing himſelf to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, he ſaid,

We muſt put you in Mind, that four Years ago, you bought at *Albany* a large Tract of Land over *Saſquehannah*, extending from the Mouth of *John Penn*'s Creek to the *Ohio*. The Proprietaries Agents then paid *One Thouſand Pieces of Eight* for the Part which was ſettled by your People, that have been ſince driven off and killed. We acknowledge to have received Payment for thoſe Parts that were ſettled, but for the other Part that we have not received Payment for, that we reclaim. Our Warriors, or Hunters, when they heard that we had ſold ſuch a large Tract, diſapproved our Conduct in Council; ſo now we acquaint you, that we are determined not to confirm any more, than ſuch of the Lands as the Conſideration was paid for, and were ſettled; tho' included in the Deed, they are our hunting Grounds, and we deſire the Requeſt may be granted, and Notice taken, that it was made in open Conference.

Three white Strings.

Then *Thomas King* ſat down.

The *Six Nation* Chiefs being aſked if they had any Thing to ſay, anſwered, that they had done; and having eaſed their Minds of all that lay heavy upon them, they would return home.

The Governors promiſed attentively to conſider what was ſaid, and give them an Anſwer.

Teedyuſcung *then aroſe, and ſpoke.*

Brethren,

I ſhould have ſaid ſomething at the Time our Uncles laid before you their Grievances, or Cauſes of Complaint, in Behalf of my Countrymen who lived near *Goſhen*. About three Years ago nine of their People were killed at *Goſhen*, when they were in Peace. I will not take upon me to ſay that the Land had never been ſold, but there was no Diſpute about this at that Time. I verily believe that they killed thoſe nine *Indians*, for no other Reaſon than becauſe they were hunting on that Land. I ſpeak to all the *Engliſh* when I mention this, as what was very wrong.

Three white Strings.

Brethren,

One of the *Waping* Tribes, or *Goſhen Indians*, tells me, that, as ſoon as thoſe nine Men were killed, he went with three Belts, and Tears in his Eyes, to *George Freeland*'s, in order to have the Matter made up; but he never received an Anſwer to this Day, tho' he told him that he would ſend the Belts to the Governor, and as ſoon as he ſhould receive his Anſwer, he would ſend for him, and let him know it; but he has never yet received any Anſwer.

Brethren,

I give you this String, to enquire what became of the three Belts, and what Anſwer was made to them.

Three Strings of white Wampum.

Brethren,

You may remember we made Peace laſt Year, and a Peace Belt was made, a Fathom long, and of Fifteen Rows. Mr. *Croghan* was preſent, ſo were ſome of my Uncles, and the *Minisinks*. They all ſaw it. You have aſked me what is become of that Belt, and how far it went. I will tell you; I ſent it up the *Saſquehannah* to *Diahoga*; from thence it went to *Aſſintzin*; thence to *Secaughkung*. The chief Men there got together to conſider what was beſt to be done with it. They all concluded that it ſhould be ſent to our Uncle. He is a Man, and often told us he ought to ſee Things firſt, and conſider what is to be done. The *Senecas* had the Belt the firſt, and then all the *United Nations* afterwards; they had it almoſt a Year. Now it is come back, and in *Lapachpeton*'s Hands, who is one of the *Delawares*, and lives at *Secaughkung*. How far the Peace Belt went, I don't know; but I ſuppoſe it went thro' all my Uncles, and I aſſure you I will do as my Uncle does. He has promiſed you he will deliver up all your Captives, and I aſſure you I will do ſo, whereſoever I find them, in all my Towns. Four Tribes, now preſent, have agreed to this, *viz.*

Delawares, *Unamies*, *Mohiccons*, and *Wapings*, who are ſettled as far as *Secaughkung*. This Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I did let you know formerly what my Grievance was. I told you, that from *Tohiccon* as far as the *Delawares* owned, the Proprietaries had wronged me. Then you and I agreed that it ſhould be laid before the King of *England*; and likewiſe you told me you would let me know, as ſoon as ever he ſaw it. You would lay the Matter before the King, for you ſaid he was our Father, that he might ſee what were our Differences; for as you and I could not decide it, let him do it. Now let us not alter what you and I have agreed. Now let me know if King GEORGE has decided the Matter between you and me. I don't pretend to mention any of my Uncles Lands, I only mention what we the *Delawares* own, as far as the Heads of *Delaware*. All the Lands lying on the Waters that fall into the *Saſquehannah*, belong to our Uncles.

A Belt.

Teedyuſcung then took up another Belt, deſigning to ſpeak to his Uncles the *United Nations*; but whilſt he was delivering the above, their Chiefs had one after another left the Council, ſeemingly much diſpleaſed, he therefore declined ſpeaking it.

October 19, 1758.

THE Governors, having prepared their Anſwers, deſired the *Indians* to meet, but they continued holding private Councils among themſelves all that Day, till late in the Afternoon; and as the Governors were going to the Place of Conference, the *Indians* ſent Mr. *Weiſer* out of Council, to deſire they would defer meeting till the next Morning, their own private Buſineſs not being finiſhed.

At a private CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *held at* Eaſton, October 19, 1758. P. M.

PRESENT,

His Excellency Governor BERNARD,
The Commiſſioners of New-Jerſey,
The Chiefs of the United Nations, *and of the* Minifinks *and* Wapings,
GEORGE CROGHAN, *Deputy to Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON,
ANDREW MONTOUR, *His Majeſty's Interpreter*,
STEPHEN CALVIN, *Interpreter of the* Minifink *and* Waping *Language*.

HIS Excellency reciting the Requeſt of the *United Nations* to him, to do Juſtice to their Nephews the *Miniſinks*, concerning their Claims to Lands in *New-Jerſey*, ſaid, he would make diligent Enquiry what Lands were remaining unſold by them; but as that would be a Work of Time and Expence, he wiſhed that ſome Means could be found to give them Satisfaction at this Meeting. The People of *New-Jerſey* ſaid, that they had bought all, or the greateſt Part of the *Miniſink* Lands; and the *Miniſinks* ſaid they had a great Deal of Land unſold.

He could not tell who was in the right; but would ſuppoſe there were ſome Lands unſold, and upon that Suppoſition would give them ſome Money, by Way of Conſideration, for them, if they would propoſe a reaſonable Sum; and deſired they would adviſe about it, and give an Anſwer.

The *United Nations* ſaid it was a very kind Propoſal, and recommended it to the Conſideration of the *Miniſinks*.

The ſame Day *Teedyuſcung* waited on Governor *Denny*, at his Houſe, bringing with him *Iſaac Stille*, for his Interpreter, and his Grandſon; and, in the Preſence of Governor *Bernard*, Mr. *Andrew Johnſon*, and Mr. *Peters*, acquainted the Governor, that the *Delawares* did not claim Lands high up on *Delaware* River; thoſe belonged to their Uncles; and he thought proper to let the Governor know this, that there might be no Miſunderſtanding of what he had ſaid in the publick Conference.

At

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *held at* Eaſton, October 20, 1758.

PRESENT,

The GOVERNORS, *Council, Gentlemen and* Indians, *with the Interpreters, as before.*

1758.

GOVERNOR *Denny* deſired to know of *Teedyuſcung*, if he propoſed to ſpeak, as the abrupt Departure of the *Six Nation* Chiefs from the Conference Yeſterday, had prevented him from finiſhing what he had to ſay.

Then *Teedyuſcung* aroſe, and, addreſſing himſelf to the *Six Nation Indians*, ſaid,

Uncles,

According to our old Cuſtom, we uſed to ſpeak to one another at home; but we are now met here on Buſineſs, I muſt ſpeak to you in the Preſence of the *Engliſh* Governors; and what I ſhall ſay, I deſire both you the *Engliſh*, and my Uncles, who are here, will attend to.

A Belt.

Uncles,

I take this Opportunity of ſpeaking to you in the Preſence of our Brethren the *Engliſh* and two of their Governors; pleaſe to take Notice what I am going to ſay.

Uncles,

You may remember that you have placed us at *Wyomink*, and *Shamokin*, Places where *Indians* have lived before. Now I hear ſince, that you have ſold that Land to our Brethren the *Engliſh*; let the Matter now be cleared up, in the Preſence of our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

I ſit there as a Bird on a Bow; I look about, and do not know where to go; let me therefore come down upon the Ground, and make that my own by a good Deed, and I ſhall then have a Home for ever; for if you, my Uncles, or I die, our Brethren the *Engliſh* will ſay, they have bought it from you, and ſo wrong my Poſterity out of it.

A Belt

Governor Denny *then requeſted the Attention of the* Indians, *and ſpoke.*

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six United Nations, *and your Nephews, here aſſembled,*

I am much obliged to you for the Account you gave me the Day before Yeſterday, of the true Cauſe of the Bitterneſs of your Hearts towards us, and the Reaſons which induced ſome of your young Men firſt to ſtrike us, and others to ſide with the *French* on the *Ohio*.

The Advice you gave us, to take better Care and guard againſt any Breach of Friendſhip between us for the future, is very kind and wholſome; we will join with you, and endeavour to prevent the like Evils for the Time to come.

I promiſe you, that I will immediately ſend to the Governor of *Virginia*, to enquire after the *Seneca* Boy, *Squiſſatego*, who you ſay was left a Priſoner in his Country, and if he is alive, you may depend on his being returned to you.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By theſe Strings you put me in Mind, that the Proprietaries, four years ago, bought of you at *Albany*, a large Tract of Land over *Saſquehannah*, from the Mouth of a Creek called *Kayarondinhagh*, or *John Penn's Creek*, to the *Ohio*, and were paid by the Proprietaries Agents *One Thouſand Pieces of Eight*, as the Conſideration Money for ſuch Parts as were ſettled by our People; but that, as your Warriors diſapproved of your Conduct in Council for making that Sale, you now reclaimed ſuch of the Lands contained in that Grant, as you have not received a Conſideration for.

Brethren,

The Proprietaries of this Province have, on all Occaſions, manifeſted their particular Regard for you; they prefer your Friendſhip and the publick Good to their own private Intereſt. Their former Conduct gives you no Room to doubt the Truth of this; what I am about to tell you is a further Confirmation of it; therefore give me your Attention, and liſten to what I ſhall ſay. You may remember, that, at a Treaty you held with your good Friend Sir *William Johnſon*, three Years ago, ſome of your wiſe men told him, that there were ſome among them who were diſſatisfied with the Sale of the above Lands, made by them at *Albany*, and were deſirous that Part of it ſhould be reſerved for them, though the Proprietaries had purchaſed it fairly of them, and paid *One Thouſand Pieces of Eight*, which was all they were to receive, till our People ſettled to the Weſtward of the *Allegheny*, or *Appalaccian Hills*. Sir *William Johnſon* repreſented this Matter to the Proprietaries, in your Behalf, whereupon they chearfully agreed to releaſe to you all that Part of the Purchaſe you have reclaimed, and, by a Letter of Attorney, empowered *Richard Peters*, and *Conrad Weiſer*, to execute a Deed to you for thoſe Lands, on your confirming to them the Reſidue of that Purchaſe. On this Subject therefore you will pleaſe to confer with them, and ſettle the Boundaries between you, that they may releaſe the Lands to you accordingly, before you leave this Place, and ſet your Minds at Eaſe.

A String.

Brethren,

I thank you for the Pains you have taken with your Nephews, to prevail with them to return us ſuch of our Brethren as are Priſoners among them, and we depend on the ſpeedy Performance of their Promiſe.

Brethren,

I have ſomething to ſay to you which is of the utmoſt Importance to us all; it requires your particular Attention and Conſideration. Providence has brought you and your Nephews together at this Meeting, Face to Face with us, that every Thing may be ſettled, and nothing remain, not ſo much as a Doubt, to create any Uneaſineſs in our Hearts hereafter. You know, Brethren, that there is an old Agreement between the Proprietaries and you, that you will not ſell any of the Lands lying within this Province to any one but them, and they never take Poſſeſſion of Lands till they have bought them of the *Indians*. You know alſo, that the *United Nations* have ſold Lands to the Proprietaries, which your Nephews the *Delawares* now claim as their Right. This is the Caſe with Regard to ſome Part of the Lands lying between *Tobiccon* Creek and the Head of *Delaware* River, which *Teedyuſcung*, in your Hearing, the Day before Yeſterday, ſaid, the Proprietaries had defrauded him of. The Proprietaries are deſirous to do ſtrict Juſtice to all the *Indians*, but it cannot be ſuppoſed they can know in which of you the Right was veſted. It is a Matter that muſt be ſettled among yourſelves; till this is done, there will probably remain ſome Jealouſy and Diſcontent among you, that may interrupt both your and our future Quiet, which we ſhould guard againſt by all Means in our Power.

A String.

Brethren,

I now acquaint you, that a Store of all Sorts of Goods for your Uſe is opened at *Shamokin*, where the *Indians* may be ſupplied, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, with any Goods they want, and the beſt Prices will be given to you for ſuch Skins, Furs and Peltry, as you ſhall bring them. Another Store is intended to be opened at *Fort Allen*, and you may depend upon it that ſuch Perſons will be placed there, who ſhall uſe you with the ſtricteſt Juſtice in all their Dealings.

A String.

Brother Teedyuſcung,

As I underſtood at our laſt Meeting, that you were prevented at that Time, by the Abſence of ſome of the *Six Nation* Chiefs, from finiſhing what you then had to ſay, I defer anſwering, for the preſent, ſuch Parts of your Speech as relate to me. But I ſhall ſoon take an Opportunity of doing it.

This was interpreted to the *Delawares* by *Iſaac Stille*.

After the Governor had done ſpeaking, *Tagaſhata* and *Nichas* aroſe, and ſaid, they did not rightly underſtand that Paragraph relating to the Lands, and requiring them to ſettle Matters among themſelves; they ſaid the Governor had left Matters in the Dark; they did not know what Lands he meant. If he meant the Lands on the other Side of the Mountain, he knew the Proprietaries had their Deeds for them, which ought to be produced and ſhewn to them. Their Deeds had their Marks, and when they ſhould ſee them, they would know their Marks again.

And then *Conrad Weiſer* being deſired to bring the Deed, Governor *Bernard* informed the *Indians* he was going to ſpeak to them; on which they acquainted him, that they choſe to be ſpoke to by one Governor only at a Conference; for that when they both ſpoke, their Belts were mixed, and they were thereby confuſed in their Councils. Whereupon he deferred his Speech to another Time.

The Deed was then produced to the *Indians*, and *Nichas* ſaid, this Deed we well remember; we know our Chiefs who ſigned it; ſome of them are preſent now; we ſold the Land, and were honeſtly paid for it; the Land was ours, and we will juſtify it. They were deſired to take it with them into their Council Room, and confer on it, and ſettle the Matter among themſelves.

The Conference then broke up.

Teedyuſcung having Yeſterday requeſted of the Governor, that two Belts, which he then preſented to him, might be ſent as their joint Belts to the *Ohio Indians:*

This Day the Chiefs of the *United Nations*, and *Teedyuſcung*, had a Meeting with two Members of Governor *Denny*'s Council, at which the following intended Anſwer from Governor *Denny* to the *Ohio Indians*, being firſt interpreted to the *Indians*, was conſidered, ſettled, and approved by all preſent.

Governor DENNY*'s Anſwer to the Meſſage of the* Ohio Indians, *brought by* Frederick Poſt, Piſquitomen, *and* Thomas Hickman.

BY this String, my *Indian* Brethren of the *United Nations* and *Delawares*, join with me in requiring of the *Indian* Councils, to which theſe following Meſſages ſhall be preſented, to keep every Thing private from the Eyes and Ears of the *French*.

A String.

Brethren,

We received your Meſſage by *Piſquitomen* and *Frederick Poſt*, and thank you for the Care you have taken of our Meſſenger of Peace, and that you have put him in your Boſom, and protected him againſt our Enemy *Onontio* and his Children, and ſent him ſafe back to our Council Fire, by the ſame Man that received him from us.

A String.

Brethren,

I only ſent *Poſt* to peep into your Cabbins, and to know the Sentiments of your old Men, and to look at your Faces, to ſee how you look. And I am glad to hear from him that you look friendly, and that there ſtill remains ſome Sparks of Love towards us. It is what we believed before-hand, and therefore we never let ſlip the Chain of Friendſhip, but held it faſt on our Side, and it has never dropped out of our Hands. By this Belt we deſire you will dig up your End of the Chain of Friendſhip, that you ſuffered, by the Subtilty of the *French*, to be buried.

A Belt.

Brethren,

It happened that the Governor of *Jerſey* was with me, and a great many *Indian* Brethren, ſitting in Council at *Eaſton*, when your Meſſengers arrived, and it gave Pleaſure to every one that heard it; and it will afford the ſame Satiſfaction to our neighbouring Governors, and their People, when they come to hear it. I ſhall ſend Meſſengers to them, and acquaint them with what you have ſaid.

Your requeſting us to let the King of *England* know your good Diſpoſitions, we took to Heart, and ſhall let him know it, and we will ſpeak in your Favour to His Majeſty, who has, for ſome Time paſt, looked upon you as his loſt Children. And we can aſſure you, that, as a tender Father over all his Children, he will forgive what is paſt, and receive you again into his Arms.

A Belt.

Brethren,

If you are in Earneſt to be reconciled to us, you will keep your young Men from attacking our Country, and killing and carrying Captive, our Back Inhabitants. And will likewiſe give Orders that your People may be kept at a Diſtance from *Fort Duqueſne*, that they may not be hurt by our Warriors, who are ſent by our King to chaſtiſe the *French*, and not to hurt you. Conſider the commanding Officer of that Army treads heavy, and would be very ſorry to hurt any of his *Indian* Brethren.

A large Belt.

And Brethren,

The Chiefs of the *United Nations*, with their Couſins, our Brethren the *Delawares*, and others now here, jointly with me ſend this Belt, which has upon it two Figures that repreſent all the *Engliſh*, and all the *Indians* now preſent, taking Hands, and delivering it to *Piſquitomen*, and we deſire it may be likewiſe ſent to the *Indians*, who are named at the End of theſe Meſſages *; as they have all been formerly our very good Friends and Allies; and we deſire they will all go from among the *French* to their own Towns, and no longer help the *French*.

Brethren on the Ohio,

If you take the Belts we juſt now gave you, in which all here join, *Engliſh* and *Indians*, as we don't doubt you will; then, by this Belt, I make a Road for you, and invite you to come to *Philadelphia*, to your firſt old Council Fire, which was kindled when we firſt ſaw one another; which Fire we will kindle up again, and remove all Diſputes, and renew the old and firſt Treaties of Friendſhip. This is a clear and open Road for you; fear therefore nothing, and come to us with as many as can be, of the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, or of the *Six Nation Indians*. We will be glad to ſee you; we deſire all Tribes and Nations of *Indians*, who are in Alliance with you, may come. As ſoon as we hear of your coming, of which you will give us timely Notice, we will lay up Proviſions for you along the Road.

---

* Saſtaghretſy, Anigh Kalickon, Atowateany, Towigh Towighroano, Geghdageghroano, Oyaghtanont, Siſaghroano, Stiaggeghroano, Jonontadyhago.

A large white Belt, with the Figure of a Man at each End, and Streaks of black, repreſenting the Road from the Ohio *to* Philadelphia.

Brethren,

The *Six Nation* and *Delaware* Chiefs join with me in thoſe Belts, which are tied together, to ſignify our Union and Friendſhip for each other; with them we jointly take the Tomahawks out of your Heads, and bury them under Ground.

We ſpeak loud, ſo as you may hear us; you ſee we all ſtand together, joined Hand in Hand.

Two Belts tied together.

The *Indian* Chiefs being aſked, if it would not be proper to inſert in the Meſſage an Account of the Situation of our Army to the Weſtward, and to deſire them to join General *Forbes*, againſt the *French*; they replied, that they would by no Means adviſe this Government ſo ſoon to preſs them to take up the Hatchet, becauſe their Wounds were not yet healed, nor Peace made, which muſt firſt be done. They ſaid further, that as the *French* had many *Indians* fighting for them, and they by Intermarriages were related to the *Indians* who ſent the Meſſages, it could not be expected they would eaſily be perſuaded to join the *Engliſh*, leſt they ſhould kill their own Fleſh and Blood, adding, that the only proper Meaſure that could now be taken, was to adviſe them to ſit ſtill, and keep out of the Way, and this Advice they believed would be hearkened to.

They then deſired, that at leaſt two of our Inhabitants might accompany *Piſquitomen* and *Thomas Hickman*, the two Meſſengers, to the *Ohio*. The *Six Nation* Chiefs promiſed to ſend two of their own People with them; and *Teedyuſcung* ſaid he would ſend one, if not two *Delawares*.

At a private CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *held at* Eaſton, October 21, 1758,

PRESENT,

His Excellency Governor BERNARD, *and the* Jerſey *Commiſſioners*;
THOMAS KING, *Chief of the* Oneidoes,
TAGASHATA, *Chief of the* Senecas,
TOKAAIO, *Chief of the* Cayugas,
EGOHOHOWEN, *Chief of the* Miniſinks,
NIMHAM, *Chief of the* Wapings, *with other* Indians *of the ſeveral Nations*;
GEORGE CROGHAN, *Deputy to Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON,
ANDREW MONTOUR, *His Majeſty's Interpreter to the* United Nations,
STEPHEN CALVIN, *Interpreter of the* Delaware *and* Miniſink *Languages*.

HIS Excellency informed them, that he met them to agree about the Price of the uncertain Claims of the *Miniſinks*, *Wapings*, and other *Indians*, Claimants of Land in the Northern Parts of the Province of *New-Jerſey*, and deſired that it might be conſidered, that they knew not what they ſold, and he knew not what he bought; therefore the Price ought not to be large.

That they might propoſe a Sum to him, or he would make an Offer to them; or it ſhould be left to their Uncles to conſider of a Price, as would pleaſe them beſt.

The *Mingoes*, or *Six United Nations*, by *Thomas King*, ſaid, that the *United Nations* had no Claim to the Lands of the *Miniſinks*, or others their Nephews, on the Eaſt Side of *Delaware*, and ſhould therefore leave the fixing a Price to them.

Then the *Miniſinks* and *Wapings* withdrew to conſult upon it; and being returned, *Egohohowen*, the *Miniſink* Chief, ſaid, they would chuſe the Governor ſhould make an Offer, as they might perhaps demand too much.

His Excellency, having conſulted the Commiſſioners, offered them *Eight Hundred* Spaniſh *Dollars* for their Claim in *New-Jerſey*, as an extraordinary Price.

The *Miniſinks* ſaid, they ſhould be glad of the Opinion of their Uncles in the Matter.

The *Mingoes*, or *United Nations*, by *Thomas King*, ſaid, that it was a fair and honourable Offer, and that if it were their own Caſe, they would chearfully accept of it; but as there were a great many Perſons to ſhare in the Purchaſe-money, they recommended it to his Excellency to add *Two Hundred Dollars* more; and if that was complied with, the Report of it would be carried to all the Nations, and would be a great Proof of the Affection and Generoſity of their Brethren the *Engliſh* on this Occaſion, and would be very agreeable to them.

His Excellency deſired to know of the *Miniſinks*, and other Claimants, if they approved of the Propoſal of their Uncles, and they informed him that they did.

The Governor, after conſulting the Commiſſioners, ſaid, it was more than he had intended to give; but as the *United Nations* had given themſelves the Trouble of being Mediators between them, he could not refuſe their Recommendations, and was glad of the Opportunity he had of ſhewing his Regard to the *United Nations*, and his Benevolence to the *Miniſink* and other *Indians*, who had reſided in the Province where he preſided, and therefore complied with their Requeſt.

His Excellency then deſired them to remember, that this Conſideration Money was to be in full for the Claims of all the *Miniſink* and *Waping Indians*, and all others who claim any Lands in a Map, which was laid before them at the ſame Time, which included all the Lands from the Line between the Provinces of *New-York* and *New-Jerſey*, and down *Hudſon*'s River, to the Mouth of *Rariton*, up the ſame to *Laometang* Falls, on the North Branch of *Rariton* River; thence on a ſtrait Line to *Pæoqualin* Mountain, where it joins on *Delaware* River; and thence up the *Delaware* to *Cuſhybink*; and recommended it to them to have reſpect to this in the Diviſion of the Conſideration Money.

Then *Tagaſhata*, the *Seneca* Chief, aroſe, and, addreſſing himſelf to the *Miniſinks*, and other *Indian* Claimants, ſpoke as follows.

My Nephews,

I deſire you will now give over all Thoughts of your Land, and that we may hear no more Complaints about it.

Now you muſt remember the Friendſhip between you and your Brother, and tranſmit it to your Children; and make them acquainted with the Tranſactions of this Day. I recommend this to you, not from my Lips only, but from the Bottom of my Heart. I hope it will alſo make a deep Impreſſion in your Hearts.

It ſeems as if your Grandfathers had not told you of the Treaties they uſed to have with their Brethren, but carried them with them to the Grave. But we hope you will not do ſo, but carefully inform your Children of your Agreements. We have given you this Advice, and hope you will follow it. We alſo expect you will take Care of your young Men, that they do no more Violence to their Brethren the *Engliſh*.

Egohohowen then addreſſed himſelf to the Governor, and deſired to be heard.

Brother,

We are now thoroughly ſatisfied, and we ſtill retain a Friendſhip for our Brethren the *Engliſh*, and we deſire, that if we ſhould come into your Province to ſee our old Friends, and ſhould have Occaſion for the Bark of a Tree to cover a Cabbin, or a little Refreſhment, that we ſhould not be denied, but be treated as Brethren; and that your People may not look on the wild Beaſts of the Foreſt, or Fiſh of the Waters, as their ſole Property, but that we may be admitted to an equal Uſe of them.

The Governor anſwered, that, as ſoon as he got home, he ſhould iſſue a Proclamation to notify to the People of his Province, that he had made a Peace with them; and to order, that, for the future, they ſhould be treated as Brethren, which he hoped would be done; but deſired that they would not go into thoſe Parts where they had lately committed Hoſtilities, till the Peoples Paſſions were cooled; for he could not be anſwerable for his Peoples Behaviour, whilſt their Loſſes were freſh upon their Minds.

On the 21ſt of *October* the Members of the *Pennſylvania* Council received a Meſſage from Mr. *Weiſer*, that the Chiefs of the *United Nations* were met in Council, with their Nephews the *Delawares*, at the Houſe of *Nicholas Scull*, and that the *Delawares* had ſomething to ſay to their Uncles, which they deſired ſome of the Members of that Council, and Commiſſioners, ſhould be Witneſſes of, and hear. 1758.

Meſſieurs *Growdon*, *Chew*, and *Mifflin*, attended accordingly, with Meſſieurs *Galloway*, *Fox*, and *Hughes*, Commiſſioners, and *Iſrael Pemberton*, *Iſaac Zane*, and ſome other *Quakers*, who were preſent at this particular Requeſt of the *Delawares*.

PRESENT;

All the Six Nation Chiefs,	AWEHELA, *alias James Davis*;
TEEDYUSCUNG,	LAPPINK,
TAPISCAWEN, *alias Samuel Davis*;	NECCOCHOON, *Munſey Chief*,
NOWALEKEEKA, *or Four Steps*,	MOSES TITTAMY,
COMPASS,	

CONRAD WEISER, ANDREW MONTOUR, ISAAC SLILLE, *Interpreters*.

Teedyuſcung, *on Behalf of the* Delawares, *aroſe, and ſpoke as follows.*

Uncles,

I DESIRE you will hear me. We have gone ſo far at this Treaty as to talk of Lands; I therefore thought proper to meet you here, to let you know that I have conſulted with all my Brethren, your Couſins, here preſent, about the Deed you, our Uncles, ſigned to the Proprietaries of *Pennſylvania*, ſhewn to us Yeſterday, for the Lands beyond the *Kittocbtinny* Hills.

We have ſeen the Deed, and know it well. *Nutimus*, one of our Chief Men, has ſigned it, and here ſits one of our Men, named *Philip Compaſs*, who was preſent when the Sale was made; and remembers that *Nutimus*, our Chief, received *Forty-four Dollars*, as his Part or Share of the Conſideration Money. We agree to it, and acknowledge that the Land was fairly ſold. We give it up, and now confirm it. Let there be no Difference, nor any thing more ſaid about it. This is not the Land I have diſputed with my Brethren the *Engliſh*. That Land lies between *Tohiccon* Creek and the *Kittocbtinny* Hills.

Gave a String.

Tokaaion, the *Cayuga* Chief, ſtood up and ſpoke as follows, addreſſing himſelf to *Teedyuſcung*:

Couſin,

I thank you for your Openneſs and Honeſty on this Occaſion, freely to declare the Truth. We wiſh our Brethren the *Engliſh*, naming the Governors of *Pennſylvania*, *Virginia*, *Carolina* and *Jerſey*, were ſo honeſt and preciſe.

They have called us down to this Council Fire, which was kindled for Council Affairs, to renew Treaties of Friendſhip, and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip. But here we muſt hear a Diſpute about Land, and our Time is taken up, but they don't come to the chief Point.

The *Engliſh* firſt began to do Miſchief; we told them ſo. They only thanked us for our Openneſs and Advice, and ſaid they would take Care for the future, but healed no Wounds. In ſhort, when they ſpeak to us, they do it with a ſhorter Belt or String than that which we ſpoke to them with; tho' they can make Wampum, and we cannot.

They ought not thus to treat with *Indians* on Council Affairs. Several of our ſtrong Belts are loſt in their Hands entirely. I fear they only ſpeak from their Mouth, and not from their Heart.

On the ſame Day, *P. M. Piſquitomen* and *Thomas Hickman* came to take their Leave of the Governor, accompanied with Captain *Bull*, *William Hayes*, and *Iſaac Stille*, the Perſons appointed to attend them to the *Ohio*, who were particularly recommended to their Care and Protection by a String of Wampum.

The Belts and Strings were numbered, as well in the written Paper containing the Meſſages, as on Labels tied to each of them, and delivered to *Piſquitomen*, and the written Meſſage was delivered, with the Paſſports, to Captain *Bull*.

1758. The 22d of *October*, the *Six Nation* Chiefs held a private Council, and named two of their People to ſend to the *Ohio*, viz. *Tojenontawohy*, a *Cayuga* Chief, and the youngeſt *Shick Calamy*, who joined *Piſquitomen*, and ſet off this Afternoon. As they were ſetting out, Mr. *Frederick Poſt* arrived with News from General *Forbes*, that a large Body of *French* and *Indians*, having attacked his advanced Poſt at *Loyal Hanning*, were repulſed with great Loſs on their Side; which News he communicated to the *Indians*.

At Noon the Governors, being prepared for a Conference, propoſed a Meeting of the *Indians*, which they deſired might be deferred till the Morning.

October 23, 1758.

This Morning one of the *Seneca* Chiefs died; Condolence Ceremonies, and Preſents being made as uſual, he was decently interred, a Number of the Inhabitants attending the Funeral. This took up the Forenoon.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *the ſame Day*, P. M.

PRESENT,

The GOVERNORS, *and the Gentlemen of their Councils*, &c. *as before.*

THE Minutes were read, and approved, to the End of the publick Conference on *Friday* laſt; after which Governor *Denny* ſpoke.

Brethren,

By this Belt, we heal your Wounds, we remove your Grief; we take the Hatchet out of your Heads; we make a deep Hole in the Earth, and bury the Hatchet ſo low, that no Body ſhall be able to dig it up again.

A Belt.

Brethren,

Now we have healed your Wounds, we, by this Belt, renew all our Treaties; we brighten the Chain of Friendſhip; we return to our firſt Affection; we confirm our antient Union; we put freſh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may bear up againſt every Storm that can blow, and live and flouriſh to the End of Time, whilſt the Sun ſhines, and the Rivers run. And we deſire you would publiſh it among your own, and all other *Indian* Nations, who are your Friends and Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with His Majeſty, and all His Subjects; in whoſe Behalf I give you this Belt.

A large Peace Belt.

Brethren,

We now open a Road to the old Council Fire, which was kindled by your and our Fathers in the City of *Philadelphia*.

Be aſſured, that you will always find this Road open, eaſy and pleaſant to travel in, and, for the future, whenever Occaſion calls, we ſhall be glad to ſee you there.

A Belt.

Brethren of the United Nations, *and all our other Brethren, your Couſins and Nephews,*

We thank you for the Care and Diligence with which you have attended to the ſeveral Matters recommended to you in theſe Conferences, which has yielded us Abundance of Satiſfaction.

This Treaty will convince all our Enemies, that we are now united in the firmeſt Band of Amity; and whilſt we join our Strength together, it will not be in their Power to hurt either you or us.

A Belt.

Brethren,

As a Token of the Love we your Brethren of this Province bear to you, I ſhall make a Preſent of a Quantity of Goods, which we have prepared for you, and deſire your Acceptance of them; ſenſible of the approaching Seaſon, and of the many Difficulties you live under, from the preſent War. We give it with an hearty Good-will.

Here his Honour delivered a Liſt of the Goods, and deſired Mr. *Weiſer*, and Mr. *Montour*, would interpret it to them at a proper Time.

IN-

INVOICE *of* Indian GOODS *brought to* Eaſton.

3	Groce of narrow ſtarred Gartering.
4	Ditto of broad Star.
2	Ditto of middle Star.
4	Ditto of narrow *Scotch.*
2	Ditto of middle *Turkey.*
2	Ditto of broad *Turkey.*
4	Ditto of beſt *Scotch.*
5	Ditto of mixt figured.
2	Ditto of narrow Calimancoe.
2	Ditto of broad Calimancoe.
2	Ditto of ſpotted.
2	Ditto of Leaf.
1	Ditto of *London* lettered.
2	Ditto of plad.
3	Ditto of middle Scarlet.
4	Ditto of broad Scarlet.
3	Ditto of ſuperfine.
2	Ditto of Boys, lettered.
2	Ditto of broad white lettered.
2	Ditto of coloured Pigeon.
2	Ditto of Camblet.
33	Painted Looking-glaſſes.
8	Pieces of red Stroud.
4	Ditto.
14	Ditto of Mazarine Blue.
1	Ditto.
	Ditto black.
	Ditto red, and one blue.
	Pieces of 6-qr. blue Duffil.
	Ditto of 7-8ths Ditto.
	Ditto napped.
	Piece of ſtamped Serge.
	Piece of red Halfthicks.

1	Piece of brown Halfthicks.
2	Ditto of white Ditto.
1	Piece of blue Broadcloth.
5	Laced Coats.
8	Plain Ditto.
50	Pair of Shoes.
3	Dozen and one Pair of Womens Worſted Stockings.
1	Ditto of Yarn Ditto.
4	Pieces and 2 Bandanoe Handkerchiefs.
1	Ditto Lungee Romals.
1	Ditto of Cotton Romals.
4	Ditto of Nonſopretties.
8	lb. Coloured Thread.
3	Dozen and ten Worſted Caps.
2	Ditto of Knives.
1	Ditto of Tobacco-boxes.
1	Ditto of coarſe Linen Handkerchiefs.
4	Pieces of figured Gartering.
4	Ditto of blue and white flowered Handkerchiefs.
3	Dozen and ten plain Hats.
2	Dozen of Taylors Shears.
6	Gun-Locks.
1	Bunch of black Beads.
3	Groce and an Half of Sleeve Link Buttons.
4	Dozen of Ivory Combs.
1	Groce of Womens Thimbles.
100	Blankets.
160	Matchcoats.
246	Shirts, plain.
187	Ditto, ruffled.

Brother Teedyuſcung,

By this Belt you put me in Mind, that we formerly referred our Diſpute about Lands to our Father King GEORGE, and you deſired to know if he has decided it.

Brother,

You ſhould conſider the Circumſtances of the Affairs of your Father King GEORGE; His Majeſty lives at a very great Diſtance from us, is now engaged in a War with the *French*, and the Buſineſs of War takes up a great deal of Time and Attention; beſides, in Time of War, we have but few Opportunities of hearing from him.

As yet I have had no Anſwer relative to your Affairs. You may depend upon it, as ſoon as I receive one, it ſhall be communicated to you. And I can aſſure you, the Proprietaries have preſſed Diſpatch, and will do every Thing they can to bring it to a ſpeedy Determination.

A Belt.

Then Governor *Bernard*, requeſting the Attention of the *Indians*, addreſſed them as follows.

Brethren of the United Nations,

By this String you ſpoke on Behalf of our Brethren the *Miniſinks*, and ſaid that they were wronged in their Lands; that the *Engliſh* ſettled ſo faſt, that they were continually puſhing them back; and when they aſked for their Lands, they were told that they had ſold their Lands, and had got drunk, and forgot it. If they had ſwallowed their Lands, they muſt be content, but they did not believe that they had ſwallowed all, but that ſome was left. They deſired that I would enquire after their Lands that were left, and do them Juſtice.

Brethren,

I am glad I have an Opportunity, in the Preſence of ſo many Nations, to expreſs the Deſire I have of doing Juſtice to every one. The Throne of the Great King is founded on Juſtice, and I ſhould not be a faithful Servant to him, if I neglected to give Redreſs to all Perſons that have received Injuries from the People over whom the Great King has placed me.

I have

1758. I have therefore had a Conference with the *Miniſinks*, in the Preſence of ſome of their Uncles, and have come to a full Agreement with them; the Proceedings of which are now ready to be read to you.

Brethren,

I have another Proof to give you of the Uprightneſs and Juſtice of our Province. We have come to an Agreement with the *Delaware Indians*, and other *Indians*, for the uncertain Claims they had on the Southern Parts of our Province; I hereby produce the Deeds that have been executed on this Occaſion, that the Subject of them may be explained to you, and be had in perpetual Remembrance by all the Nations preſent; and I deſire that you may all remember, that, by theſe two Agreements, the Province of *New-Jerſey* is entirely freed and diſcharged from all *Indian* Claims. In Confirmation of which I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

Brother Teedyuſcung,

By this String you tell me, that, after the killing the nine *Indians* near *Eſopus*, you carried three Belts to *George Freeland*, who undertook to give them to the Governor, and you aſk what is become of thoſe Belts.

Brother,

I can only ſay, that I never heard of thoſe Belts before; nor do I know what Governor *George Freeland* undertook to carry thoſe Belts to. The proper Governor was the Governor of *New-York*; for in his Province was this Miſchief committed. And probably the Governor of *New-York* had theſe Belts; for I have heard that he iſſued a Proclamation for apprehending the Perpetrators of this Fact. This Fact has been blamed by all good and wiſe Men; and I am glad it was not done by the People of my Province. I will acquaint the Governor of *New-York* with what you have ſaid upon this Occaſion, and I will enquire after thoſe Belts, and give you an Anſwer.

A String.

Governor *Denny*, being obliged to return to *Philadelphia*, on urgent Buſineſs, Leave of the *Indians*.

Brethren,

It gives me great Pleaſure that the Buſineſs of this Treaty has been carried on w much Satisfaction.

I am ſorry I am now to inform you, that I am obliged to leave you, having received l Night an Expreſs from General *Forbes*, who is now near the *Ohio*. My Buſineſs calls me to Town, I ſhall therefore leave Mr. *Logan* and Mr. *Peters* to tranſact the Remainder of the Buſineſs, and doubt not but they will act to your Satisfaction.

I aſſure you of my Affection for you, and wiſh you all Manner of Happineſs.

Teedyuſcung aroſe, and deſired to be heard on Behalf of the *Wapings*, or *Wapinger Indians*, called the *River Indians*, living near *Eſopus*, and produced a ſhort broad Belt of white Wampum, having in the Center two Hearts, of a reddiſh Colour, and in Figures 1745, wrote after the following Manner, 17♥♥45. The Belt had a round Circle Pendant, repreſenting the Sun; he then produced two Certificates, one from Governor *Clinton*, and the other from Governor *Hardy*, both which were much in Favour of the *Wapinger* Tribe of *Indians*. He ſaid the Belt was given them by the Government of *New-York*, and repreſented their Union, which was to laſt as long as the Sun ſhould continue in the Firmament.

Teedyuſcung addreſſed Governor *Bernard*, deſiring, by a String of Wampum, that he would extend his Protection to the Tribe of the *Wapings*; and as their Chief was old and infirm, he requeſted the Favour of a Horſe to carry him home, which was readily granted.

Takeaghſado, or *Tagaſhata*, made the ſame Requeſt to Governor *Denny*, which was likewiſe granted.

The *Six Nation* Chiefs conſulted together, and, in a little Time, *Nichas*, in their Behalf, returned an Anſwer to the Speeches of the Governors, laying the Belts and Strings upon the Table in the Order they were delivered, and repeating diſtinctly what was ſaid on each of them. At the End of every Article he returned Thanks, and expreſſed the higheſt Satisfaction, particularly on the ratifying the Peace, and the large Belt given thereupon, which he ſaid ſhould be ſent to all the diſtant Nations of *Indians*, to whom it would be very agreeable; he likewiſe promiſed, that every Thing tranſacted in theſe Conferences, which, he again ſaid, had afforded him great Pleaſure, ſhould be laid before the great Council at *Onondago*; whoſe Anſwer ſhould be carefully tranſmitted. He thanked Governor *Bernard* for making up all the Differences between the Government and the *Minisink Indians*, ſo much to their Satisfaction. He made an Apology for the Want of Wampum, and the Exchange of other Belts, to give in Confirmation of their Performance of the ſeveral Things mentioned in the Governor's Speeches, agreeable to *Indian* Cuſtoms. Then wiſhed Governor *Denny* a good Journey. 1758.

October 24, 1758.

Mr. *Peters*, and Mr. *Weiſer*, the Proprietary Agents, held a private Conference with the Chiefs of the *United Nations*, at the Houſe of *Adam Jobe*, in *Eaſton*; at which were preſent,

WILLIAM LOGAN, *Eſq*; *of the Council.*
GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſq*; *Deputy Agent to Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON,
CHARLES SWAINE, *Eſq*; *Prothonotary*, *of* Northampton *County*,
Mr. HENRY MONTOUR, *Interpreter*, *and*
Mr. JOHN WATSON, *Surveyor*, *in the County of* Bucks.

And there were likewiſe preſent the following Indians.

Kuriahtaaty, Chief of the *Mohawks*,
Seguchſonyont, Chief of the *Oneidoes*,
Aſſaradungua, Chief of the *Onondagoes*,
Tagaſhata, Chief of the *Senecas*,
io, Chief of the *Cayugas*,
Nichaquantaquoah, Chief of the *Tuſcaroras*,
Conniach, Chief of the *Conoys*,
Robert White, Chief of the *Nanticokes*, and
Several other *Indians*.

. *Peters*, and Mr. *Weiſer*, in Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Proprietaries of *Pennſylvania* to them, under the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, having previ- ſettled with the *Indian* Chiefs the Limits of the Lands to be releaſed by the ſaid Pro- aries, and of the Lands to be confirmed by the *United Nations*, the Proprietary Releaſe, the *Indians* Deed of Confirmation were read and interpreted, and the *Indians* expreſſing Satisfaction at every Part thereof, and particularly with the Limits, as deſcribed in the ght annexed to their Confirmation Deed, they were both executed in the Preſence of *illiam Logan*, *George Croghan*, *Henry Montour*, *Charles Swaine*, and *John Watſon*, who ubſcribed their Names, as Witneſſes thereto. A Belt was given to the *Indians* at the Delivery of the Releaſe; and it was agreed, that both Deeds ſhould be produced at the next publick Conference, in order to be acknowledged.

On the 25th of *October* the *Indians* were employed all Day in dividing the Preſents among their ſeveral Tribes.

At a CONFERENCE *held at* Eaſton, *with the* Indians, October 26, 1758.

PRESENT,

His Excellency Governor BERNARD,

WILLIAM LOGAN,
RICHARD PETERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
CHARLES READ,
JOHN STEPHENS, } *Eſquires.*

GEORGE CROGHAN,
CONRAD WEISER,
CHARLES SWAINE, } *Eſquires.*
Major ORNDT,
The Sheriff and his Officers,

Mr. JOHN WATSON,
The Chiefs of the United Nations, *and of the other Nations of* Indians, Moſes Tittamy, *and* James Davis, *and ſeveral other* Delawares.

THE Secretary having obſerved to the *Six Nation* Chiefs, that the Governors were charged, by *Tokaaio*, with having omitted ſome Things in their Anſwers, and deſired to know what they were; *Thomas King* ſaid they were afterwards ſupplied, and recommended ſome Things to be more particularly mentioned than they had been; and agreeably to this Advice the following Speech was ſpoke by the Members of the *Pennſylvania* Council.

Brethren,

As we have now ſettled all Differences, and confirmed the antient Leagues of Amity, and brightened the Chain of Friendſhip; we now clean the Blood off your Council Seats, and

1758. put them in Order, that when you hold Councils at Home, you may ſit as you formerly uſed to do in your Seats, with the ſame Peace and Tranquility.

A String, conſiſting of One Thouſand Grains of Wampum.

Brethren,

With this String of Wampum we condole with you for the Loſs of your wiſe Men, and for the Warriors that have been killed theſe troubleſome Times, and likewiſe for your Women and Children; and we cover their Graves decently, agreeable to the Cuſtom of your Forefathers.

A String of One Thouſand Grains of Wampum.

Brethren,

We diſperſe the dark Clouds that have hung over our Heads during theſe Troubles, that we may ſee the Sun clear, and look on each other with the Chearfulneſs our Forefathers did.

A String of One Thouſand Grains of Wampum.

Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Weiſer* produced the Confirmation Deed, executed by the Chiefs of the *United Nations*, as before ſet forth, which the *Indian* Chiefs acknowledged to have been their voluntary Act and Deed, and that they clearly underſtood the Contents thereof, together with the Limits deſcribed in the Draught annexed to it; and the ſame being handed from *Indian* to *Indian*, it was re-delivered to the Proprietaries Agents.

After which the *Indian* Chiefs produced the Proprietary Deed of Releaſe, executed by Mr. *Peters*, and Mr. *Weiſer*, the Proprietary Agents, who acknowledged it to be their Act and Deed, in Behalf of their Conſtituents, and re-delivered it to the *Indians*, together with the Belt.

His Excellency Governor *Bernard* produced the following Deeds; one executed by five *Indian* Attorneys, appointed by a Council of the *Delaware* Nation, for all the Lands lying in *New-Jerſey*, South of a Line from *Pacqualin* Mountain, at *Delaware* River, to the Falls of *Laometung*, on the North Branch of *Rariton* River, and down that River to *Sandy-Hook*; dated the 12th of *September* laſt, with Endorſements thereon, made by *Teedyuſcun* *wallecken*, and *Tepaſcouon*, ſignifying their Agreement thereto, and Acknowledgm their having received Satisfaction thereon, witneſſed by three Chiefs of the *United N* who, in Behalf of the *United Nations*, approved the Sale; and alſo by ſeveral *Engliſh* neſſes.

Another Deed, dated the 23d of *October* Inſtant, at *Eaſton*, from the Chiefs of the *M* *ſeys*, and *Wapings*, or *Pumptons*, Sixteen in Number, and included all the remaining Lan in *New-Jerſey*, beginning at *Cuſhetung*, and down the Diviſion Line between *New-Jerſey* and *New-York*, to the Mouth of *Tappon-Creek*, at the *North* or *Hudſon*'s *River*, and down the ſame to *Sandy-Hook*; then to the Mouth of *Rariton*; then up that River to *Laometung Falls*; then on a ſtrait Line to *Pacqualin*, where it joins on *Delaware* River; and up *Delaware* to *Cuſhetung*; endorſed by *Nimham*, a Chief of the *Pumptons*, or *Wapings*, who was ſick at the Execution thereof, and approved by the *United Nations*, which was teſtified by three of their Chiefs, ſigning as Witneſſes. And Governor *Bernard* deſired all preſent might take Notice of the ſame, the *Indian* Title to all the Lands in the Province of *New-Jerſey* being conveyed thereby; which being interpreted in the *Six Nation* and *Delaware* Languages, his Excellency addreſſed the *Indians*, as follows.

Brethren,

I am very glad this good Work has been ſo happily finiſhed. I came among you, wholly unacquainted with your Forms, and therefore if I have omitted any Ceremonial, you will readily excuſe me. But in whatever I have been deficient, I am ſure I have not wanted a good Heart towards you.

The Circumſtances of our Province have hitherto rendered us unable to give you any great Proofs of our Regard for you; but I ſhall endeavour to perſuade my People to do you good Service for the future, by opening a Communication with you, which, if rightly managed, will be much to the Advantage of both People. And, for my own Part, I ſhall be always ready to do you Juſtice, and deſire that whenever you have Cauſe of Complaint againſt my People, you will take Care to ſignify it to me. *A String.*

The *Five Nation* Chiefs having laid all the Belts and Strings on the Table, that were delivered at this and the laſt Conference, the *Cayuga* Chief, *Tokaaio*, deſired the Governors, and all preſent, would hearken to what *Thomas King* was going to ſay on Behalf of the *United Nations* (now Eight in Number) on which *Thomas King* aroſe, and taking up the firſt Belt, which was given by *Teedyuſcung*, when he requeſted a Deed for the *Wyomink* Lands, he addreſſed the *Delawares*, *Teedyuſcung* not being preſent, as follows.

Couſins,

1758.

Couſins,

By this Belt *Teedyuſcung* deſired us to make you the Owners of the Lands at *Wyomink*, *Shamokin*, and other Places on the *Saſquehannah* River; in Anſwer to which, we who are preſent ſay, that we have no Power to convey Lands to any one; but we will take your Requeſt to the great Council Fire, for their Sentiments, as we never convey or ſell any Lands, before it be agreed in the great Council of the *United Nations*. In the mean Time you may make uſe of thoſe Lands, in Conjunction with our People, and all the reſt of our Relations, the *Indians* of the different Nations in our Alliance, which being interpreted in *Delaware*, the String of Wampum was given to *Moſes Tittamy*, and *James Davis*, to be delivered to *Teedyuſcung*, as he was not preſent.

Then taking up each Belt and String, in the Order it was delivered in this and the laſt Conference, he proceeded to repeat diſtinctly what had been ſaid under each Article, returning Thanks for all thoſe good Speeches, which he ſaid were extremely agreeable: He made particular Mention of the large Peace Belt, ſaying, the Nations were vaſtly pleaſed, that all the antient Treaties made here, at *Albany*, and elſewhere, were renewed, as well as that the old Council Fire at *Philadelphia* was kindled again, and a good Road made to it, that might be travelled without any Danger; theſe in particular, as well as every other Matter tranſacted at theſe Conferences, we will make known to our own Nations, and to every other in Friendſhip and Alliance with us; and we are ſure they will be very well received.

Then, addreſſing Governor *Bernard*, they thanked him for his Farewel Speech, ſaying, it was a very kind one, and that they were very glad at his having been preſent and given his Aſſiſtance at this Treaty, which had given them an Opportunity of gaining an Acquaint- [illegible] th him, which they would ever remember with Pleaſure. After a Pauſe, he deſired [illegible] uſed in mentioning ſomething that had been omitted by the Governors and their [illegible] You have forgot to bring with you Ammunition, of which we always uſed to re- [illegible] ficient Quantity, not only to ſerve us in our Journey, but ſupport us in our hunting [illegible] at we might be enabled to make Proviſion for our Families. You have given us [illegible] ks without Guns, which are of no Manner of Uſe to us; and therefore this muſt [illegible] ve been forgot, as it is impoſſible for *Indians* to ſubſiſt without Guns, Powder and [illegible] of which we have received none.

Brethren,

[illegible] many of us are old and infirm, we deſire our Brethren will be ſo good as to furniſh us [illegible] Number of Waggons to carry ſuch of us as are not able to walk with the Goods you [illegible] en pleaſed to give us, as far as *Wyomink*, where we have left our Canoes, and then we [illegible] charge the Waggons. We further deſire a Supply of Proviſions may be put into the [illegible] ons, enough to ſerve us till we get to our reſpective Habitations.

He then took up the Proprietary Releaſe, and returned Thanks for it. He ſaid that, [illegible] the *United Nations* firſt made the Requeſt to Sir *William Johnſon*, to be tranſmitted to [illegible] they had no Doubt but *Onas* would comply with it, having always found him ready to [illegible] Requeſts; with him we have never had any Difference, he has always ſettled [illegible] ut giving us any Trouble, and to our Satisfaction. We heartily thank *Onas*. [illegible] ms us in the good Opinion we have always had of him.

[illegible] dreſſing himſelf to the *Delawares*, with a String of Wampum, he ſpoke as [illegible]

[illegible] to put *Teedyuſcung* in Mind of his Promiſes, to return the Priſoners. Remem- [illegible] Couſin, you have made this Promiſe in our Preſence; you did it indeed before, and you ought to have performed it; it is a Shame for one who calls himſelf a great Man to tell Lies; let us, as Counſellors, perform our Engagements and Promiſes; Couſin, you muſt not now fail to perform your Word; we are all one People, and we muſt all of us be punctual in the Performance of our Engagements. This was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language, and the String was given to *Moſes Tittamy* for *Teedyuſcung*. He then ſaid the *United Nations* had finiſhed what they had to ſay.

Looking round the Room, he eſpied Mr. *Vernon*, the Perſon who had the Care of furniſhing the *Indians* with Proviſions, and he deſired, that, now Council Buſineſs was over, he might be ordered to take the Lock off the Rum, and let it run freely; that, as they were going away, their Hearts might me made glad, and we could very well ſpare it, as it was of no Uſe to us.

Some Wine and Punch was then ordered in, and the Conferences were concluded with great Joy and mutual Satisfaction.

The E N D.

Parker Wdg

R

THE MINUTES OF A TREATY

HELD AT
EASTON, in *Pennſylvania*,
In October, 1758.

BY
The Lieutenant Governor of PENNSYLVANIA,
AND
The Governor of NEW-JERSEY;

WITH
The Chief Sachems and Warriors of the

MOHAWKS,
ONEYDOS,
ONONDAGAS,
CAYUGAS,
SENECAS,
TUSCARORAS,
TUTELOES,
NANTICOKES and CONOYS,
CHUGNUTS,
DELAWARES,
UNAMIES,
MOHICKONS,
MINISINKS, and,
WAPINGS.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Woodbridge, in *New-Jerſey*:
Printed and Sold by *James Parker*, Printer to the Government of
New-Jerſey, 1758.

At a Meeting held at *EASTON*, on the Seventh Day of *OCTOBER*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

LAWRENCE GROWDON,
RICHARD PETERS,
LYNFORD LARDNER, } Eſquires.
BENJAMIN CHEW,
JOHN MIFFLIN,

THE Governor and Council coming to Town this Afternoon; *Teedyuſcung*, accompanied with *Moſes Tetamy*, *Daniel Teepiſcawen* and *Iſaac Stille*, waited on his Honour, and made the uſual Salutations,

BROTHER,

'I AM very glad to ſee you here again; you may remember that we have already 'made Peace, and you deſired me to Holloo loud, and give Notice of it to all 'the Indians round about.

'I have ſpoke loud, and raiſed my Voice, and all the Indians have heard me, as 'far as the *Twightwees*, and have regarded it, and are now come to this Place.

'I bid you welcome, and join with me in caſting up our Eyes to Heaven, and 'praying the Bleſſing of the Supream Being on our Endeavours.

'According to our uſual Cuſtom, I with this String wipe the Duſt and Sweat off 'your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs; and deſire 'you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the Indians that are come here, and 'anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other.

A String.

The Governor returned him Thanks for the Viſit, and his good Advice, which he promiſed to comply with; and appointed a Meeting in the Morning for that Purpoſe.

At a Conference held at the Town of *EASTON*, on the Eighth Day of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

LAWRENCE GROWDON, LYNFORD LARDNER,
WILLIAM LOGAN, BENJAMIN CHEW,
RICHARD PETERS, JOHN MIFFLIN, } Eſquires, Members of the Governor's Council.

ISAAC NORRIS, JOHN HUGHES,
JOSEPH FOX, DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, AMOS STRICKLAND, } Eſquires, Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

CHARLES READ,
JACOB SPICER, } Eſquires, { Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs, in the Province of *New-Jerſey*.

A Number of Magiſtrates and Freeholders of this and the neighbouring Province, and of the Citizens of the City of *Philadelphia*, chiefly of the People called *Quakers*.

GEORGE CROGHAN, Eſquire, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, under Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON.

INDIANS of ſeveral Nations, *viz.*

MOHAWKS:	*Nichas*, or *Karaghtadie*, with one Woman and two Boys. In all	4
SENECAS:	*Tagaſhata*, alias *Takeaghſado*, alias *Sigachſadon*, Chief Man, with 7 other Chiefs, 37 other Men, 28 Women and Children. In all	83
ONONDAGAS:	*Aſſaradonguas*, with 9 Men, 9 Women and Children. In all	19
ONEIDOS:	*Segughſonyout*, alias *Thomas King*, *Anagaraghiry*, *Aſſany quou*, with 3 Warrior Captains, 6 Warriors, and 33 Women and Children.	45
CAYUGAS:	*Toka aio*, with 8 Men, 11 Women and Children.	20
TUSCARORAS:	*Nichaquantaquoah*, alias *Jonathan*, with 5 Men, 12 Women, and 2 Children,	20
NANTICOKES:	*Robert White*, alias *Wolahocumy*, *Paſhdomokas*, alias *Charles*, with 16 Men, 20 Women, and 18 Children.	56
CONOYS:	*Kanakt*, alias *Laſt Night*, with 9 Men, 10 Women, and 1 Child.	21
TUTELOS:	*Cakanonekoanos*, alias *Big Arm*, *Aſſwegarat*, with 6 Men, and 3 Women.	11
CHOGKNOTS:	Ten Men, 20 Women and Children.	30
CHIHOHOCKIES: alias *Delawares*, and UNAMIES:	*Teedyuſcung*, with divers Men, Women and Children.	60
MUNSIES or MINISINKS:	*Egotchowen*, with ſundry Men, Women and Children.	35
MAWHICKONS:	*Abraham*, or *Mammatuckan*, with ſeveral Men, Women, and Children.	56
WAWPINGS, or POMPTONS:	*Nimham*, *Aquaywochtu*, with ſundry Men, Women, and Children.	47
	In all	507

CONRAD WEISER, Eſq; Provincial Interpreter.

Captain HENRY MONTOUR, Interpreter in the *Six Nation* and *Delaware* Languages.

Stephen Calvin,
Iſaac Stille,
Moſes Tetamy, } Delaware Indians, Interpreters in the *Delaware* Language.

The Governor opened the Conferences with the following Ceremonies, addreſſing himſelf to all the Indians preſent, of every Nation.

Brethren,

‘IT gives me great Pleaſure to ſee ſo many of you, and of ſo many different Nations, at this Council Fire. I bid you heartily Welcome.

‘*Brethren,*

‘With this String, I wipe the Sweat and Duſt out of your Eyes, that you may ſee your Brethren's Faces, and look chearful. With this String, I take all Bitterneſs out of your Breaſt, as well as every Thing diſagreeable that may have gathered there, in Order that you may ſpeak perfectly free and open to us. With this String, I gather the Blood, and take it away from the Council Seats, that your Cloaths may not be ſtained, nor your Minds any ways diſturbed. *Three Strings.*

Mr. *Weiſer* interpreted the Subſtance of this Speech, and ſaying, his Memory did not ſerve him to remember the ſeveral Ceremonies in Uſe on this Occaſion, he deſired *Nichas*, a *Mohawk* Chief, to do it for him; which he did; and all was afterwards interpreted by Captain *Henry Montour*, in the *Delaware* Language, to *Teedyuſcung* and the *Delawares*.

After a ſhort Pauſe, *Tagaſhata*, the *Seneca* Chief, roſe up, and repeating, as uſual, each Paragraph diſtinctly, as ſpoke by the Governor, he returned Thanks, and went through the ſame Ceremonies to the Governor, Council and People of the Province; adding on the laſt String, ‘That their Great-Grand-Fathers had told them, that they had made a Road for them to travel to their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and that whenever it ſhould be ſtopped, they would become a poor People. They were very glad to find the Road open to their Brethren, and ſhould take Care to preſerve it ſo on their Side. *Three Strings.*

After Mr. *Weiſer* had delivered this in *Engliſh*, and it was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language, by *Moſes Tetamy*; *Tagaſhata* proceeded:

‘*Brother* ONAS,

‘By this Belt you ſent an Invitation to us to come to *Pennſylvania*, which reached our Towns about the Time that the Leaves put out laſt Spring; but we were then ſo much alarmed by the *French*, who were near us, that we could not then leave our Country. Some little Time ago we received another Belt from Sir *William Johnſon*, which he informed us was ſent to him by you, to be forwarded to us, to enquire into the Reaſons why we did not come to you, according to your firſt Invitation; and Sir *William Johnſon* deſired us to come here, to meet you in Council; upon which we immediately aroſe, and came as ſoon as we could, to your Council Fire, and now we are here, as you ſee. *Two Belts.*

Brother,

‘Here is another Belt by which we were invited lately to come to a Council Fire that was kindled in an Iſland near the Sea. This ſurprized us, as we never heard of a Council Fire in an Iſland. We know of no Council Fires, but the Old Council Fire at *Philadelphia*, and the Great Council Fire in *Albany*.

Here he laid the Belt on the Table.

Then taking four other Strings of Wampum, he ſaid, ‘Theſe were ſent by *Nichas*, the *Mohawk* Chief, with a Meſſage that he was arrived in this Province, and deſired we would comply with the Invitation and come down.’ Here he laid the four Strings on the Table. *Nichas* having acknowledged the Meſſage, and taken up the Strings, *Tagaſhata* concluded, ſaying, ‘Theſe are your Belts, by which we were invited to come to this Council Fire; and as we are now come, we return them, and deſire to ſee the Belts that were ſent by us, particularly one, on which were ſeveral Images of Men holding each other by the Hand.

The Governor replied, that he would enquire for the Belts ſent by them, and they ſhould be returned.

The Subſtance of theſe laſt Speeches of *Tagaſhata* was interpreted to *Teedyuſcung* and the *Delawares*.

October 9*th*, 1758.

This Morning his Excellency Governor BERNARD arrived at *Eaſton*, and deſired a Meeting of the Indians, that he might make them the uſual Complements; but was made acquainted by Mr. *Weiſer*, that they were then in Council, deliberating on Matters neceſſary to be adjuſted before the Meeting.

October the 10*th*.

This Day the Indian Chiefs were again in Council, and continued together the greateſt Part of the Day.

October the 11*th*.

This Morning the Indian Chiefs communicated to the Governors, by Mr. *Wieſer*, the Buſineſs they had been conſulting upon, and ſaid they had concluded to ſpeak to them this Forenoon.

The Governors waited till one o'Clock, expecting the Indians to meet them, being told that they were gathering together for that Purpoſe; but they not coming, after ſeveral Meſſages ſent to haſten them, it was agreed to meet them punctually at four o'Clock.

At a Conference held at *EASTON*, with the Indians, on the 11th of *October*, 1758. *P. M.*

PRESENT,

Governor *DENNY*,
with his Council, and
the ſeveral *Pennſylvania*
Gentlemen,
As before.

The Indians, *&c.*
As before.

His Excellency *FRANCIS BERNARD*, Eſq;
Captain General and Governor in Chief of his
Majeſty's Province of *New-Jerſey*.

The Hon^{ble}. ANDREW JOHNSTON, CHARLES READ, JOHN STEVENS, JACOB SPICER, WILLIAM FORSTER, Eſquires, Commiſſioners of *New-Jerſey*, for Indian Affairs.

Tagaſhata, the *Seneca* Chief, intending to ſpeak firſt, on Behalf of the Indians, had laid ſome Belts and Strings in Order on the Table.

As ſoon as the Company ſat down, *Teedyuſcung* holding out a String, ſaid, he had ſomething to deliver, and deſired he might be heard firſt of all. Mr. *Croghan* requeſted to know, if what he was going to ſay was the Reſult of the *Delaware* Council, and if it was their Deſire it ſhould be ſpoke firſt; but no Anſwer was given him as to this.

Governor BERNARD ſignifying his Deſire to bid the Indians welcome, and juſt mention to them the Buſineſs he came upon, it was agreed he ſhould ſpeak firſt; which he did as follows.

Brethren,

'I AM glad to ſee ſo many of you met together, to cultivate Peace with your 'Brethren and old Friends the *Engliſh*. I heartily bid you welcome, and wiſh 'that the good Work for which you are now aſſembled, may proſper in your Hands, 'and have that Succeſs, which your wiſe Men, and all that wiſh you well, muſt deſire 'as a Thing much to your Advantage.

' The Situation of the Province over which I preſide, and the Diſpoſition of it's
' People, have hitherto afforded very little Occaſion for Treaties with the neighbouring
' Indians; but having ſome Months ago ſent a Meſſage to the *Miniſinks*, I received a
' Meſſage from our Brethren the *Senecas* and *Cayugas*, wherein they take upon them to
' anſwer my Meſſage to the *Miniſinks*, and deſire that I would meet them at the
' Council Fire burning at this Place.

' It is not uſual for the King's Governors to go out of their Provinces to attend
' Treaties; but I am glad to have an Opportunity of ſhewing my good Diſpoſition to
' eſtabliſh Peace and Friendſhip with my Neighbours, and therefore I have waved all
' Forms, and am come here according to the Invitation I received at *Burlington*.

' To you therefore, our Brethren the *Senecas* and *Cayugas*, and your Nephews the
' *Miniſinks*, I now ſpeak, and deſire that you would take into your moſt ſerious Conſidera-
' tion, my Meſſage to the *Miniſinks*, your Meſſage to me, and my Anſwer thereto, and
' let me know what we are to expect from you.

' What is paſt we are willing to forget; but I muſt remind you, that if you are diſ-
' poſed to be our Friends for the future, you ſhou'd give us that Proof of your Sincerity
' which I have deſired in my Anſwer to your Meſſage, and return us the Captives that
' have been taken out of our Province, and are now within your Power: This ſhould be
' one of the firſt Steps, and will be the beſt that can be taken towards reſtoring and con-
' firming that Brotherly Love and Friendſhip between us; which, I am convinced, will
' be for the mutual Benefit of all Parties.'

This was interpreted in the Six Nations Language, by Mr. *Weiſer*, and in the *Delaware*, by Mr. *Stephen Calvin*, the *Indian* Schoolmaſter in *Weſt Jerſey*.

Then *Teedyuſcung* ſpoke,

' *Brethren*,

' I deſire all of you who are preſent will give Ear to me. As you, my Brethren, deſired
' me to call all the Nations who live back; I have done ſo. Now if you have any Thing
' to ſay to them, or they to you, you muſt ſit and talk together.

' *Brethren*,

' I ſit by, only to hear and ſee what you ſay to one another; for I have ſaid what I
' have to ſay to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, who ſits here; he knows what has paſſed
' between us. I have made known to him the Reaſon why I ſtruck him. Now, I and the
' Governor have made up theſe Differences between him and me; and I think we have
' done it as far as we can, for our future Peace.' *A String*.

The above Speech was interpreted in the Six Nation Language.

Tagaſhata then roſe up, and ſpoke,

Brethren, the Governors, and your Councils,

IT has pleaſed the Moſt High, that we meet together here with chearful Countenances, and a good Deal of Satisfaction: And as publick Buſineſs requires great Conſideration, and the Day is almoſt ſpent, I chooſe to ſpeak early To-morrow Morning.'

The Governors anſwer'd, That they ſhould be glad to give all the Diſpatch poſſible to this good Work they were engaged in, and deſired the Chiefs would fix the Time of Meeting; but they declined it, ſaying, ' They were unacquainted with Hours, but
' would give Notice when they were ready.'

At a Conference held at *EASTON*, on the 12th of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Governors; the Gentlemen of their Councils, and others, as before.

Tagaſhata, the *Seneca* Chief, taking the Strings and Belt of Wampum, which Governor BERNARD gave Yeſterday, repeated according to the Indian Cuſtom, the Particulars of his Speech, and then added, *Brethren*,

'We approve of every Article mentioned to us Yeſterday, by the Governor of *Jerſey*; all that he ſaid is very good: We look upon his Meſſage to us, as a Commiſſion and Requeſt from him, that we ſhould bring Matters to a good Concluſion with our Couſins the *Miniſinks*. They themſelves ſent for us to do the ſame Thing, on their Behalf; and at their Requeſt we came here, have taken it in Hand, and will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to bring about the good Work which Governor BERNARD deſires, and do not doubt but it will be done to his entire Satisfaction.

'*Brethren*,

'I now ſpeak at the Requeſt of *Teedyuſcung*, and our Nephews the *Delawares*, living at *Wyomink* and on the Waters of the River *Saſquehannah*.

'*Brethren*,

'We now remove the Hatchet out of your Heads, that was ſtruck into it by our Couſins the *Delawares*: It was a *French* Hatchet that they unfortunately made uſe of, by the Inſtigation of the *French*: We take it out of your Heads, and bury it under Ground, where it ſhall always reſt and never be taken up again. Our Couſins the *Delawares*, have aſſured us they will never think of War againſt their Brethren the *Engliſh* any more, but employ their Thoughts about Peace, and cultivating Friendſhip with them, and never ſuffer Enmity againſt them to enter into their Minds again. The *Delawares* deſired us to ſay this for them by this Belt. *A Belt.*'

Brethren,

'Our Nephews the *Miniſink* Indians, and three other different Tribes of that Nation, have, at laſt, liſtened to us, and taken our Advice, and laid down the Hatchet they had taken up againſt their Brethren the *Engliſh*. They told us they had received it from the *French*, but had already laid it down, and would return it to them again.

'They aſſured us, they would never uſe it any more againſt you, but would follow our Advice; and entreated us to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to reconcile them to you their Brethren, declaring they were very ſorry for what they had done, and deſired it might be forgotten, and they would forever cultivate a good Friendſhip with you. Theſe Declarations were made by the principal Warriors of four Tribes of the *Miniſink* Indians, at giving us this Belt.'

A Belt.

Then taking eight Strings of black Wampum, he proceeded;

'*Brethren*,

'We let you know, that we have not only brought about this Union with our Nephews on the Waters of the River *Saſquehannah*, but alſo have ſent Meſſages to our Nephews the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, and to thoſe likewiſe of our own Nations who are on the *Ohio*, under the Influence of the *French*. We have told all thoſe, that they muſt lay down the *French* Hatchet, and be reconciled to their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and never more employ it againſt them. And we hope they will take our Advice. We the *Mohawks*, *Senecas*, and *Onondagas*, deliver this String of Wampum to remove the Hatchet out of your Heads, that has been ſtruck into them by the *Ohio* Indians; in order to lay a Foundation for Peace.

Eight Strings of black Wampum.

Tagaſhata ſat down, and then the *Cayuga* Chief, *Toka aio*, aroſe, and ſaid,

Brethren,

'I Speak in Behalf of the younger Nations, Part of, and confederated with the Six Nations, *viz.* the *Cayugas*, *Oneidas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Tutaloes*, *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*.

'A Road has been made from our Country to this Council Fire, that we might treat about Friendſhip; and as we came down the Road, we ſaw, that by ſome Misfortune or other, Blood has lately been ſpilt on it. By theſe Strings we make the Road wider and clearer; we take the Blood away out of it, and likewiſe out of the Council Chamber, which may have been ſtained; we waſh it all away, and deſire it may not be ſeen any more; and we take the Hatchet out of your Heads. *Gave three Strings.*

‘*Brethren, the Governors, and all the* Engliſh,

‘I now confine myſelf to the *Cayugas*, my own Nation.

‘I will hide Nothing from you, becauſe we have promiſed to ſpeak to each other from the Bottom of our Hearts.

‘The *French*, like a Thief in the Night, have ſtolen away ſome of our young Men, and miſled them; and they've been concerned in doing Miſchief againſt our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

‘We did not know it when it happened, but we diſcover'd it ſince. The Chiefs of our Nation held their young Men faſt, and would not ſuffer them to go out of their Sight; but the *French* came and ſtole them away from us, and corrupted them to do Miſchief: We are ſorry for it; we aſk Pardon for them, and hope you will forgive them: We promiſe they ſhall do ſo no more: And now, by this Belt, we take out of your Heads the Hatchet with which they ſtruck you.’ *A Belt of Ten Rows.*

He added, he had found out, ‘That ſome of their young Men had been concerned in ſtriking the *Engliſh* four Times.’

At a Conference with the *Indians*, held at *EASTON*, on the Thirteenth of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

Governor *DENNY*, Governor *BERNARD*.

The ſame Gentlemen, Indians, Interpreters, &c. *As before.*

As ſoon as the *Indians* had taken their Seats, Governor DENNY made the following Speech;

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the United Nations, and others, your Brethren and Nephews, now met here,

‘AGREEABLE to your Requeſt at our firſt Meeting, I now return you the Belt which the young *Seneca Indian* brought me, with your Anſwer to the Invitation I gave you, to come down to this Council Fire.

Here his Honour returned the Belt.

‘*Brethren,*

‘I invited you to come down to the Council Fire kindled at this Place by me and your Nephew *Teedyuſcung*, with a Deſign to lay before you Matters of the greateſt Conſequence to you and us: I am now about to communicate them to you, and to anſwer all that has been ſaid by you to me, ſince our meeting together: I therefore by this String open your Ears that you may hear clearly, and carefully attend to what I ſhall ſay to you. *A String.*

Brethren,

‘I muſt firſt put you in Mind, that perfect Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſted between you and your Brethren the *Engliſh* in this Province, from our firſt Settlement among you, and that whatever little Diſputes happened between your People and Ours, they were amicably ſettled and adjuſted by our wiſe Men at our Council Fires, according to an Agreement made by our firſt Proptietor, WILLIAM PENN, and your Fathers. Had this wiſe Agreement been carefully obſerved, as it always ought to have been, our late unhappy Differences had never aroſe. But what is paſt cannot be recalled, and ſhall be forgotten. Let us both reſolve never to be guilty of the like Error for the Future. *A String.*

Brethren,

‘You gave us Yeſterday theſe two Belts, in Behalf of your Nephews the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, and join'd with them in taking out of our Heads the Hatchets with which we had been ſtruck, acquainting us, that theſe Hatchets were given to your Nephews by the *French*, and that they would not uſe them any more againſt us, but were heartily diſpoſed to cultivate a firm Friendſhip with us for the Future.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ We accept your Belts: We thank you for the Pains you have taken in enquiring of your Nephews into the true Cauſe why they ſtruck us.

‘ Now, that the Hatchets are taken out of our Heads, and we are reconciled; we deſire, that your Nephews the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, will conceal nothing from you and us, that ever did, or now does, lie heavy on their Minds, that the Intent of this Meeting may be anſwered; which was with your Aſſiſtance, to put Matters that have at any Time diſturbed their Minds, on ſuch a juſt and reaſonable Footing, that the Peace between us may never be interrupted, but continue firm to the remoteſt Ages.

Two Belts.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ By theſe Eight Strings of black Wampum, you, the *Mohawks*, *Senecas* and *Onondagas*, told us, that you had not only brought about an Union with the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, on the Waters of the River *Saſquehannah*; but had alſo ſent Meſſages to the *Indians* now on the *Ohio*, as well thoſe of thoſe two Nations, as thoſe of the Six Nations under the *French* Influence, deſiring them to lay down the Hatchet, and enter again into Friendſhip with their Brethren the *Engliſh*; and on their Behalf, you have taken the Hatchets out of our Heads, ſo far as to lay a Foundation for a future Peace.

‘ *Brethren, the* Mohawks, Senecas *and* Onondagas,

‘ This was a very friendly Part, and we flatter ourſelves they will hearken to you, as there are now Deputies here from thoſe Indians on the *Ohio*, with Meſſages to us, which will be delivered in Publick.

‘ We accept your Strings, and approve your taking the Hatchet, on the Behalf of the *Ohio* Indians, out of our Heads, ſo far as to make it the Foundation of a future Peace.

Nine Strings.

‘ *Brethren, the* Cayugas, Oneidos, Tuſcaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes *or* Conoys,
‘ *the younger Nations who are Parts of, and united with the Six Nations*,

“ By theſe Strings you ſay, that as you came down the Road, which has been opened from your Country to this Council Fire, you ſaw Blood lately ſpilt upon it, and have waſhed it away, not only out of the Road, but out of the Council Chamber, leſt that ſhould have been ſtained.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ We join, by theſe Strings, with you, in removing the Blood, we bury it deep in the Earth.

Three Strings.

‘ *Brothers, the* Cayugas,

“ With this Belt you juſtly lament the Folly of your young Men, who have ſuffer’d themſelves to be ſtolen away from you by the *French*, and then at their Inſtigation, to ſtrike us. You take the Hatchets out of our Heads; you aſk Pardon for them, and deſire we will forgive the Miſchief they have done us, and both you and they promiſe never to hurt us more.”

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ We accept the Belt in their Behalf, and give you this Belt, in Token of our Friendſhip and Reconciliation.

A Belt.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ You may remember that the Day before Yeſterday, your Nephew *Teedyuſcung*, told me by this String, “ That he had already ſaid to me at our former Meetings every Thing he had to ſay, and had made me acquainted with the Cauſe why he had ſtruck us, and that I knew what had paſſed between us. That we had made up all Differences, and had done it as far as we could, for our future Peace.

“ That at my Requeſt he had given the Halloo, and brought down to this Place, you who heard him and are now preſent; and that he would ſit by, and hear what we ſaid together,

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ As there are a great many of you here who were not preſent at our former Meetings, I think it proper for your *Information*, to give you a ſhort Account of what has paſſed between your Nephews the *Delawares* and us.

‘ About three Years ago, your Brethren the *Engliſh* living on the Borders of this Province were ſtruck on a Sudden, at a Time when they were in profound Peace with you and following their Buſineſs ſuſpecting no Danger: Many were killed, and others carried away Captive.

‘ We were ſurprized and did not know who ſtruck us, but ſent Meſſengers up the *Suſquehannah*, as far as the Country of the United Nations, to enquire whence the Blow came and for what Reaſon.

‘ On the Return of theſe Meſſengers, we were informed that the Hatchet had been ſtruck into our Heads by our Countrymen the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*.

‘ Some Time after this Diſcovery was made, a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities was brought about by the United Nations, at our Requeſt made to them for that Purpoſe by Sir *William Johnſon*; and upon our Invitation, our Brother *Teedyuſcung* came down with a Number of *Delawares* and other Indians to a Council Fire kindled at this Place, where we have ſince had ſeveral Meetings.

‘ At one of theſe Meetings *Teedyuſcung* told us that the Cauſe of the War was, that their fooliſh young Men had been perſuaded by the falſe-hearted *French* King, to ſtrike their Brethren the *Engliſh*; and one Reaſon why the Blow came harder was that the Proprietors of this Province had taken from them by Fraud, the Ground we now ſtand on, and all the Lands lying between *Tohiccon Creek* and *Wyomink*, on the River *Suſquehannah*.

‘ At laſt all Blood was wiped away and buried under Ground; and Peace Belts were exchanged between us and our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, who then told us, he acted in Behalf of ten Nations, and promiſed to bring in and reſtore to us all our fellow Subjects that had been carried off Priſoners by them. For the Truth of this ſhort Relation I refer you to our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, who will confirm it to you more particularly. *A Belt.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ To continue our Friendſhip it is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve Faith and keep the Promiſes we make with each other. I will ſpeak plainly to you and from the Bottom of my Heart, as one Friend ought to another, that Nothing may lie heavy on my Mind to diſturb me hereafter; and I expect the ſame Openneſs and Freedom on your Parts.

‘ I deſire therefore to know the true Reaſon, why our Fleſh and Blood who are in Captivity and in your Power have not been delivered to us, according to the Promiſe made us by our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, in Behalf of all the Indians he repreſented; and what is become of thoſe Belts we gave him to confirm the Peace, and that Promiſe. For till that Promiſe is complied with, we can never ſleep in Quiet or reſt ſatisfy'd in the Friendſhip of thoſe who detain our Children and Relations from us. *A Belt.*

After the Governor had done ſpeaking, the United Nations, being eight in all, gave the uſual Cry of Approbation with great Solemnity, each Chief according to his Rank, crying *Yohan*; which was anſwered by all the Indians preſent, in a ſolemn, muſical and uniſonal Tone.

Then Goveror BERNARD delivered the Belts requeſted by the *Senecas*, *Cayugas* and *Miniſinks*, and ſpoke as follows;

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ The Governor of *Pennſylvania* has given a particular Anſwer to what has been ſaid to us both. So far as his Anſwer relates to the Province over which I preſide, I confirm what has been ſaid by this Belt. *A Belt.*

Previous to what follows, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that *Piſquetomen* and another *Ohio* Indian having come to *Philadelphia* laſt Summer, acquainted the Governor, that the Indians in thoſe Parts had not received any Account of the late Tranſactions with this Government nor any Meſſage from it; nor had any Thing been done that they might be perſuaded to lay down the Hatchet. The Governor therefore took that Opportunity to ſend a friendly Meſſage to thoſe Indians by *Piſquetomen*, and appointed Mr. *Frederick Poſt*, a *German*, who underſtood the *Delaware* Language, to attend him and acquaint the Indians at *Ohio*, of the Peace made by the *Suſquehannah*, *Delawares* and other Indians, and the Diſpoſition of this Government to forgive what was paſt, if they wou'd return to their antient Alliance. This Meſſage was accordingly delivered, and an Anſwer returned by *Frederick Poſt*, *Piſquetomen*, and *Thomas Hickman*, an *Ohio* Indian, who having come down together as far as *Harriſs*'s Ferry, *Frederick Poſt* went to wait on General *Forbes*, and left the two Indians to proceed with the Meſſage; who being now arrived at *Eaſton*, *Piſquetomen*, who had the particular Charge of it, introduced it as follows.

'BRETHREN,

'WHEN I was at *Allegheny*, the Chief Men ſat together as we do here now. I 'was employed by the Governor, *Teedyuſcung* and *Iſrael Pemberton*, theſe three 'Men, pointing to them: And the Chief Men told me, that when I ſhou'd come 'among the *Engliſh* Inhabitants, I muſt ſhake Hands for them with the Governor, '*Teedyuſcung* and *Iſrael Pemberton*; [Here he ſhook Hands with them] and that what 'they had to ſay, was written down in a Paper, which he then produced, and ſaid 'they deſired it might be read in Publick. Now, you Gentlemen, who are Head 'Men, ſent *Frederick Poſt* with me, deſiring me to take and carry him in my Boſom 'there, and when I came there, to introduce him to the publick Council. I did this, 'and have brought him back ſafe to you again.

Then taking a Belt and three Strings of Wampum, which were deliver'd with the Paper, he ſaid, he wou'd interpret them; but as all that was ſaid was truly ſet down in the Writing, it was not neceſſary. Let it be read. Then *Piſquetomen* delivered the Paper, with the Belt and three Strings of Wampum; and, on being aſked afterwards to whom they were ſent, anſwered, one was ſent to the Governor, another to *Teedyuſcung*, and another to *Iſrael Pemberton*.

The Meſſage was read in theſe Words.

'The Indians ſpeak now.

'*Brethren*, Hear what I have to ſay.

'*Brethren*, It is a good many Days ſince we have ſeen and heard of you from all 'Sorts of Nations.

'*Brethren*, This is the firſt Meſſage which we have ſeen and heard of you; we 'have not yet rightly heard of you.

'*Brethren*, You have talked of that Peace and Friendſhip which we had formerly 'with you.

'*Brethren*, We tell you to be ſtrong, and always remember that Friendſhip which 'we had formerly.

'*Brethren*, We deſire you wou'd be ſtrong, and let us once more hear of that good 'Friendſhip and Peace we had formerly.

'*Brethren*, We deſire you to make haſte, and let us ſoon hear of you again.

Gave a String.

'*Brethren*, Hear what I have to ſay; look *Brethren*, ſince we have ſeen and heard 'of you, of all Sorts of Nations, we ſee that you are ſorry that we have not that 'Friendſhip we formerly had.

'Look *Brethren*, We at *Allegheny* are likewiſe ſorry that we have not that Friendſhip 'with you we formerly had.

‘ *Brethren*, We long for that Peace and Friendſhip we had formerly.

‘ *Brethren*, It is good that you have held that Friendſhip, which we had formerly amongſt our Fathers and Grand-fathers,

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ We muſt tell you, we will not let that Friendſhip quite drop which was formerly between us. Now *Brethren*, it is Three Years ſince we dropt that Peace and Friendſhip which we formerly had with you. Now *Brethren*, that Friendſhip is dropt and lies buried in the Ground where you and I ſtand, in the Middle between us both. Now *Brethren* ſince I ſee you have digged up and revived that Friendſhip which was buried in the Ground, now you have it, hold it faſt. Do be ſtrong, *Brethren*, and exert yourſelves, that that Friendſhip may be well eſtabliſhed between us.

‘ *Brethren*, If you will be ſtrong, it is in your Power to finiſh that Peace and Freindſhip well. Now *Brethren*, we deſire you to be ſtrong, and eſtabliſh and make known to all the *Engliſh* this Peace and Freindſhip, that it over all may be well eſtabliſhed, as you are of one Colour and one Nation in all the *Engliſh* Governments.

‘ *Brethren*, When you have made this Peace, which you have begun, known every where amongſt your Brethren, and have finiſhed and agreed every where together on this Peace and Friendſhip, then you will be pleaſed to ſend it to me at *Allegheny*.

‘ *Brethren*, When you have ſettled the Peace and Friendſhip and ſent it to me, I will ſend it to all the Nations of my Colour, when I receive of you the Anſwer, and have looked that every thing is well done, ſo that I can ſend it, and to all the Nations of my Colour; They will all join to it, and we all will hold it faſt.

‘ *Brethren*, When all the Nations join in this Friendſhip, then the Day will begin to ſhine clear over us. When we once more hear of you and we join together, then the Day will be ſtill and no Wind or Storm will come over us to diſturb us.

‘ Now *Brethren*, you know our Hearts, and what we have to ſay: Be ſtrong; if you do ſo, every Thing will be well, and what we have told you in this, all the Nations agree to join.

‘ Now, *Brethren*, let the King of *England* know what our Minds is, as ſoon as poſſibly you can.
Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.

‘ Received the above Speech from the Underwritten, who are are all Captains and Counſellors, *viz.*

Beaver King.
Shingas,
Delaware George,
Piſquetomen,
Taſſacomin,
Owahanomin,
Cockquacaukeheton,
Cuſhawmehwy.
Kekeknapalin,
Captain *Peter*,
Alacomals
Popauco.
Waſhaocautaut,
John Hickoman.
Kill Buck.

The above are all Captains and Counſellors.

After this was interpreted in the Six Nation and *Delaware* Languagues, the three Strings were delivered to the Governor, *Teedyuſcung* and *Iſrael Pemberton*.

As the Governor was going to cloſe the Conference, *Nichas* the *Mohawk* Chief ſpoke for ſome time with great Vehemence, pointing frequently to *Teedyuſcung*; and Mr. *Weiſer* was aſked to interpret it; but he deſired to be excuſed, as it was purely relating to the Indians themſelves, and deſired Mr. *Montour* might interpret it: After ſome Pauſe, he ſaid, perhaps it might be better if it was interpreted to the Governors, Councils and Commiſſioners, in a private Conference; And Mr. *Weiſer* was deſired to mention this to the Indians, and know of them, what they wou'd chuſe ſhou'd be done, whether it ſhou'd be interpreted now or at a private Conference; and they anſwer'd now. But ſoon after, they ſaid, that, at the Requeſt of Mr. *Weiſer*, they conſented that it ſhou'd be interpreted in the Morning at a private Conference.

14th *October*, 1758.

The Indians declined Meeting To-day.

At

At a private Conference on the 15th of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

Governor *DENNY*,
His Council, and the
Committee of Aſſembly.

Governor *BERNARD*,
and the *Jerſey* Commiſſioners.

The Chiefs of the *Mohawks*, *Senacas*, and *Onondagas*, and the Chiefs of the *Oneidos*, *Cayugas*. *Tuſcaroras*, *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, and *Tuteloes*. With the Interpreters, *&c.*

Nichas, the *Mohawk* Chief, ſtood up, and directing his Diſcourſes to both Governors, ſaid;

'*Brethren*,

'WE thought proper to meet you here to have ſome private Diſcourſe about our Nephew *Teedyuſcung*.

'You all know, that he gives out, he is the Great Man and Chief of Ten Nations: This is his conſtant Diſcourſe. Now I, on Behalf of the *Mohawks*, ſay, we do not know he is ſuch a great Man. If he is ſuch a great Man, we deſire to know who has made him ſo. Perhaps you have; and if this be the Caſe, tell us ſo. It may be the *French* have made him ſo. We want to enquire and know whence his Greatneſs aroſe,'

Tagaſhata, on the Behalf of the *Senecas*, ſpoke next.

'*Brethren*,

'I, for my Nation, ſay the ſame that *Nichas* has ſaid; I need not repeat it. I ſay we do not know who has made *Teedyuſcung* this Great Man over ten Nations; and I want to know who made him ſo.

Aſſarandungas ſpoke next on Behalf of the *Onondagas*.

'*Brethren*,

'I am here to repreſent the *Onondagas*, and I ſay for them, that I never heard before now, that *Teedyuſcung* was ſuch a Great Man, much leſs can I tell who made him ſo. No ſuch Thing was ever ſaid in our Towns, as that *Teedyuſcung* was ſuch a Great Man.'

Thomas King ſpoke,

'*Brethren, The Governors and all preſent.*

'Take notice that I ſpeak in Behalf of five Nations, who have their Deputies here preſent, *viz.* The *Oneidos*, *Cayugas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who have joined together and now make one Nation, and *Tuteloes*. We five are all connected together, and if any Thing is ſaid to one of us, it is communicated to all the reſt.

'On their Behalf I now tell you, we none of us know who has made *Teedyuſcung* ſuch a great Man. Perhaps the *French* have, or perhaps you have, or ſome among you, as you have different Governments, and are different People. We for our Parts entirely diſown that he has any Authority over us, and deſire to know, from whence he derives his Authority, *A Belt.*

Toka aio, the *Cayuga* Chief, ſpoke,

'*Brethren*,

'I ſpeak to you, on Behalf of the Nations juſt now mentioned. You may remember, that you ſaid the other Day, you cou'd not be eaſy without your Priſoners were returned. We have conſidered this, and I now aſſure you, that they ſhall be returned.

'We ſpeak from the Bottom of our Hearts; we will look carefully into all our Towns for them: You ſhall have them all; we will keep none. If there be any of them that have gone down our Throats, we will throw them up again. You told us a tender Father, Huſband, Wife, Brother or Siſter, cou'd not ſleep ſound, when they reflected that their Relations were Priſoners. We know it is ſo with us, and we will therefore uſe our Endeavours to make your Hearts eaſy, and we give yon this Belt, as a Promiſe that we will perform our Words. *A Belt.*

Nichas ſpoke next in Behalf of the *Mohawks*, *Senecas* and *Onondagas*.

Brethren,

‘I ſpeak now in Behalf of my own Nation, and my two other Brethren, Deputies of the *Senecas* and *Onondagas*. We remember you deſired us to leave Nothing in our Hearts, but ſpeak open on every Matter, and you ſaid you wou'd do the ſame to us.

‘You told us that you cou'd not ſleep ſound whilſt your Priſoners were detained from you, nor cou'd you have any Confidence in the Friendſhip of thoſe who did detain them.

‘We of theſe Three Nations promiſe, that we will uſe our beſt Endeavours to make you eaſy. When we return, we will enquire of every Town for the Priſoners. We will call our Councils, and lay what you have ſaid before them, and make diligent Enquiry for them thro' all our Towns, and all that we can find you ſhall ſee.

‘If any of them are gone down our Throats, we will heave them up again.

A String of Seven Rows.

Then *Nichas*, in the Behalf of the Three elder Nations, and *Thomas King*, on the Behalf of the five younger Nations, gave the *Yohan*; which was returned by *Conrad Weiſer* twice on the Behalf of the Governors.

At a Conference with the *Indians*, on the 16th of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Governors and Gentlemen of their Council, *&c.*

The Minutes of the preceding Conference were read, and approved.

Thoſe of Yeſterday's private Conference were read at the particular Deſire of the Chiefs of the united Nations, and interpreted to *Teedyuſcung* and the *Delawares*, by Mr. *Stephen Calvin*.

The Governors then ſpoke ſeparately; Governor *DENNY* beginning as follows:

Brethren, the *Mohawks*, *Onondagas*, *Senecas*, *Oneidas*, *Cayugas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Nanticokes* and *Tuteloes*;

‘IN a Conference held with you Yeſterday, you told me, that we know your Nephew *Teedyuſcung* gives out, that he is the great Man, and Chief of Ten Nations, and that this was his conſtant Diſcourſe; by this Belt therefore you denied him to be ſo great a Man, and deſired to know of me who made him ſo, or gave him any Authority over you.

Brethren,

‘I will anſwer you truly, and tell you in a few Words, all that I know of the Matter; I have already informed you, that after the *Delawares* had ſtruck us, you, our good Friends, the United Nations, adviſed them to ſit ſtill and do us no more Miſchief; and that ſoon after this, we invited the *Delawares* to meet us at a Council Fire kindled at this Place.

‘We received an Anſwer to our Meſſage from *Teedyuſcung*, as a Chief among the *Delawares*: At the Time appointed he came and told us that he repreſented ten Nations, amongſt which the United Nations were included; that he acted as a Chief Man for the *Delawares*, but only as a Meſſenger from the United Nations, who were his Uncles and Superiors, to whom he wou'd faithfully carry every Thing that ſhou'd be tranſacted between us, that they might do as they ſaw Cauſe.

‘We believed what your Nephew told us; and therefore made him a Counſellor and Agent for us, and deſired him to publiſh to all Nations of *Indians* what we did at our Council Fires, and to let them know we were ſincerely diſpoſed to be at Peace with them.

‘*Brethren*,

‘I can only ſpeak for myſelf, and do aſſure you, that I never made *Teedyuſcung* this Great Man, nor ever pretended to give him any Authority over you; and I muſt do him the Juſtice to declare to you, that at our former publick Treaties, *Teedyuſcung* never aſſumed any ſuch Power, but on many Occaſions, when he ſpoke of you, called you his Uncles and Superiors.

‘ I never ſhall attempt to nominate or impoſe a Chief on any Indian Tribe or Nation, but, on all Occaſions, will pay due Regard to thoſe who are choſen by their Countrymen.

‘ If any others have made *Teedyuſcung* ſo great a Man, as to ſet himſelf above you, I am ſorry for it. It is more than I know; and they who have done it, muſt anſwer for themſelves.

‘ I ſhou'd be greatly concerned, that any Uneaſineſs ſhoud ariſe among you; and hope you will guard againſt it, and preſerve that Harmony which ought to ſubſiſt between Friends and Relations.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ By this Belt and String, you promiſed me, to make diligent Search in your Towns for our Fleſh and Blood, who are Priſoners among you, and return them to us.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ We have always found you honeſt and punctual in the Performance of your Promiſes; your Words therefore give me great Comfort, and fill all our Hearts with Pleaſure. We rely upon you, that no Time may be loſt in fulfilling an Engagement on which our Peace and Quiet ſo greatly depend. *A Belt and String.* ’

Then Governor *BERNARD* ſpoke,

‘ *Brethren of all the confederated Nations,*

‘ AS you propoſed your Queſtions concerning *Teedyuſcung* ſeparately; I think it proper to give you a ſeparate Anſwer thereto.

‘ I know not who made *Teedyuſcung* ſo great a Man; nor do I know that he is any greater than a Chief of the *Delaware* Indians ſettled at *Wyomink*. The Title of King cou'd not be given him by an *Engliſh* Governor; for we know very well, that there is no ſuch Perſon among Indians, as what we call a King. And if we call him ſo we mean no more than a *Sachem*, or Chief. I obſerve in his Treaties which he has held with the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, [which I have peruſed ſince our laſt Meeting] that he ſays he was a Woman, till you made him a Man, by putting a Tomhawk in his Hand; and thro' all of thoſe Treaties, eſpecially in the laſt, held at this Town, he calls you his Uncles, and profeſſes that he is dependent on you; and I know not that any Thing has ſince happened to alter his Relation to you. I therefore conſider him to be ſtill your Nephew.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ I am obliged to you for your kind Promiſes to return the Captives which have been taken from us. I hope you will not only do ſo, but will alſo engage ſuch of your Allies and Nephews, as have taken Captives from us, to do the ſame. That you may be mindful of this, I give you this Belt. *A Belt.*

After the Governor had done ſpeaking, and their Anſwers were interpreted in the United Nations and *Delaware* Languages, the Indian Chiefs were asked if they had any Thing more to ſay. On which *Tagaſhata* aroſe, and made a Speech to his Couſins the *Delaware* and *Miniſink* Indians, directing his Diſcourſe to *Teedyuſcung*.

‘ *Nephews,*

‘ YOU may remember all that paſſed at this Council Fire. The Governors who ſit there have put you in Mind of what was agreed upon laſt Year: You both promiſed to return the Priſoners. We your Uncles, put you in Mind of this Promiſe, and deſire you will perform it: You have promiſed it, and muſt perform it. We your Uncles, have promiſed to return all the *Engliſh* Priſoners among us, and therefore we expect that you our Couſins and Nephews will do the ſame. As ſoon as you come home, we deſire that you will ſearch carefully in your Towns for all the Priſoners among you that have been taken out of every Province, and cauſe them to be deliver'd up to your Brethren. You know that this is an Article of this Peace that was made between you and your Brethren: In Confirmation of which you received a large Peace Belt; of which Belt we deſire you will give an Account, and let us know what is become of it, and how far you have proceeded in it. *A Belt.*

After this was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language, it was obſerved, that there were no *Miniſink* Indians preſent; the Governors therefore deſired, that Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Read* would procure a Meeting of the Chiefs of the United Nations, *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, and cauſe the Speech of *Tagaſhata* to be interpreted to the *Miniſinks* in the Preſence of their Uncles.

Robert White, the *Nanticoke* Chief, aroſe and ſaid, he was going to ſpeak in Behalf of Seven Nations, and directing his Diſcourſe to the Governors, he delivered himſelf in the *Engliſh* Language as follows,

'*Brethren*,

'It is now more than two Years ſince we heard of our Couſins the *Delawares* taking 'up the Hatchet againſt the *Engliſh*. At the firſt, Sir *William Johnſon* ſent a Meſſage to 'the Head Nations, and when they received it, they ſent to us at *Otſaningo*, telling us, 'that as we lived cloſe by our Couſins, they deſired we wou'd invite them to meet at our 'Town, and accordingly we invited them, and they came to a great Meeting at our 'Town of *Otſaningo*. We then gave our Couſins a Belt of a Fathom long, and Twenty-five 'Rows in Breadth, and deſired them to lay down the Hatchet that they had taken up 'againſt the *Engliſh*, and to be eaſy with them: And if they wou'd follow this Advice, 'we told them, that they wou'd live in Peace, untill their Heads were white with Age; 'otherwiſe, it might not be ſo with them.

'Not hearing from our Couſins for ſome Time, what they did in Conſequence of this 'Belt, we ſent to them two other Belts, one of Sixteen and the other of Twelve Rows, 'deſiring them once more to be eaſy with their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and not to ſtrike 'them any more: But ſtill we heard nothing from them: Indeed ſome Time afterwards 'we underſtood the *Delawares* ſhou'd ſay, that the Indians at *Otſaningo* had grey Eyes, 'and were like the *Engliſh*, and ſhou'd be ſerved as *Engliſhmen*; and we thought we ſhou'd 'have had the Hatchet ſtruck into our Heads. We now want to know what is become of 'theſe Belts: May be they may be under Ground, or they have ſwallowed them 'down their Throats.

'*Brethren*,

'As our Couſins have been loath to give any Anſwer to theſe Belts, we now deſire they 'may let us know, in publick Conference, what they have done with them.

A String.

17th *October*, 1758.

The Indians were in Council all Day; and acquainted the Governors, that they cou'd not be ready to meet before Morning.

At a Conference held at *Eaſton* the 18*th October*, 1758.

PRESENT.

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen and Indians, with the Interpreters: *As aforeſaid.*

MR. *Peters* and Mr. *Read* acquainted the Governors, 'That at a Meeting of 'the Chiefs of the older and younger Nations, with the ſeveral Tribes of the '*Delaware* and *Miniſink* Indians, on Monday Night, the Speech of *Tagaſhata*, delivered 'that Morning in the publick Conference, reſpecting the giving up the Priſoners, was 'interpreted in the *Delaware* Language by *Stephen Calvin*; and another Belt, on the 'Part of the Governors, being joined to *Tagaſhata's* Belt, they were both deliver'd to the '*Delaware* and *Miniſink* Chiefs, to enforce the ſubject Matter. When this was done, '*Tagaſhata* ſpoke to the *Miniſink* Chief *Egotchowen*, ſaying, we were told by you, that 'you had delivered up the *Engliſh* Priſoners, and we believed you; but our Brethren 'have told us, that they were not delivered up, and therefore we earneſtly deſire 'that they may be made eaſy on this Article. You know, Couſins, that their Hearts 'will always be in Grief, till they ſee again their Fleſh and Blood: It is natural that 'they ſhou'd be ſo: It wou'd be ſo with us, if it was our Caſe. We deſire you will be extreamely

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

'extreamly careful to perform this Matter fully and ſoon. Let there be perfect Peace over all the *Engliſh* Country. And let it now be publiſhed, that we may all live in Peace, and with Satisfaction, now and for ever. I told you, *Egotchowen*, when you was in my Town, to bring with you the *Engliſh* Priſoners, and that our Brethren wou'd expect it. I wiſh you had done it. But however, do it now with all Speed, and it will be well.

That *Egotchowen* anſwered, It is true, 'I was at my Uncles Fire, and I believe he deſired me to bring the Priſoners down; but I ſuppoſe it was not interpreted to me; for I did not underſtand it clearly; but I now underſtand it.

'That the *Miniſink* and *Delaware* Indians were deſired to collect all their Warriors together, and give them their Belts, and receive from them their Anſwer,' it being neceſſary they ſhou'd concur heartily in whatever ſhou'd be concluded.

Then *Nichas*, the *Mohawk* Chief acquainted the Governors, 'That, as Counſellors, they had finiſhed, having Nothing to propoſe at this preſent Meeting. The Warriors were to ſpeak now, and *Thomas King* was appointed to deliver their Words;' who thereupon aroſe, and began 'with an Exhortation as well to all concerned in publick Affairs, Governors and their Councils, and Indian Chiefs and their Councils as to the Warriors of all Nations, White People and Indians, deſiring all preſent to attend carefully to what was going to be related, as Matters of great Conſequence, which wou'd ſerve to regulate the Conduct of the *Engliſh* and *Indians* to each other. He added, that the Relation going to be made had taken a great deal of Trouble to put it into Order, and it was made on Information given by the ſeveral Indians now preſent, who were acquainted with the Facts.

'*Brethren*,

'WE the Warriors have waited ſome Time, in Hopes our Counſellors wou'd have taken this Matter in Hand; but as they have not done it, we have, at their Deſire, undertaken it, and they have approved of every Thing. I ſay, the Counſellors of the five younger Nations, as well as the three older Nations, have approved of what the Warriors are going to relate; and take Notice that the Speech is not only the Speech of all the Warriors of the elder and younger Nations, but of our Couſins the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*.'

This was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language; and *Thomas King* then proceeded, directing his Speech to the Governors, and all the *Engliſh* upon the Continent.

'*Brethren*,

'YOU have been inquiſitive to know the Cauſe of this War; You have often enquired among us, but perhaps you did not find out the true Cauſe of the Bitterneſs of our Hearts, and may charge us wrongfully, and think that you were ſtruck without a Cauſe, by ſome of our own Warriors, and by our Couſins. But if you look a little about you, you will find, that you gave the firſt Offence. For in Time of profound Peace, ſome of the *Shawaneſe*, paſſing thro' *South-Carolina* to go to War with their Enemies, were taken up and put into Priſon. The *Engliſh* knew they were going to War, and that they uſed to do it every Year: And yet, after they had perſuaded them in a friendly Way into their Houſes, they were taken up, and put into Priſon; and one who was a head Man of that Nation loſt his Life, and the others were ſeverely uſed. This firſt raiſed Ill-will in the Minds of the *Shawaneſe*, and as the *French* came a little after this happened to ſettle on the *Ohio*, the *Shawaneſe* complained of it to them, and they made an artful Uſe of it, ſet them againſt the *Engliſh*, and gave them the Hatchet. Being reſolved on Revenge, they accepted it, and likewiſe ſpoke to their Grand-Fathers the *Delawares*, ſaying, Grand-Fathers, are not your Hearts ſore at our being uſed ſo ill, and at the Loſs of one of our Chiefs? Will not you join us in revenging his Death? So by Degrees our young Men were brought over to act againſt you. On ſearching Matters to the Bottom, you will find, that you in this Manner, gave the firſt Offence. This we thought proper to let you know: It may be of Service for the future. You ‘may be induced by this, to take better Care in conducting your Council-Buſineſs; ſo as to guard againſt theſe Breaches of Friendſhip, or as ſoon as they happen, in correſponding immediately with one another, and with the Indian Nations, who are in any wiſe concerned on ſuch Occaſion. *Eight Strings of black Wampum.*

‘*Brethren,*

‘This was the Caſe of the *Shawaneſe* that I have juſt now related. Another of the like Nature has ſince happened to the *Senecas*, who have ſuffer'd in the ſame Manner.

‘About Three Years ago, eight *Seneca* Warriors were returning from War thro' *Virginia*, having ſeven Priſoners and Scalps with them. At a Place called *Green Briar*, they met with a Party of Soldiers, not leſs than one Hundred and Fifty, who kindly invited them to come to a certain Store, and ſaid they wou'd ſupply them with Proviſions: And accordingly they travelled two Days with them, in a friendly Manner; and when they came to the Houſe, they took their Arms from the *Senecas*: The head Man cried out, “Here is Death, defend yourſelves as well as you can;’ which they did, and Two of them were killed on the Spot; and one, a young Boy, was taken Priſoner. This gave great Offence, and the more ſo, as it was upon their Warriors Road, and we were in perfect Peace with our Brethren. It provoked us to ſuch a Degree that we cou'd not get over it.

‘*Brethren,*

‘You have juſtly demanded your Priſoners; it is right; and we have given you an Anſwer: And therefore, as we think this young Boy is alive, and ſomewhere among you, we deſire you will enquire for him. If he be alive, return him; if you have ſwallow'd him down your Throats, which perhaps may be the Caſe, let us know it, and we will be content. His Name is *Squiſſatego.*

Six Strings of white Wampum.

‘*Brethren,*

‘We have one Word more to mention of the ſame Nature, and which was the very Cauſe why the Indians at *Ohio* left you.

‘*Brethren,*

‘When we firſt heard of the *French* coming to *Ohio*, we immediately ſent Word to the Governors of *Virginia* and *Pennſylvania*; we deſired them to come, and likewiſe to ſupply us with ſuch Things as were proper for War, intending to defend our Lands, and hinder the *French* from taking the Poſſeſſion of them: But theſe Governors did not attend to our Meſſage; perhaps they thought there was no Foundation for our Intelligence. The *French*, however came, and become our Neighbours; and you neither coming yourſelves, nor aſſiſting us with warlike Stores, our People of Neceſſity were obliged to trade with them for what we wanted, as your Traders had left the Country. The Governor of *Virginia* took Care to ſettle on our Lands for his own Benefit; but when we wanted his Aſſiſtance againſt the *French*, he diſregarded us.. *A Belt.*

‘*Brethren,*

‘At this Treaty you juſtly demanded to ſee your Fleſh and Blood. We have preſſed this on our Couſins the *Miniſinks*; and they by this String, deſired us to aſſure you, the Governors, that they wou'd make ſtrict Search in their Towns, and ſincerely comply with your Requeſt, and return all the Priſoners in their Power.

Two Strings of black and white Wampum.

Then directing his Diſcourſe to the Governor of *Jerſey*, he proceeded,

‘*Brother, the Governor of* Jerſey.

‘Our Couſins the *Miniſinks*, tell us, they were wronged out of a great deal of Land, and the *Engliſh* ſettling ſo faſt, they were puſhed back, and cou'd not tell what Lands belonged to them. They ſay, if we have been drunk, tell us ſo: We may have forgot what we ſold; but we truſt to you, the Governor of *Jerſey*, to take our Cauſe in Hand, and ſee that we have Juſtice done us. We ſay, that we have here and there Tracts of Land, that have never been ſold. You deal hardly with us; you claim all the wild Creatures, and will not let us come on your Land to hunt after them. You will not 'ſo much as let us peel a ſingle Tree: This is hard, and has given us great Offence. The 'Cattle you raiſe are your own, but thoſe which are wild, are ſtill ours, or ſhou'd be 'common to both; for when we ſold the Land, we did not propoſe to deprive ourſelves 'of hunting the wild Deer, or uſing a Stick of Wood when we ſhou'd have Occaſion. 'We deſire the Governor to take this Matter into his Care, and ſee that Juſtice be done 'in it. *Two Strings of white Wampum.*

'*Brethren,*

'All that has been ſaid has been of one Nature, that is of Matters that are Subjects of 'Diſpute; this that I am now going to ſpeak upon, is of another Nature.

Then directing himſelf to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, he ſaid:

'We muſt put you in Mind, that four Years ago, you bought at *Albany*, a large Tract 'of Land over *Suſquehannah*, extending from the Mouth of *John Penn*'s Creek to the '*Ohio*: The Proprietors Agents then paid One Thouſand Pieces of Eight for that Part 'which was ſettled by your People, that have been ſince driven off and killed. We 'acknowledge to have received Payment for thoſe Parts that were ſettled: But for the 'other Part that we have not received Payment for, that we reclaim. Our Warriors and 'Hunters, when they heard that we had ſold ſuch a large Tract, diſapproved our Conduct 'in Council; ſo now we acquaint you, that we are determined not to confirm any more 'than ſuch of the Lands as the Conſideration was paid for, and were then ſettled, though 'the others were included in the Deed; they are our hunting Grounds, and we deſire 'this Requeſt may be granted, and Notice taken, that it was made in open Conference.' *Three white Strings.*

Then *Thomas King* ſat down.

The Confederate Chiefs, being aſked if they had any Thing to ſay, anſwer'd, 'That 'they had done; and having eaſed their Minds of all that lay heavy upon them, they 'wou'd return Home.'

The Governors promiſed attentively to conſider what was ſaid; and give them an Anſwer.

Teedyuſcung then aroſe and ſpoke.

Brethren,

'I SHOU'D have ſaid ſomething at the Time our Uncles laid before you their 'Grievances, or Cauſes of Complaint, in Behalf of my Countrymen, who lived near '*Goſhen*. About three Years ago, nine of their People were killed at *Goſhen*, when they 'were in Peace. I will not take upon me to ſay, that the Land had never been ſold; 'but there was no Diſpute about this at that Time: I verily believe, that they killed thoſe 'nine Indians for no other Reaſon, than becauſe they were hunting on that Land. I 'ſpeak to all the *Engliſh*, when I mention this, as what was very wrong. *Three white Strings.*

'*Brethren,*

'One of the *Waping* Tribes, or *Goſhen* Indians, tells me, that, as ſoon as thoſe nine 'Men were killed, he went with Three Belts and Tears in his Eyes, to *George Vreeland*, 'in order to have the Matter made up: But he never received any Anſwer to this Day, 'though he told him, he wou'd ſend the Belts to the Governor; and as ſoon as he ſhou'd 'receive his Anſwer, he wou'd ſend for him, and let him know. But he has never yet 'received any Anſwer.

Brethren,

'I give you this String, to enquire what became of the three Belts, and what Anſwer 'was made to them. *Three Strings of white Wampum.*

'*Brethren,*

'You may remember we made Peace laſt Year, and a Peace Belt was made a Fathom 'long, and of Fifteen Rows; Mr. *Croghan* was preſent, ſo were ſome of my Uncles, and 'the *Miniſinks*; they all ſaw it. You have aſked me, what is become of that Belt, and

‘ how far it went. I will tell you: I ſent it up the *Suſquehannah* to *Diahogo*; from thence it went to *Aſſintzin*; thence to *Secaughkung*. The chief Men there got together, to conſider what was beſt to be done with it: They all concluded, that it ſhou'd be ſent to our Uncle: He is a Man, and often told us, he ought to ſee Things firſt, and conſider what is to be done. The *Senecas* had the Belt firſt; and then all the United Nations afterwards; they had it almoſt a Year. Now it is come back, and is in *Lapachpeton*'s Hand, who is one of the *Delawares*, and lives at *Secaughkung*. How far the Peace Belt went, I don't know; but I ſuppoſe it went through all my Uncles: And I aſſure you, I will do as my Uncle does. He has promiſed you, he will deliver up all your Captives; and I aſſure you, I will do ſo, whereſoever I find them, in all my Towns. Four Tribes, *now preſent*, have agreed to this, *viz.* The *Delawares*, *Unamies*, *Mohiccons* and *Wapings*, who are ſettled as far as *Secaughkung*. This Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

‘ *Brother, the Governor of* Pennſylvania,

‘ I did let you know formerly what my Grievance was. I told you, that from *Tohiccon* as far as the *Delawares* owned, the Proprietors had wronged me. Then you and I agreed, that it ſhould be laid before the King of *England*: For you ſaid he was our Father, and he ſhou'd ſee what were our Differences; for, as you and I cou'd not decide it, he ſhould do it. Let us not alter what you and I have agreed: And now, let me know, if King GEORGE has decided the Matter between you and me. I don't pretend to mention any of my Uncles Lands, I only mention what we, the *Delawares*, own as far as the Heads of *Delaware*. All the Lands lying on the Waters that fall into the *Suſquehannah* belong to our Uncles. *A Belt.*

Teedyuſcung then took up another Belt, deſigning to ſpeak to his Uncles the United Nations, but whilſt he was delivering the above, their Chiefs had one after another left the Council, ſeeming much diſpleaſed: He therefore declined ſpeaking it.

On the 19th *October*, 1758.

The Governors being ready to give their Anſwers, deſired the Indians to meet; but they continued holding private Councils among themſelves all that Day, till late in the Afternoon: And, as the Governors were going to the Place of Conference, the Indians ſent Mr. *Weiſer* out of Council, to deſire they wou'd defer meeting till the next Morning, their own private Buſineſs not being finiſhed.

On the ſame Day.

At a private Conference with the *Indians*, held at EASTON.

PRESENT,

His Excellency Governor BERNARD.

The Commiſſioners of *New-Jerſey*.

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the *Miniſinks* and *Wapings*.

GEORGE CROGAN, Eſq; Captain HENRY MONTOUR, and STEPHEN CALVIN.

His Excellency reciting the Requeſt of the United Nations to him, to do Juſtice to their Nephews the *Miniſinks*, concerning their Claim to Lands in *New-Jerſey*, ſaid, he wou'd make diligent Enquiry, what Lands were remaining unſold by them: But as that wou'd be a Work of Time and Expence, he wiſhed that ſome Means cou'd be found to give them Satiſfaction at this Meeting. The People of *New-Jerſey* ſaid, they had bought all, or the greateſt Part of the *Miniſink* Lands; and the *Miniſinks* ſaid they had a great deal of Land unſold. He could not tell who was in the Right; but would ſuppoſe there were ſome Lands unſold: And upon that Suppoſition wou'd give them ſome Money, by way of Conſideration for them, if they wou'd propoſe a reaſonable Sum; and deſired they wou'd adviſe about it, and give an Anſwer.

The United Nations ſaid, it was a very kind Propoſal, and recommended it to the Conſideration of the *Miniſinks*.

At a Conference with the *Indians*, held at EASTON, on the 20th of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Governor, Councils, Gentlemen and Indians, with the Interpreters, as *before.*

Governor DENNY, deſired to know of *Teedyuſcung*, if he propoſed to ſpeak, as the abrupt Departure of the Chiefs of the United Nations, from the laſt publick Conference, had prevented him from finiſhing what he had to ſay.

Then *Teedyuſcung* aroſe, and addreſſing himſelf to the United Nations, ſaid,

Uncles,

‘ACCORDING to our old Cuſtom, we uſed to ſpeak to one another at Home: But as we are now met here on Buſineſs, I muſt ſpeak to you in the Preſence of the *Engliſh* Governors; and what I ſhall ſay, I deſire both you, the *Engliſh*, and my Uncles who are here, will attend to. *A Belt.*

‘ *Uncles*,

‘ I take this Opportunity of ſpeaking to you, in the Preſence of our Brethren the *Engliſh*, and two of their Governors: Pleaſe to take Notice of what I am going to ſay.

Uncles,

‘ You may remember, that you have placed us at *Wiomink* and *Shamokin*, Places where Indians have lived before. Now I hear ſince, that you have ſold that Land to our Brethren the *Engliſh*: Let the Matter now be cleared up, in the Preſence of our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

‘ I ſit there as a Bird on a Bough; I look about, and do not know when to go. Let me therefore come down upon the Ground; and make that my own, by a good Deed; and I ſhall then have a Home for ever. For if you my Uncles, or I die, our Brethren the *Engliſh* may ſay, that they have bought it from you; and ſo they may wrong my Poſterity of it. *A Belt.*

Governor DENNY then requeſted the Attention of the Indians; and ſpoke,

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the United Nations, and your Nephews here aſſembled.

‘I Am much obliged to you for the Account you, gave me the Day before Yeſterday, of the true Cauſe of the Bitterneſs of your Hearts towards us, and the Reaſons which induced ſome of your young Men firſt to ſtrike us, and others to ſide with the *French* on the *Ohio*.

‘ The Advice you give us, to take better Care and guard againſt any Breach of Friendſhip between us for the future, is very kind and wholſome: We will join with you, and endeavour to prevent the like Evils for the Time to come.

‘ I promiſe you, that I will, immediately, ſend to the Governor of *Virginia*, to enquire after the *Seneca* Boy *Squiſſatego*, who you ſay was left a Priſoner in his Country; and if he is alive, you may depend on his being returned to you. *A Belt.*

Brethren,

‘ By theſe Strings, you put me in Mind, that the Proprietors, four Years ago bought of you at *Albany*, a large Tract of Land over *Suſquehannah*, from the Mouth of a Creek called *Kayarondinhagh*, or *John Penn*'s Creek, to the *Ohio*, and were paid by the Proprietor's Agents, One Thouſand Pieces of Eight, as the Conſideration Money, for ſuch Parts as were ſettled by our People; but that, as your Warriors diſapproved of your Conduct in Council, for making that Sale, you now reclaimed ſuch of the Lands contained in that Grant, as you have not received a Conſideration for.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ The Proprietors of this Province, have on all Occaſions manifeſted their particular Regard for you: They prefer your Friendſhip and the publick Good to their own private Intereſt. Their former Conduct gives you no Room to doubt the Truth of this; what I am about to tell you is a further Confirmation of it; therefore give me your Attention, and liſten to what I ſhall ſay. You may remember, that, at a Treaty you held with your good Friend Sir *William Johnſon*, three Years ago, ſome of your wiſe Men told him, that there were ſome among them who were diſſatisfied with the Sale of the above Lands, made by them at *Albany*, and were deſirous that Part of it ſhould be reſerved for them; tho' the Proprietors had purchaſed it fairly of them, and paid One Thouſand Pieces of Eight; which was all they were to receive, till our People ſettled to the Weſtward of the *Allegheny*, or *Apalachian* Hills. Sir *William Johnſon* repreſented this Matter to the Proprietors, in your Behalf: Whereupon they chearfully agreed to releaſe to you all that Part of the Purchaſe you have reclaimed, and by a Letter of Attorney, empowered *Richard Peters* and *Conrad Weiſer*, to execute a Deed to you for thoſe Lands, on your confirming to them the Reſidue of that Purchaſe. On this Subject therefore you will pleaſe to confer with them, and ſettle the Boundaries between you, that they may releaſe the Lands to you accordingly, before you leave this Place, and ſet your Minds at Eaſe. *A String.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ I thank you for the Pains you have taken with your Nephews, to prevail with hem, to return us ſuch of our Brethren as are Priſoners among them; and we lepend on the ſpeedy Performance of their Promiſe.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ I have ſomething to ſay to you, which is of the utmoſt Importance to us all; t requires your particular Attention and Conſideration. Providence has brought ou and your Nephews together at this Meeting, Face to Face with us, that evey Thing may be ſettled, and nothing remain, not ſo much as a Doubt, to crete any Uneaſineſs in our Hearts hereafter. You know, Brethren, that there is an ld Agreement between the Proprietors and you, that you will not ſell any of he Lands lying within this Province to any one but them; and they never take oſſeſſion of Lands till they have bought them of the *Indians*. You know alſo, that he United Nations have ſold Lands to the Proprietors, which your Nephews the *elawares* now claim as their Right. This is the Caſe with regard to ſome Part f the Lands lying between *Tohiccon* Creek and the Head of *Delaware* River, which *eedyuſcung*, in your Hearing the Day before Yeſterday, ſaid the Proprietors had deauded him of. The Proprietors are deſirous to do ſtrict Juſtice to all the Indins; but it cannot be ſuppoſed they can know in which of you the Right was eſted. It is a Matter that muſt be ſettled among yourſelves; till this is done, here will probably remain ſome Jealouſy and Diſcontent among you, that may interupt both your and our future Quiet, which we ſhou'd guard againſt by all Means in ur Power. *A String.*

‘ *Brethren,*

I now acquaint you, that a Store of all ſorts of Goods fit for your Uſe is opened at *hamokin*, where the Indians may be ſupplied at the moſt reaſonable Rates, with any oods they want; and the beſt Prices will be given to you for ſuch Skins, Furrs and eltry as you ſhall bring. Another Store is intended to be opened at Fort *Allen*; nd you may depend upon it, that ſuch Perſons will be placed there, as ſhall uſe you ith the ſtricteſt Juſtice in all their Dealings. *A String.*

Brother Teedyuſcung,

As I underſtood at our laſt Meeting, that you were prevented at that Time, by e Abſence of ſome of the Chiefs of the United Nations, from finiſhing what you en had to ſay, I defer anſwering, for the Preſent, ſuch part of your Speech as lates to me. But I ſhall ſoon take an Opportunity of doing it.

After the Governor had done ſpeaking, *Tagaſhata* and *Nichas* aroſe, and ſaid, ‘They did not rightly underſtand that Sentence relating to the Lands, and requiring them to ſettle Matters among themſelves: They ſaid, the Governor had left Matters in the Dark; they did not know what Lands he meant: If he meant the Lands on the other Side of the Mountain, he knew the Proprietors had their Deeds for them, which ought to be produced and ſhewn to them. Their Deeds had their Marks, and when they ſhou'd ſee them, they wou'd know their Marks again.

Then *Conrad Weiſer* produced the Deed of 1749; and the United Chiefs look'd at it, and ſaid, ‘This Deed we well remember: We knew our Chiefs who ſigned it; ſome of them are preſent now. We ſold the Land, and were honeſtly paid for it: The Land was ours, and we will juſtify it.’ They then laid the Deed before *Teedyuſcung*, and all left the Council, and the Conference broke up.

Teedyuſcung having Yeſterday requeſted of the Governor, that two Belts, which he then preſented to him, might be ſent as their joint Belts to the *Ohio* Indians. This Day, the Chiefs of the United Nations and *Teedyuſcung* had a Meeting with two Members of Governor DENNY's Council; at which the following intended Anſwer, from Governor DENNY to the *Ohio* Indians, being firſt interpreted to the Indians, was conſidered, ſettled and approved by all preſent.

Governor DENNY's *Anſwer to the Meſſage from the* Ohio *Indians, brought by* Frederick Poſt, Piſquetomen *and* Thomas Hickman.

‘BY this String, my Indian Brethren of the Six Nations, and *Delawares*, join with me, in requiring of the Indian Councils to which theſe following Meſſages ſhall be preſented, to keep every Thing private from the Eyes and Ears of the *French*. *A String*.

‘*Brethren*,

‘We received your Meſſage by *Piſquetomen* and *Frederick Poſt*, and thank you for the Care you have taken of our Meſſenger of Peace; and that you have put him in your Boſom, and protected him againſt our Enemy *Onontio*, and his Children, and ſent him ſafe back to our Council Fire, by the ſame Man that received him from us. *A String*.

‘*Brethren*,

‘I only ſent *Poſt* to peep into your Cabbins, and to know the Sentiments of your old Men, and to look at your Faces, to ſee how you look. And I am glad to hear from him, that you look friendly, and that there ſtill remain ſome Sparks of Love towards us. It is what we believed before-hand; and therefore we never let ſlip the Chain of Friendſhip, but held it faſt on our Side, and it has never dropt out of our Hands. By this Belt we deſire you will dig up your End of the Chain of Friendſhip, that you ſuffered, by the Subtlety of the *French*, to be buried. *A Belt*.

‘*Brethren*,

‘It happened, that the Governor of *Jerſey* was with me and a great many Indian Brethren, ſitting in Council at *Eaſton*, when your Meſſengers arrived: And it gave Pleaſure to every one that heard it; and it will afford the ſame Satisfaction to our neighbouring Governors, and their People, when they come to hear it. I ſhall ſend Meſſengers to them, and acquaint them with what you have ſaid.

‘Your requeſting us, to let the King of *England* know your good Diſpoſitions, we took to Heart, and ſhall let him know it; and we will ſpeak in your Favour to his Majeſty, who has for ſome Time paſt, looked upon you as his loſt Children. And we can aſſure you, that as a tender Father over all his Children, he will forgive what is paſt, and receive you again into his Arms. *A Belt*.

‘ Brethren,

‘ If you are in Earneſt to be reconciled to us, you will keep your young Men from attacking our Country, and killing, and carrying Captive our back Inhabitants; and will likewiſe give Orders, that your People may be kept at a Diſtance from Fort *Duqueſne*, that they may not be hurt by our Warriors, who are ſent by our King, to chaſtiſe the *French*, and not to hurt you. Conſider the commanding Officer of that Army treads heavy, and would be very ſorry to hurt any of his Indian Brethren. *A large Belt.*

And, *Brethren*,

‘ The Chiefs of the United Nations, with their Couſins, our Brethren the *Delawares* and others now here, jointly with me, ſend this Belt, which has upon it two Figures, that repreſent all the *Engliſh*, and all the Indians now preſent, taking Hands and delivering it to *Piſquetomen*; and we deſire it may be likewiſe ſent to the Indians who are named at the End of theſe Meſſages; as they have all been formerly our very good Friends and Allies; and we deſire, they will all go from among the *French* to their own Towns, and no longer help the *French*.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ If you take the Belts we juſt now gave you, in which all here join, *Engliſh* and Indians, as we don't doubt you will; then, by this Belt, I make a Road for you, and invite you to come to *Philadelphia*, to your firſt old Council Fire, which was kindled when we firſt ſaw one another; which Fire we will kindle up again, and remove all Diſputes, and renew the old and firſt Treaties of Friendſhip. There is a clear and open Road for you; fear therefore Nothing, and come to us, with as many as can be of the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, or of the Six Nation Indians. We will be glad to ſee you; we deſire all Tribes and Nations of Indians, who are in Alliance with you, may come. As ſoon as we hear of your coming, of which we deſire you will give us timely Notice, we will lay up Proviſions for you along the Road.

A large white Belt, with the Figure of a Man at each End, and Streaks of Black, repreſenting the Road from the Ohio *to* Philadelphia.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ The Six Nation and *Delaware* Chiefs, join with me in thoſe Belts, which are tied together, to ſignify our Union and Friendſhip for each other; with them we jointly take the Tomhawk out of your Heads, and bury them under Ground.

‘ We ſpeak loud, ſo as you may hear us; you ſee we all ſtand together joined Hand in Hand. *Two Belts tied together.*

The Indian Chiefs being aſked, if it would not be proper to inſert in the Meſſage, an Account of the Situation of our Army to the Weſtward, and deſire them to join General Forbes againſt the *French*, replied, that they would by no Means adviſe this Government ſo ſoon to preſs them to take up the Hatchet, becauſe their Wounds were not yet healed, nor Peace made, which muſt firſt be done. They ſaid further, that as the *French* had many Indians fighting for them, and they by Intermarriages were related to the Indians who ſent the Meſſages, it could not be expected they would eaſily be perſuaded to join the *Engliſh*, leſt they ſhould kill their own Fleſh and Blood; adding, that the only proper Meaſure, that could now be taken, was to adviſe them to ſit ſtill and keep out of the Way: And this Advice they believed would be hearkened to.

They then deſired, that, at leaſt two of our Inhabitants might accompany *Piſquetomen*, and *Thomas Hickman*, the two Meſſengers to the *Ohio*. The Confederate Chiefs promiſed to ſend two of their own People with them, and *Teedyuſcung* ſaid he would ſend one, if not two *Delawares*.

At a private Conference with the *Indians*, held at EASTON, the 21*ſt* *October*, 1758.

PRESENT.

His Excellency Governor *BERNARD*,
And the *Jerſey* Commiſſioners.
THOMAS KING, Chief of the *Oneidas*.
TAGASHATA, Chief of the *Senecas*.
TOKA,AIO, Chief of the *Cayugas*.
EGOHOHOWEN, Chief of the *Miniſinks*.
AQUAYWOCHTU, Chief of the *Wapings*.
With other Indians of the ſeveral Nations.
GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſq*; Deputy to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Captain HENRY MONTOUR, His Majeſty's Interpreter to the United Nations.
Mr. STEPHEN CALVIN, Interpreter of the *Delaware* and *Miniſink* Languages.

His Excellency informed them, that he met them to agree about a Conſideration for the uncertain Claims of the *Miniſinks*, *Wapings* and other Indians, Claimants of Land in the Northern Parts of the Province of *New-Jerſey*, and deſired that it might be conſidered, that they knew not what they ſold, and he knew not what he bought; therefore the Price ought not to be large.

That they might propoſe a Sum to him, or he would make an Offer to them; or it ſhould be left to their Uncles to conſider of a Price, as would pleaſe them beſt.

The United Nations, by *Thomas King*, ſaid, that they had no Claim to the Lands of the *Miniſinks*, or others their Nephews, on the Eaſt Side of *Delaware*, and ſhould therefore leave the fixing a Price to them.

Then the *Miniſinks* and *Wapings* withdrew to conſult upon it, and being returned, *Egohohowen*, the *Miniſink* Chief, ſaid, they would chooſe the Governor ſhould make an Offer, as they might perhaps demand too much.

His Excellency having conſulted the Commiſſioners, offered them Eight Hundred Spaniſh Dollars for their Claim in *New-Jerſey*, as an extraordinary Price.

The *Miniſinks* ſaid, they ſhould be glad of the Opinion of their Uncles in the Matter.

The United Nations, by *Thomas King*, ſaid, it was a fair and honourable Offer, and that, if it was their own Caſe, they would chearfully accept of it: But, as there were a great many Perſons to ſhare in the Purchaſe Money, they recommended it to his Excellency, to add two Hundred Dollars more; and, if that was complied with, the Report of it would be carried to all the Nations, and would be a great Proof of the Affection and Generoſity of their Brethren the *Engliſh*, on this Occaſion, and would be very agreeable to them.

His Excellency deſired to know of the *Miniſinks*, and other Claimants, if they approved of the Propoſal of their Uncles; and they informed him, that they did.

The Governor after conſulting the Commiſſioners, ſaid, it was more than he had intended to give; but as the United Nations had given themſelves the Trouble of being Mediators between them, he could not refuſe their Recommendations, and was glad of the Opportunity he had of ſhewing his Regard to the United Nations, and his Benevolence to the *Miniſink* and other Indians, who had reſided in the Province where he preſided, and therefore complied with their Requeſt.

His Excellency then deſired them to remember, that this Conſideration Money, was to be in full for the Claims of all the *Miniſink* and *Waping* Indians, and all others who claim any Lands, in a Map, which was laid before them at the ſame Time, which included all the Lands from the Line between the Provinces of *New-York* and *New-Jerſey*, and down *Hudſon*'s River, to the Mouth of *Rariton* up the ſame to *Alametung* Falls, on the North Branch of *Rariton* River, thence on a ſtreight Line to *Paoqualin* Mountain, where it joins on *Delaware* River, and thence up the *Delaware* to *Cuſhytunk*; and recommended it to them to have Reſpect to this in the Diviſion of the Conſideration Money.

Then *Tagaſhata*, the *Seneca* Chief, aroſe, and addreſſing himſelf to the *Miniſinks* and other Indian Claimants, ſpoke as follows.

'My *Nephews*,

'I deſire you will now give over all Thoughts of your Land, and that we may hear no more Complaints about it.

'Now you muſt remember the Friendſhip between you and your Brother, and tranſmit to your Children, and make them acquainted with the Tranſactions of this Day. I recommend this to you, not from my Lips only, but from the Bottom of my Heart: I hope it will alſo make a deep Impreſſion in your Hearts.

'It ſeems, as if your Grandfathers had not told you of the Treaties they uſed to have with their Brethren, but carried them with them to the Grave. But we hope you will not do ſo, but carefully inform your Children of your Agreements. We have given you this Advice, and hope you will follow it. We alſo expect you will take Care of your young Men, that they do no more Miſchief to their Brethren the *Engliſh*.

Egohohowen, then addreſſed himſelf to the Governor, and deſired to be heard.

'*Brother*,

'We are now thoroughly ſatisfied, and we ſtill retain a Friendſhip for our Brethren the *Engliſh*, and we deſire, that if we ſhould come into your Province, to ſee our old Friends, and ſhould have Occaſion for the Bark of a Tree to cover a Cabbin, or a little Refreſhment, that we ſhould not be denied, but be treated as Brethren: And that your People may not look on the wild Beaſts of the Foreſt, or Fiſh of the Waters, as their ſole Property; but that we may be admitted to an equal Uſe of them.

The Governor anſwered, that, as ſoon as he got Home, he ſhould iſſue a Proclamation, to notify to the People of his Province, that he had made a Peace with them, and to order, that, for the Future, they ſhould be treated as Brethren, which he hoped would be done: But deſired they would not go into thoſe Parts, where they had lately committed Hoſtilities, till the People's Paſſions were cooled; for he could not be anſwerable for his People's Behaviour, whilſt their Loſſes were freſh upon their Minds.

The 21ſt *October*.

The Members of the *Pennſylvania* Council received a Meſſage from Mr. *Weiſer*, that the Chiefs of the United Nations were met in Council, with their Nephews the *Delawares*, at the Houſe of *Nicholas Scull*, and that the *Delawares* had ſomething to ſay to their Uncles, which they deſired ſome of the Members of that Council, and Commiſſioners ſhould be Witneſſes of, and hear.

Meſſieurs *Growden*, *Chew* and *Mifflin*, attended accordingly, with Meſſrs. *Gallaway*, *Fox*, and *Hughes*, Commiſſioners, and *Iſrael Pemberton*, *Iſaac Zane*, and ſome other Quakers, who were preſent at the particular Requeſt of the Indians.

PRESENT.

All the Confederate Chiefs.

TEEDYUSCUNG,
NOWALKEEKA, alias FOUR STEPS,
AWEHELA, alias JAMES DAVIS,
EGOHOHOWEN, *Munſey* Chief.
TAPISCAWEN, alias SAMUEL DAVIS,
PHILIP COMPASS,
LAPPINK,
MOSES TETAMY.

CONRAD WEISER, HENRY MONTOUR, ISAAC STILLE, Interpreters.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Teedyuſcung, on Behalf of the *Delawares*, aroſe and ſpoke as follows.

‘*Uncles*,

‘I deſire you will hear me. We have gone ſo far at this Treaty, as to talk of Lands, I therefore thought proper to meet you here, to let you know, that I have conſulted with all my Brethren, your Couſins here preſent, about the Deed you, our Uncles, ſigned to the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania*, ſhewn to us Yeſterday, for the Lands beyond the *Kittachtinny* Hills.

‘We have ſeen the Deed, and know it well. *Nutimus*, one of our chief Men has ſigned it, and here ſits one of our Men, named *Philip Compaſs*, who was preſent when the Sale was made, and remembers, that *Nutimus* our Chief received Forty-four Dollars, as his Part or Share of the Conſideration Money. We agree to it, and acknowledge the Land was fairly ſold. We give it up, and now confirm it, that there may be no Difference, nor any Thing more ſaid about it. This is not the Land I have diſputed with my Brethren the *Engliſh*. That Land lies between *Tohiccon* Creek and the *Kittachtinny* Hills. *Gave a String.*

Tokaaio, the *Cayuga* Chief, ſtood up and ſpoke as follows, addreſſing himſelf to *Teedyuſcung*.

‘*Couſin*,

‘I thank you for your Openeſs and Honeſty on this Occaſion, freely to declare the Truth. We wiſh our Brethren the *Engliſh*, naming the Governors of *Pennſylvania*, *Virginia*, *Carolina* and *Jerſey*, were ſo plain and preciſe. They have called us down to this Council Fire, which was kindled for Council Affairs, to renew Treaties of Friendſhip, and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip. But here we muſt hear a Diſpute about Land, and our Time is taken up from Day to Day; but they do not come to the chief Point.

‘The *Engliſh* firſt began to do Miſchief; we told them ſo: They only thanked us for our Openneſs and Advice, and ſaid they would take Care for the Future, but healed no Wounds. In ſhort, when they ſpeak to us, they do it with a ſhorter Belt or String, than that which we ſpeak to them with; tho' they can make Wampum, and we cannot.

‘They ought not thus to treat with Indians on Council Affairs. Several of our Strings and Belts are loſt in their Hands entirely. I fear they only ſpeak from their Mouth, and not from their Heart.

On the ſame Day, P. M. *Piſquetomen* and *Thomas Hickman* came to take their Leave of the Governor, accompanied with Captain *Bull*, jun. *William Hayes*, and *Iſaac Stille*, the Perſons appointed to attend them to the *Ohio*, who were particularly recommended to their Care and Protection, by a String of Wampum.

The Belts and Strings were numbered, as well in the written Paper containing the Meſſages, as on Labels tied to each of them, and delivered to *Piſquetomen*, and the written Meſſage was delivered with the Paſsports to Captain *Bull*.

The 22d of *October*.

The United Nation Chiefs held a private Council, and named two of their People to ſend to the *Ohio*, viz. *Tojenontawoby*, a *Cayuga* Chief, and the youngeſt *Shick Calamy*, who joined *Piſquetomen*, and ſet off this Afternoon.

As they were ſetting out, Mr. *Frederick Poſt* arrived with News from General *Forbes*, that a large Body of *French* and Indians, having attacked his advanced Poſt at *Lloyal-Hanning*, were repulſed with great Loſs on their Side; which News was communicated to the Indians.

The Governors propoſed a Meeting of the Indians, but they deſired it might be deferred till the Morning.

The

The 23d of *October*.

This Morning one of the *Seneca* Chiefs died, and after making the uſual Condolence, Ceremonies and Preſents, he was decently interred, a Number of the Inhabitants attending the Funeral. This took up the Forenoon.

At a Conference with the *Indians*, the ſame Day, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Governors, and the Gentlemen of their Council, &c. *as before.*

The Minutes were read and approved, to the End of the publick Conference on Friday laſt, after which Governor Denny, for himſelf and Governor Bernard, ſpoke.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ By this Belt, we heal your Wounds; we remove your Grief; we take the Hatchet out of your Heads; we make a deep Hole in the Earth, and bury the Hatchet ſo low, that no Body ſhall be able to dig it up again. *A Belt.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ Now we have healed your Wounds, we, by this Belt, renew all our Treaties; we brighten the Chain of Friendſhip; we return to our firſt Affection; we confirm our antient Union; we put freſh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may bear up againſt every Storm that can blow, and live and flouriſh to the End of Time, whilſt the Sun ſhines, and the Rivers run. And we deſire you wou'd publiſh it among your own and all other Indian Nations, who are your Friends and Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with his Majeſty, and all his Subjects; in whoſe Behalf we give you this Belt *A large Peace Belt delivered by the two Governors to the confederate Chiefs, and by them handed round to all the Indians preſent.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ We now open a Road to the Old Council Fire, which was kindled by your and our Fathers in the City of *Philadelphia*: Be aſſured, that you will always find this Road open, eaſy and pleaſant to travel in, and for the Future whenever Occaſion calls, we ſhall be glad to ſee you there. *A Belt.*

‘ *Brethren, of the United Nations, and all our other Brethren, your Couſins and Nephews.*

‘ We thank you, for the Care and Diligence with which you have attended to the ſeveral Matters recommended to you in theſe Conferences, which have yielded us Abundance of Satisfaction. This Treaty will convince all our Enemies, that we are now united in the firmeſt Band of Amity; and whilſt we join our Strength together, it will not be in their Power to hurt either you or us. *A Belt.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ As a Token of the Love we your Brethren of this Province bear you, I ſhall make a Preſent of a Quantity of Goods, which we have prepared for you, and deſire your Acceptance of them; ſenſible of the approaching Seaſon, and of the many Difficulties you live under, from the preſent War. We give them with an hearty good Will.

Here his Honour delivered a Liſt of the Goods, and deſired Mr. *Weiſer* and Mr. *Montour* wou'd interpret it to them at a proper Time.

Then *Nichas*, on the Behalf of the three elder Nations; *Thomas King*, on the Behalf of the five younger Nations, and *Teedyuſcung*, on the Behalf of the other Nations, gave the *Yohan*, and *Conrad Weiſer* returned it twice on the Behalf of the Governors: After which Governor Denny ſaid,

Brother Teedyuſcung,

‘ BY this Belt you put me in Mind, that we formerly referred our Diſpute about Lands to our Father King George, and you deſired to know if he has decided it.

‘ *Brother,*

‘ You ſhou'd conſider the Circumſtances of the Affairs of your Father King GEORGE: His Majeſty lives at a very great Diſtance from us, is now engaged in a War with the *French*; and the Buſineſs of War takes up a great deal of Time and Attention: Beſides, in Time of War, we have but few Opportunities of hearing from him.

‘ As yet I have had no Anſwer relative to your Affairs. You may depend upon it, as ſoon as I receive one, it ſhall be communicated to you. And I can aſſure you, the Proprietors have preſſed Diſpatch, and will do every Thing they can, to bring it to a ſpeedy Determination. *A Belt.*

Then Governor BERNARD, requeſting the Attention of the Indians, addreſſed them as follows,

‘ *Brethren, of the United Nations,*

‘ BY this String, you ſpoke on Behalf of our Brethren the *Miniſinks*, and ſaid, “That ‘they were wronged in their Lands; that the *Engliſh* ſettled ſo faſt, they were continually puſhing them back; and when they aſked for their Lands, they were told that they had ſold their Lands, and had got drunk and forgot it. If they had ſwallow'd their Lands, they muſt be content; but they did not believe that they had ſwallow'd all, but that ſome was left. They deſired, that I wou'd enquire after their Lands that were left, and do them Juſtice.”

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ I am glad I have an Opportunity, in the Preſence of ſo many Nations, to expreſs the Deſire I have of doing Juſtice to every one. The Throne of the Great King is founded on Juſtice: And I ſhou'd not be a faithful Servant to him, if I neglected to give Redreſs to all Perſons, that have received Injuries from the People, over whom the Great King has placed me.

‘ I have therefore had a Conference with the *Miniſinks*, in the Preſence of ſome of their Uncles; and have come to a full Agreement with them, the Proceedings of which are now ready to be read to you.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ I have another Proof to give you of the Uprightneſs and Juſtice of our Province. We have come to an Agreement with the *Delawares*, and other Indians for the uncertain Claims they had on the Southern Parts of our Province. I hereby produce the Deeds, that have been executed on this Occaſion, that the Subject of them may be explained to you, and be had in perpetual Remembrance by all the Nations preſent: And I deſire, that you may all remember, that, by theſe two Agreements, the Province of *New-Jerſey* is entirely freed and diſcharged from all Indian Claims. In Confirmation of which, I give you this Belt. *A Belt.*

Brother Teedyuſcung,

‘ By this String you tell me, that, after the Killing the nine Indians near *Eſopus*, you carried three Belts to *George Vreeland*, who undertook to give them to the Governor, and you aſk what is become of thoſe Belts.

‘ *Brother,*

‘ I can only ſay, that I never heard of thoſe Belts before; nor do I know what Governor *George Vreeland* undertook to carry thoſe Belts to. The proper Governor was the Governor of *New-York*; for in his Province was this Miſchief committed. And probably the Governor of *New-York* had theſe Belts; for I have heard that be iſſued a Proclamation for apprehending the Perpetrators of this Fact. This Fact has been blamed by all good and wiſe Men; and I am glad it was not done by the People of my Province. I will acquaint the Governor of *New-York* with what you have ſaid upon this Occaſion, and I will enquire after thoſe Belts, and give you an Anſwer.

A String.

Governor DENNY, being obliged to return to *Philadelphia*, on urgent Buſineſs, took his Leave of the Indians, ſaying.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ IT gives me great Pleaſure that the Buſineſs of this Treaty has been carried on with ſo much Satisfaction.

‘ I

‘I am ſorry, I am now to inform you, that I am obliged to leave you, having received laſt Night an Expreſs from General *Forbes*, who is now near the *Ohio.* My Buſineſs calls me to Town; I ſhall therefore leave Mr. *Logan* and Mr. *Peters* to tranſact the Remainder of the Buſineſs, and doubt not but they will act to your Satisfaction. I aſſure you of my Affection for you, and wiſh you all Manner of Happineſs.

Teedyuſcung aroſe, and deſired to be heard on Behalf of the *Wapings*, living near *Æſopus*, and produced a ſhort broad Belt of white Wampum, having in the Center, two Hearts of a reddiſh Colour, and in Figures 1745, wrote after the following Manner, 17.♡♡45. The Belt had a round Circle Pendant, repreſenting the Sun: He then produced two Certificates, One from Governor CLINTON, and the other from Governor HARDY, both which were much in Favour of the *Waping* Indians. He ſaid the Belt was given them by the Government of *New-York*, and repreſented their Union, which was to laſt as long as the Sun ſhould continue in the Firmament.

Teedyuſcung addreſſed Governor BERNARD, deſiring by a String of Wampum, that he would extend his Protection to the *Wapings*; and as their Chief was old and infirm, he requeſted the Favour of a Horſe to carry him Home; which was readily granted.

Tagaſhata made the ſame Requeſt to Governor DENNY, which was likewiſe granted.

The Six Nation Chiefs conſulted together, and in a little Time, *Nichas*, in their Behalf, returned an Anſwer to the Speeches of the Governors, laying the Belts and Strings upon the Table, in the Order they were delivered, and repeating diſtinctly what was ſaid on each of them. At the End of every Article he returned Thanks, and expreſſed the higheſt Satisfaction, particularly on the ratifying the Peace, and the large Belt given thereupon, which he ſaid ſhould be ſent to all the diſtant Nations of Indians, to whom it would be very agreeable; he likewiſe promiſed, that every Thing tranſacted in theſe Conferences, which he again ſaid had afforded them great Pleaſure, ſhould be laid before the great Council at *Onondaga*, whoſe Anſwers ſhould be carefully tranſmitted.

He thanked Governor BERNARD for making up all the Differences between that Government and the *Miniſink* Indians ſo much to their Satisfaction.

He made an Apology for the Want of Wampum, and the Exchange of other Belts to give in Confirmation of their Performance of the ſeveral Things mentioned in the Governors Speeches, agreeable to Indian Cuſtoms. And then wiſhed Governor DENNY a good Journey.

The 24th of *October*, 1758.

Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Weiſer* the Proprietary Agents, held a private Conference with the Chiefs of the United Nations, at the Houſe of *Adam Joke* in *Eaſton*.

At which were PRESENT,

WILLIAM LOGAN, *Eſq*; of the Council.
GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſq*; Deputy Agent to Sir *William Johnſon*.
CHARLES SWAINE, *Eſq*; Prothonotary of *North-Hampton* County.
Captain HENRY MONTOUR, Interpreter, And,
Mr. JOHN WATSON, Surveyor in the County of *Bucks*.

And there were likewiſe PRESENT, the following Indians.

KARAGHTADY, Chief of the *Mohawks*.
SEGUGNSONYOUT, Chief of the *Oneidas*.
ASSARADUNGUAS, Chief of the *Onondagas*.
TAGASHATA, Chief of the *Senecas*.
TOKAAIO, Chief of the *Cayugas*.
NICHAQUANTAQUOAH, Chief of the *Tuſcaroras*.
CANNIACHT, Chief of the *Conoys*. And
ROBERT WHITE, Chief the *Nanticokes*,
And many other Indians.

Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Weiſer*, in Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania* to them, under the great Seal of the ſaid Province, having previouſly ſettled with the Indian Chiefs, the Limits of the Lands to be releaſed by the ſaid Proprietors, and of the Lands to be confirmed by the United Nations; the Proprietary's Releaſe, and the Indians Deed of Confirmation were read and interpreted, and the Indians expreſſing their Satisfaction at every Part thereof, and particularly with the Limits, as deſcribed in the Draught annexed to their Confirmation Deed, they were both executed in the Preſence of *William Logan*, *George Croghan*, *Henry Montour*, *Charles Swaine*, and *John Watſon*, who ſubſcribed their Names as Witneſſes thereto. A Belt was given to the Indians at the Delivery of the Releaſe, and it was agreed that both Deeds ſhould be produced at the next publick Conference, in order to be acknowleged.

On the 25th of *October*, 1758.

The Indians were employed all Day in dividing the Preſents among their ſeveral Tribes.

At a Conference with the *Indians*, held at *EASTON*, on the 26th of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

His Excellency Governor *BERNARD*,

William Logan,
Richard Peters,
Andrew Johnston,
Charles Read,
John Stevens,
George Croghan, } Eſquires.

Conrad Weiser,
Charles Swaine, } Eſquires.
Major Ordnt,
The Sheriff of *North-Hampton* County,
John Watson.

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the other Nations, and the Interpreters, as *aforementioned*.

Mr. Secretary *Peters* having obſerved to the confederate Chiefs, that the Governors were by *Tokaaio*, charged with having omitted ſome Things in their Anſwers, and deſired to know what they were, *Thomas King* ſaid, that in Regard to ſome Things, they had been ſince ſupplied, and recommended that ſome other Things ſhould be more particularly taken Notice of, than they had been. Wherefore agreeable to his Advice, the following Speech was ſpoke by the Members of the *Pennſylvanian* Council, Governor Bernard aſſenting thereto.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ AS we have now ſettled all Differences, and confirmed the antient Leagues of Amity, and brightened the Chain of Friendſhip; we now clean the Blood off your Council Seats, and put them in Order, that when you hold Councils at Home, you may ſit in your Seats with the ſame Peace and Tranquility as you formerly uſed to do. *A String conſiſting of a Thouſand Grains of Wampum.*

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ With this String of Wampum, we condole with you for the Loſs of your wiſe Men, and for the Warriors that have been killed in theſe troubleſome Times, and likewiſe for your Women and Children, and we cover their Graves decently agreeable to the Cuſtom of your Forefathers.

A String of a Thouſand Grains of Wampum.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ We diſperſe the dark Clouds that have hung over our Heads, during theſe Troubles, that we may ſee the Sun clear, and look on each other with the Chearfulneſs our Forefathers did. *A String of a Thouſand Grains of Wampum.*

Then Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Weiſer* produced the Confirmation Deed, executed by the Chiefs of the United Nations, as before ſet forth, which the Indian Chiefs acknowledged to have been their voluntary Act and Deed, and that they clearly underſtood the Contents thereof, together with the Limits deſcribed in the Draught annexed to it; and the ſame being handed from Indian to Indian, all round the Houſe, it was delivered to the Proprietor's Agents.

After which the Indian Chiefs produced the Proprietary Deed of Releaſe, executed by Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Weiſer*, the Proprietary's Agents; who acknowledged it to be their Act and Deed, in Behalf of their Conſtituents, as well as their own, and re-delivered it to the Indians, together with the Belt.

His Excellency Governor BERNARD produced the following Deeds: ~~One Deed~~ [redacted] executed by five Indian Attornies, appointed by a Council of the *Delaware* Nations, for all the Lands lying in *New-Jerſey*, South of a Line from *Paoqualin* Mountains at *Delaware* River, to the falls of *Alamatung*, on the North Branch of *Rariton* River, thence down that River to *Sandy-Hook*; dated the 12th of *September* laſt, with Endorſements thereon, made by *Teedyuſcung*, *Unwallicon* and *Tepaſcawen*, ſignifying their Agreement thereto, and Acknowledgment of their having received Satisfaction thereon; Witneſſed by three Chiefs of the Six Nations, who in Behalf of the Six Nations, approved the Sale, and alſo by ſeveral *Engliſh* Witneſſes. And another Deed, dated the 23d *October*, Inſtant, at *Eaſton*; from the Chiefs of the *Munſies*, *Wapings*, *Opings*, or *Pomptons*, Sixteen in Number, and including all the remaining Lands in *New-Jerſey*, beginning at *Cuſhytunk*, and down the Diviſion Lines between *New-Jerſey* and *New-York*, to the Mouth of *Tappan* Creek at *Hudſon*'s River, and down the ſame to *Sandy-Hook*, thence to the Mouth of *Rariton*, thence up that River to the Falls of *Alamatung*, thence on a ſtrait Line to *Paoqualin* Mountains, where it joins on *Delaware* River, thence up the River *Delaware* to *Cuſhytunk*; endorſed by *Nimham* a Chief of the *Opings* or *Pomptons*, who was ſick at the Execution thereof, and approved by the Six Nations, which was teſtified by three of their Chiefs, ſigning as Witneſſes thereto: And Governor BERNARD deſired that all preſent might take Notice of the ſame, and remember that the Indian Titles to all the Lands in *New-Jerſey*, were conveyed by thoſe two Deeds.

Which being intepreted in the *Mingo* and *Delaware* Languages; His Excellency addreſſed the Indians, as follows.

Brethren,

'I AM very glad this good Work has been ſo happily finiſhed. I came among you wholly unacquainted with your Forms, and therefore, if I have omitted any Ceremonies, you will readily excuſe me. But in whatever I have been deficient, I am ſure, I have not wanted a good Heart towards you.

'The Circumſtances of our Province, have hitherto rendered us unable to give you any great Proofs of our Regard for you. But I ſhall endeavour to perſuade my People, to do you good Service for the future, by opening a Communication with you; which if rightly managed, will be much to the Advantage of both People. And for my own Part, I ſhall be always ready to do you Juſtice; and deſire that whenever you have Cauſe of Complaint againſt my People, you will take care to ſignify it to me. *A String*.

The Five Nation Chiefs, laid all the Belts and Strings on the Table, that were delivered at this and the laſt Conference. *Tokaaio*, the *Cayuga* Chief, deſired the Governor and all preſent, would take Notice of what *Thomas King* was going to ſay, on Behalf of the United Nations.

On which *Thomas King* aroſe, and taking up the firſt Belt which was given by *Teedyuſcung*, when he requeſted a Deed for the *Wioming* Lands, he addreſſed the *Delawares*, (*Teedyuſcung* not being preſent) as follows.

' *Couſins*,

' By this Belt, *Teedyuſcung* deſired us to make you the Owners of the Lands at *Wioming*, *Shamokin* and other Places on the *Suſquehannah* River; in Anſwer to which, we who are preſent ſay, That we have no Power to convey Lands to any one, but we will take your Requeſt to the Great Council Fire, for their Sentiments, as we never ſell or convey any Land, till it be agreed on at the Great Council of the United Nations. In the mean Time, you may make uſe of theſe Lands, in Conjunction with our People, and all the reſt of our Relations, the Indians of the different Nations in our Alliance.

Which being interpreted into *Delaware*, the String of Wampum was given to *Moſes Tetamy* and *James Davis*, to be delivered to *Teedyuſcung*, as he was not preſent.

Then taking up each Belt and String in the Order it was delivered in this, and the laſt Conference, he proceeded to repeat diſtinctly, what had been ſaid under each Article, returning Thanks for all thoſe good Speeches, which he ſaid, were extreamly agreeable. He made particular Mention of the large Peace Belt, ſaying, ' The Nations are greatly pleaſed, that all the antient Treaties made here, at *Albany*, and elſewhere, are renewed, as well as that the Old Council Fire at *Philadelphia*, is kindled again, and a good Road made to it, that may be travelled without any Danger: Theſe in particular, as well as every other Matter tranſacted at theſe Conferences, we will make known to our own Nations, and to every other in Friendſhip and Alliance with us, and we are ſure they will be very well received.

Then addreſſing Governor BERNARD, he thanked him for his farewell Speech, ſaying, ' It was a very kind one, and that they were much pleaſed with his having been preſent, and given his Aſſiſtance at this Treaty, which had given them an Opportunity of gaining an Acquaintance with him, which they would ever remember with Pleaſure. After a Pauſe he deſired to be excuſed for mentioning ſome Thing that had been omitted by the Governors and their Councils.

' They have forgot to bring with them Ammunition, of which we always uſed to receive a ſufficient Quantity, not only to ſerve us in our Journey, but to ſupport us in our hunting Seaſon, that we might be enabled to make Proviſion for our Families. They have given us Gunlocks without Guns, which are of no Manner of Uſe to us; and therefore this muſt have ſurely been forgot, as it is impoſſible for Indians to ſubſiſt without Guns, Powder and Lead, of which we have received none.

' As many of us are old and infirm, we deſire our Brethren, will be ſo good as to furniſh us with a Number of Waggons, to convey ſuch of us, as are not able to walk, and the Goods you have been pleaſed to give us, as far as *Wioming*, where we have left our Canoes, and then we will diſcharge the Waggons, and they may come back again.

' We further deſire a Supply of Proviſions may be put into the Waggons, enough to ſerve us till we get to our reſpective Habitations.

He then took up the Proprietary Releaſe, and returned Thanks for it. He ſaid, ' When the United Nations firſt made the Requeſt to Sir *William Johnſon*, to be tranſmitted to *Onas*, they had no doubt but *Onas* would comply with it, having always found him ready to grant all their Requeſts. With him we have never had any Difference, he has always ſettled our Affairs without giving us any Trouble, and to our Satisfaction. We heartily thank *Onas*; this Act confirms us in the good Opinion we always had of him.

Then addreſſing himſelf to the *Delawares*, with a String of Wampum, he ſpoke as follows,

‘ This ſerves to put *Teedyuſcung* in mind of his Promiſes, to return the Priſoners;
‘ Remember, Couſins, you have made this Promiſe in our Preſence ; you did it indeed
‘ before, and you ought to have performed it : To tell Lies, does not become a Great
‘ Man : A Great Man always keeps his Word and performs his Promiſes, Couſins, You
‘ muſt not now fail to keep your Word : We are all now one People, and we muſt
‘ all be punctual in the Performance of our Engagements.

This was interpreted into the *Delaware* Language, and the String was given to *Moſes Tetamy*, to be delivered to *Teedyuſcung*.

Then he ſaid, the United Nations had finiſhed what they had to ſay.

Some Wine and Punch was called for, and mutual Healths were drank, and the Conferences were concluded with great Satisfaction.

At a meeting held at Easton, on the 7th of October, 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Lawrence Growden
Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin } Esquires.

The Governor and Council coming to Town this afternoon, Teedyuscung, accompanied with Moses Telamy, Daniel, Teedyuscung and Isaac Still, waited on his Honour, and made the usual Salutations.

Brother,

I am glad to see you here again; you may remember that we have already made Peace, and you desired me to halloo aloud, and give Notice of it to all the Indians round about.

I have spoke loud, and raised my Voice, and all the Indians have heared me as far as the Twightwees, and have regarded it, and are now come to this place.

I bid you welcome, and join with me in casting up our Eyes to Heaven, and praying the Blessing of the Supream Being on our Endeavours.

According to our usual Custom, I with this String, wipe the Dust and Sweat off your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs, and desire you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the Indians that are come here, and anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other.

A String.

The Governor returned him thanks for the Visit and his good Advice, which he promised to comply with, and appointed a Meeting in the morning for that Purpose.

At a Conference held in the Town of Easton, on the 8th of October 1758.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Lawrence Growden
William Logan
Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin } Esqrs. Members of the Governor's Council.

Isaac Norris
Joseph Fox
Joseph Galloway
John Hughes
Daniel Roberdeau
Amos Strickland } Esqrs. Comittee of the House of Representatives

Charles Read
Jacob Spicer } Esqrs. Commissrs. for Indian Affairs in the Province of New Jersey.

A Number of Magistrates and Freeholders, of this and the Neighbouring Provinces, and of the Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, chiefly of the People called Quakers.

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent for Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson.

Indians

Pennsylvania 1758

Indians of Several Nations Viz.^t —

Mohocks. Nichas, or Karaghtadie, with one Women and two Boys,
Oneidoes. Thomas King, Anagaraghiry, Aſsanyquou, with Three Warrior Captains, Six Warriors and Thirty three Women and Children
Onondagoes. Aſsaradonguas, with nine Men and nine Women and Children . . .
Senecas. Takeghsado, Tagshata or Segachsadon, Chief Man with Seven other Chiefs, Thirty Seven other Men, Twenty Eight Women and Several Children, . . .
Tuscaroras. Unata, alias Jonathan, with Five Men Twelve Women and Two Children. . .
Nanticokes and Conys, now one Nation. Robert White, alias Wolahocumy, Pashaamokas, alias Charles, with Sixteen Men, Twenty Women, and Eighteen Children. . . .
Kanatt, alias Last Night, with Nine Men, Ten Women and One Child.
Tuteloes. Cakanonekoanos, alias Big Arm, Aſswagarat, with Six Men and Three Women. . . .
Chugnuts. Ten Men, and Twenty Women and Children . . .
Chehohockes, alias Delawares and Unamies. Teedyuscung with Sundry Men Women and Children. . . .
Munsies or Minisinks. Egohohowen, with Sundry Men, Women, and Children. . . .
Mohickons. Abraham, or Mammatuckan, with Several Men, Women and Children
Wapings, or Pumptons. Nimham, Aquaywochtu, with Sundry Men, Women, and Children. . . . .

Conrad Weiser, Esq.^r Provincial Interpreter
Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter in the Six Nations and Delaware Languages. —

Stephen Calvin
Isaac Still } Delaware Indians, Interpreter in the Delaware Language. —
Moses Tetamy

The Governor opened the Conferences with the following Ceremonies, — addreſsing himself to all the Indians present of every Nation. —

Brethren,

It gives me great pleasure to see so many of you, and of so many different Nations, at this Council fire. I bid you heartily Welcome. —

Brethren

With this String I wipe the Sweat and Dust out of your Eyes, that you may see your Brethrens Faces, and look Chearful. With this String I take all Bitterneſs out of your Breast, as well as every thing disagreeable that may have gathered there, in order that you may speak perfectly free and open to us. With this String I gather the Blood, and take it away from the Council Seats, that your Cloths may not be — stained, nor your minds any ways disturbed.

Three Strings.

Mr. Weiser Interpreted the substance of this Speech, and saying his Memory Did not serve him to remember the Several Ceremonies in Use on this Occasion, he desired Nihas, a Mohock Chief, to do it for him, which he did, and it was afterwards interpreted by Captain Henry Montour, in the Delaware Language to Teedyuscung, and the Delawares.

After a short pause, Tagashata, the Seneca Chief, rose up, and repeating, as usual, each Paragraph distinctly as spoke by the Governor, he returned Thanks, and went through the same Ceremonies to the Governor, Council, and People of the Province, adding on the last String, that their Great Grandfathers had told them, that they had made a Road for them to travel to their Brethren the English, and that whenever it should be stopped, they would become a poor People. They were very glad to find the Road open to their Brethren, and should take care to preserve it so on their side.

Three Strings.

After Mr. Weiser had delivered this in English, and it was interpreted in the Delaware Language by Moses Tetamy, Takeaghsado, or Tagashata, proceeded.

Brother Onas,

By this Belt you sent an Invitation to us to come to Pennsylvania, which reached our Towns about the time that the Leaves put out last Spring, but we were then so much alarmed by the French, who were near us, that we could not then leave our Country. some little Time ago we received another Belt from Sir William Johnson, which he informed us was sent to him by you, to be forwarded to us, to enquire into the Reasons why we did not Come to you, according to your first invitation, and Sir William Johnson desired us to come here to meet you in Council; upon which we immediately arose, and came as soon as we could to your Council fire, and now we are here as you see.

Two Belts.

Brother,

Here is another Belt, by which we were invited lately to come to a Council fire, that was kindled in an Island near the Sea: This Surprized us, as we never heard of a Council fire in an Island.* We know of no Council fires, but the Old Council fire a Philadelphia, and the great Council fire at Albany

Here he laid the Belt on the Table.

Then taking four other strings of Wampum, he said, these were sent to us by Nichas, the Mohock Chief, with a Meſsage, that he was arrived in this Province, and desired we would Comply with the Invitation, and come down.

Here he laid the four Strings on the Table

Nichas having acknowledged the Meſsage, and taken up the Strings, Tagashata concluded, saying, these are your Belts, by which we were invited to this Council fire and as we are now come, we return them, and desire to see the Belts that were sent by us particularly one, on which were Several Images of Men holding each other by the Hand.

The Governor replied, that he would enquire for the Belts sent by them, and they should be returned.

The

---

*Meaning Burlington

Pennsylvania 1758

The Substance of these last Speeches of Tagashata was interpreted to Teedyuscung, and the Delawares. —

October the 9th. 1758. —

This morning his Excellency Governor Bernard arrived at Easton, and desired a Meeting of the Indians, in order to make them the usual Compliments; but was acquainted by Mr. Weiser that they were then in Council, deliberating on Matters necessary to be adjusted before the meeting. —

cung, and Isaac Still, waited on his Honour, and made the usual Salutations.

"Brother:

"I am glad to see you here again; you may remember that we have already made Peace, and you desired me to halloo aloud, and give notice of it to all the Indians round about.

"I have spoke loud and raised my Voice, and all the Indians have heard me, as far as the Twightwees, and have regarded it, and are now come to this Place.

"I bid you welcome, and join with me in casting up our Eyes to Heaven and praying the Blessing of the Supream Being on our Endeavours.

"According to our usual Custom, I with this String wipe the Dust and Sweat off your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs, and desire you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the Indians that are come here, and anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other."

A String.

The Governor returned him thanks for the Visit, and his good advice, which he promised to comply with, and appointed a Meeting in the Morning for that Purpose.

At a Conference held in the Town of Easton, on the 8th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Lawrence Growden, William Logan, Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin,	Esq$^{rs.}$ Members of the Governor's Council.
Isaac Norris, Joseph Fox, Joseph Galloway,	John Hughes, Daniel Roberdeau, Amos Strickland,	Esq$^{rs.}$ Committee of the House of Representatives.

Charles Read,
Jacob Spicer, } Esq$^{rs.}$ Commiss$^{rs.}$ for Indian affairs in the Province of New Jersey.

A Number of Magistrates and Freeholders of this and the Neighbouring Provinces, and of the Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, chiefly of the People called Quakers.

George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs under Sir William Johnson.

Indians of Several Nations, viz^{t}:

Mohocks.—Nichas, or Karaghtadie, with one Woman and two Boys.

Oncidoes.—Thomas King, Anagaraghiry, Assanyquou, with Three Warrior Captains, Six Warriors, and Thirty-three Women and Children.

Onondagoes.—Assaradonguas, with nine men, and nine Women and Children.

Senecas.—Takeghsado, Tagshata or Segachsadon, Chief Man, with seven other Chiefs, Thirty-Seven other Men, Twenty-Eight Women, and Several Children.

Tuscaroras.—Unata, alias Jonathan, with Five Men, Twelve Women and Two Children.

Nanticokes and Conys, now one Nation.—Robert White, alias Wolahocremy, Pashaamokas, alias Charles, with Sixteen Men, Twenty Women and Eighteen Children.

Kandt, alias Last Night, with Nine Men, Ten Women and One Child.

Tuteloes.—Cakanonekoanos, alias Big Arm, Asswagarat, with Six Men and Three Women.

Chugnuts.—Ten men, and Twenty Women and Children.

Chehohockes, alias Delawares and Unamies.—Teedyuscung, with Sundry Men, Women and Children.

Munsies or Minisinks.—Egohohowen, with Sundry Men, Women and Children.

Mohickons.—Abraham, or Mammatuckan, with Several Men, Women and Children.

Wapings or Pumptons.—Nimhaon, Aquaywochtu, with Sundry Men, Women and Children.

Conrad Weiser, Esq^{re} Provincial Interpreter.

Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter in the Six Nations and Delaware Languages.

Stephen Calvin, }
Isaac Still, } Delaware Indians.—Interpreter in the Delaware Language.
Moses Tetamy, }

The Governor opened the Conferences with the following Ceremonies, addressing himself to All the Indians present of Every Nation:

"Brethren:

"It gives me great pleasure to see so many of you, and of so many different Nations, at this Council fire. I bid you heartily Welcome.

"Brethren:

"With this String I wipe the Sweat and Dust out of your Eyes that you may see your Brethren's Faces and look Chearful. With this String I take all Bitterness out of your Breast, as well as every thing disagreeable that may have gathered there, in order that you may speak perfectly free and open to us. With this String I gather the Blood, and take it away from the Council Seats, that your Cloths may not be stained nor your minds anyways disturbed."

Three Strings.

Mr. Weiser interpreted the Substance of this Speech, and saying his Memory did not serve him to remember the Several Ceremonies in, Else on this Occasion, he desired Nihas, a Mohock Chief, to do it for him, which he did, and it was afterwards interpreted by Captain Henry Montour in the Delaware Language to Teedyuscung and the Delawares.

After a short pause Tagashata, the Seneca Chief, rose up, and repeating, as usual, each Paragraph distinctly as spoke by the Governor, he returned Thanks, and went through the same Ceremonies to the Governor, Council, and People of the Province, adding on the last String, that their Great Grandfathers had told them that they had made a Road for them to travel to their Brethren the English, and that whenever it should be stopped they would become a poor People. They were very glad to find the Road open to their Brethren, and should take care to preserve it so on their side.

Three Strings.

After Mr. Weiser had delivered this in English, and it was interpreted in the Delaware Language by Moses Tetamy, Takeaghsado, or Tagashata, proceeded:

"Brother Onas:

"By this Belt you sent an invitation to us to come to Pennsylvania, which reached our Towns about the time that the Leaves put out last Spring, but we were then so much alarmed by the French, who were near us, that we could not then leave our Country. Some little Time ago we received another Belt from Sir William Johnson, which he informed us was sent to him by you to be forwarded to us, to enquire into the Reasons why we did not Come to you according to your first invitation, and Sir William Johnson desired us to come here to meet you in Council, upon which we immediately arose and came as soon as we could to your Council Fire, and now we are here as you see."

Two Belts.

"Brother:

"Here is another Belt, by which we were invited lately to come to a Council fire that was kindled in an Island near the Sea. This surprized us, as we had never heard of a Council fire in an Island.* We know of no Council fires but the Old Council fire a Philadelphia and the great Council fire at Albany."

Here he laid the Belt on the Table.

---

*Meaning Burlington.

Then taking four other Strings of Wampum, he said, "these were sent to us by Nihas, the Mohock Chief, with a Message that he was arrived in this Province, and desired we would Comply with the Invitation, and come down."

Here he laid the four Strings on the Table.

Nichas having acknowledged the Message, and taken up the Strings, Tægashatæ concluded, saying, "these are your Belts, by which we were invited to this Council fire, and as we are now come, we return them, and desire to see the Belts that were sent by us, particularly one," on which were several Images of Men holding each other by the Hand.

The Governor replied, "that he would enquire for the Belts sent by them, and they should be returned."

The Substance of these last Speeches of Tagashata was Interpreted to Teedyuscung and the Delawares.

—

October the 9th, 1758.

This morning his Excellency, Governor Bernard, arrived at Easton, and desired a Meeting of the Indians, in order to make them the usual Complements, but was acquainted by Mr. Weiser, that they were then in Council, deliberating on Matters necessary to be adjusted before the meeting.

—

October the 10th, 1758.

The Indian Chiefs continued in Council the greatest part of this Day, and desired the Governors would not be impatient.

—

Pennsylvania 1758

The Substance of these last Speeches of Tagashata was interpreted to Teedyuscung, and the Delawares.

October the 9th 1758.

This morning his Excellency Governor Bernard arrived at Easton, and desired a Meeting of the Indians, in order to make them the usual Compliments; but was acquainted by Mr. Weiser, that they were then in Council, deliberating on Matters necessary to be adjusted before the meeting.

October the 10th 1758.

The Indian Chiefs continued in Council the greatest part of this Day, and desired the Governors would not be impatient.

October the 11th 1758.

This morning the Indian Chiefs communicated to the Governors, by Mr. Weiser, the Business they had been consulting upon, and said they had concluded to speak to us this forenoon. The Governors waited till One o'Clock, expecting the Indians to meet them, being told that they were gathering together for that Purpose; but they not coming, and several Messages sent to hasten them, it was agreed to meet punctually at Four o'Clock.

At a Conference held at Easton with the Indian Octr. 11th, 1758 P.M

Present

Governor Denny with his Council, and the several Pennsylvania Gentlemen as before.

Governor Bernard.

Andrew Johnson
Charles Read
John Stevens
Jacob Spicer
William Foster
Esq.rs Indian Commiss.rs for Jersey.

Tagashata, the Indian Chief, Intending to speak first on behalf of the Indians, had laid some Belts and Strings in order on the Table.

As soon as the Company sat down, Teedyuscung, holding out String said he had something to deliver, and desired he might be heard first of all. Mr. Croghan requested to know if what he was going to say was the Result of the Delaware Council, and if it was their desire it should be spoke first, but no Answer was given him as to this. Governor Bernard signifying his desire to bid the Indians welcome and just mention to them the Business he came upon, it was agreed he should speak first, which he did as follows.

Brethren,

I am glad to see so many of you met together, to cultivate Peace with your Brethren and Old Friends the English. I heartily bid you welcome, and wish that the good Work for which you are now assembled may prosper in your Hands, and have that Success, which your wise Men, and all that wish you well may desire as a thing much to your Advantage. —

The Situation of the Province over which I preside, and the disposition of its People, have hitherto afforded very little Occasion for Treaties with the Neighbouring Indians; but having, some Months ago, sent a Message to the Minisinks, I received a Message from our Brethren the Senecas, and Cayugas, wherein they take upon them to Answer my Message to the Minisinks, and desire that I would meet them at the Council fire burning at this place.

It is not usual for the Kings Governors to go out of their Provinces to attend Treaties; but I am glad to have an opportunity of shewing my good Disposition to establish Peace and Friendship with my Neighbours; and therefore I have waved all Forms and am come here, according to the invitation I received at Burlington.

To You therefore our Brethren the Senecas and Cayugas and your Nephews the Minisinks, I now speak, and desire that you would take into your most serious Consideration, my Message to the Minisinks, your Message to me, and my Answer thereto and let me know what we are to Expect from you. —

What is past we are willing to forget; but I must remind you, that if you are disposed to be our friends for the future, you should give us that Proof of your Sincerity which I have desired in my Answer to your Message, and return us the Captives that have been taken out of our Province, and are now within your Power this should be one of the first Steps, and will be the best that can be taken, towards restoring and confirming that Brotherly Love and Friendship between us, which I am convinced will be for the Mutual Benefit of all Parties. —

This was interpreted in the Six Nation Language by Mr. Weiser, and in the Delaware by Mr. Stephen Calvin, the Indian Schoolmaster in West Jersey. —

Then Tedyuscung Spoke. —

Brethren,

I desire all of you who are present, will give Ear to me. As you my Brethren desired me to call all the Nations who live back, I have done so; I have given the Halloo, and such as have heard me are present. Now if you have any thing to say to them, or they to you, you must sit and talk together. —

Brethren,

I sit by, only to hear and see what you say to one another, for I have said what I have to say to the Governor of Pennsylvania, who sits here; he knows what has passed between us. I have made known to him the Reason why I struck him. Now I and the Governor have made up these Differences between him and me and I think we have done it, as far as we can, for our future Peace. —

A String

The above speech was interpreted in the Six Nation Language.

Tagashata then rose up and spoke.

Brethren the Governors, and your Councils,

It has pleased the Most High that we meet together here with Chearful Countenances, and a good deal of Satisfaction; and as publick Business requires great Consideration, and the Day is almost spent, I chuse to speak early tomorrow morning.—

The Governors answered, that they should be glad to give all the Dispatch possible to this good Work they were engaged in; and desired the Chiefs would fix the Time of meeting; but they declined it, saying they were unacquainted with Hours, but would give Notice when they were ready.—

Then taking four other Strings of Wampum, he said, "these were sent to us by Nihas, the Mohock Chief, with a Message that he was arrived in this Province, and desired we would Comply with the Invitation, and come down."

Here he laid the four Strings on the Table.

Nichas having acknowledged the Message, and taken up the Strings, Tægashatæ concluded, saying, "these are your Belts, by which we were invited to this Council fire, and as we are now come, we return them, and desire to see the Belts that were sent by us, particularly one," on which were several Images of Men holding each other by the Hand.

The Governor replied, "that he would enquire for the Belts sent by them, and they should be returned."

The Substance of these last Speeches of Tagashata was Interpreted to Teedyuscung and the Delawares.

October the 9th, 1758.

This morning his Excellency, Governor Bernard, arrived at Easton, and desired a Meeting of the Indians, in order to make them the usual Complements, but was acquainted by Mr. Weiser, that they were then in Council, deliberating on Matters necessary to be adjusted before the meeting.

October the 10th, 1758.

The Indian Chiefs continued in Council the greatest part of this Day, and desired the Governors would not be impatient.

October the 11th, 1758.

This Morning the Indian Chiefs communicated to the Governors, by Mr. Weiser, the Business they had been consulting upon, and said they had concluded to speak to us this forenoon. The Governors waited till One o'Clock, expecting the Indians to meet them, being told that they were gathering together for that Purpose, but they not coming, and several Messages sent to hasten them, it was agreed to meet punctually at Four o'Clock.

At a Conference held at Easton with the Indians, Octo^r. 11th, 1758, P. M.

PRESENT:

Governor DENNY, with his Council, and the Several Pennsylvania Gentlemen as before.

Governor BERNARD.

Andrew Johnson, Charles Read, John Stevens,	Jacob Spicer, William Foster,	Esqrs., Indian Commiss^rs. for Jersey.

Tagashata, the Indian Chief, Intending to speak first on behalf of the Indians, had laid some Belts and Strings in order on the Table.

As soon as the Company sat down, Teedyuscung, holding out String, said he had something to deliver, and desired he might be heard first of all. Mr. Croghan requested to know if what he was going to say was the result of the Delaware Council, and if it was their desire it should be spoke first, but no Answer was given him to this. Governor Bernard signifying his desire to bid the Indians welcome and just mention to them the Business he came upon, it was agreed he should speak first, which he did as follows:

"Brethren:

"I am glad to see so many of you met together to cultivate Peace with your Brethren and Old Friends, the English. I heartily bid you welcome, and wish that the good Work for which you are now assembled may prosper in your Hands, and have that Success which your wise Men and all that wish you well may desire, as a thing much to your Advantage.

"The Situation of the Province over which I preside, and the disposition of its People, have hitherto afforded very little Occasion for Treatys with the Neighbouring Indians; but having some Months ago Sent a Message to the Minisinks, I received a Message from our Brethren the Senecas and Cayugas, wherein they take upon them to Answer my Message to the Minisinks, and desire that I would meet them at the Council fire burning at this place.

"It is not usual for the King's Governors to go out of their Provinces to attend Treaties; but I am glad to have an Opportunity of shewing my good Disposition to establish Peace and Friendship with my neighbours, and therefore I have waved all forms, and am come here according to the invitation I received at Burlington.

"To you, therefore, our Brethren, the Senecas and Cayugas, and your Nephews, the Minisinks, I now speak, and desire that you would take into your most serious Consideration, my Message to the Minisinks, your Message to me, and my Answer thereto, and let me know what we are to Expect from you.

"What is past we are willing to forget; but I must remind you that if you are disposed to be our friends for the future, you should give us that Proof of your Sincerity which I have desired in my Answer to your Message, and return us the Captives that have been taken out of our Province, and are now within your Power; this should be one of the first Steps, and will be the best that can be taken towards restoring and confirming that Brotherly Love and Friendship between us, which I am convinced will be for the Mutual Benefit of all Parties."

This was interpreted in the Six Nation Language by Mr. Weiser, and in the Delaware by Mr. Stephen Calvin, the Indian Schoolmaster in West Jersey.

Then Teedyuscung spoke:

"Brethren:

"I desire all of you who are present will give Ear to me; As you, my Brethren, desired me to call all the Nations who live back, I have done so; I have given the Halloo, and such as have heard me are present. Now, if you have anything to say to them, or they to you, you must sit and talk together.

"Brethren:

"I sit by only to hear and see what you to say to one another, for I have said what I have to say to the Governor of Pennsylvania, who sits here; he knows what has passed between us. I have made known to him the Reason why I struck him. Now I and the Governor have made up these Differences between him and me, and I think we have done it, as far as we can, for our future Peace."

A String.

The above speech was interpreted in the Six Nation Language.

Tagashata then rose up and spoke:

"Brethren, the Governors, and your Councils:

"It has pleased the Most High that we meet together here with chearful Countenances, and a good deal of Satisfaction; and as publick Business requires great Consideration, and the Day is almost spent, I chuse to speak early to-morrow morning."

The Governor answered, that they should be glad to give all the Dispatch possible to this good Work they were engaged in, and desired the Chiefs would fix the Time of meeting; but they declined it, saying, they were unacquainted with Hours, but would give Notice when they were ready.

Tagashata then rose up and spoke.

Brethren the Governors, and your Councils,

It has pleased the Most High that we meet together here with Chearful Countenances, and a good deal of Satisfaction; and as publick Buſineſs requires great Consideration, and the Day is almost spent, I chuse to speak early tomorrow morning.

The Governors answered, that they should be glad to give all the Dispatch poſsible to this good Work they were engaged in; and desired the Chiefs would fix the time of meeting; but they declined it, saying, they were unacquainted with Clocks, but would give Notice when they were ready.

At a Conference held at Easton, on the 12th of October 1758.

Present

The Governors.

The Gentlemen of their Council, And others as before.

Tagashata, the Seneca Chief, taking the Strings and Belts of Wampum which Governor Bernard gave Yesterday, repeated, according to the Indian Custom, the particulars of his Speech, and then added.

Brethren,

We approve of every Article mentioned to us yesterday by the Governor of Jersey, all that he said was very good; we look upon his Meſsage to us as a Commiſsion and request from him, that we should bring Matters to a good Conclusion with our Couzins the Minisinks. They themselves sent for us to do the same thing, on their Behalf, and, at their request we came here, have taken it in Hand and will use our utmost Endeavours to bring about the good Work which Governor Bernard desires, and do not doubt, but it will be done to his entire Satisfaction.

Brethren,

I now speak at the request of Teedyuscung, and our Nephews the Delawares, living at Wioming and on the Waters of the River Susquehannah.

Brethren,

We now remove the Hatchet out of your Heads that was struck into them by our Couzins the Delawares; it was a french Hatchet that they unfortunately made use of, by the Instigation of the French; we take it out of your Heads, and bury it under ground, where it shall always rest, and never be taken up again. Our Couzins the Delawares have aſsured us they will never think of War against their Brethren, the English any more, but employ their thoughts about Peace, and Cultivating Friendship with them, and never Suffer Enmity against them to enter into their Minds again.

The Delawares desired us to say this for them by this Belt. A Belt

Brethren,

Our Nephews the Minisink Indians, and three other different Tribes of that Nation, have at last, listned to us, and taken our Advice, & laid down the Hatchet they had taken up against their Brethren the English. They told us they had received it from the French, but had already laid it down, and would return it to them again.—

They aſsured us, they would never use it any more against you, but would follow our Advice, and entreated us to use our utmost Endeavours to reconcile them to you their Brethren, declaring they were sorry for what they had done, and desired it might be forgotten, and they would for ever cultivate a good Friendship with you. These declarations were made by the principal Warriors of Four Tribes of the Minisink Indians at giving us this Belt.

A Belt.—

Then taking Eight Strings of black Wampum he proceeded.—

Brethren,

We let you know that we have not only brought about this Union with our Nephews on the Waters of the River Susquehannah, but also have sent Meſsages to our Nephews the Delawares and Minisinks and to those likewise of our own Nations, who are on the Ohio, under the influence of the French. We have told all these that they must lay down the French Hatchet, and be reconciled to their Brethren the English; and never more employ it against them, and we hope they will take our Advice. We the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagas, deliver this String of Wampum to remove the Hatchet out of your Heads, that has been struck into them by the Ohio Indians, in order to lay a Foundation for Peace.—

Eight Strings of Black Wampum

Tagashata sat down and then the Cayuga Chief, Tokaaio, arose & said.

Brethren,

I speak in behalf of the Younger Nations, part of, and Confederate with the Six Nations, Viz: The Cayugas, Oneidoes, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes, and Conoys.—

A Road has been made from our Country to this Council fire, that we might Treat about Friendship; and as we came down the Road we saw that (by some misfortune or other) Blood has been spilt on it. By these Strings we make the Road wider and Clearer:— we take the Blood away out of it, and likewise out of the Council Chamber which may have been stained; we wash it all away and desire it may not be seen any more, and we take the Hatchet out of your Heads.

Gave three Strings—

Brethren, the Governors, and all the English,

I now Confine myself to the Cayugas, my own Nation.

I will hide nothing from you, because we have promised to Speak to each other from the Bottom of our Hearts.—

The French, like a Thief in the Night, have stolen away some of our Young Men, and misled them, and they have been concerned in doing Mischief against our Brethren the English. —

We did not know it when it happened, but we discovered it since. The Chiefs of our Nation held their young Men fast, and — would not suffer them to go out of their Sight, but the French came — and stole them away from us, and corrupted them to do mischief. — We are sorry for it; we ask Pardon for them, and hope you will forgive them; we promise they shall do so no more, and now, by this Belt, we take out of your Heads the Hatchet with which they struck you.

A Belt of Ten Rows. —

He added, he had found out that some of their young People had been concerned in striking us four Times. —

in the manner these Instructions provide & direct you, you are to obey the same.

On your Return you will make a Report of your proceedings & Discoveries to Gen. Stanwix & to no other Person whatsoever.

Given under my hand
at Fort Johnson this 10. day
of October 1758. W. Johnson

Fort Johnson 16. October 1758
at 11 at night.

The Conewarogo Indians came in again with their [illegible] about a [illegible] ago [illegible] this night [illegible] near [illegible] on the [illegible] River upon [illegible] to bring [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible] was just arrived here who says that our Encampt. & Fort at the Oneida Carrying place is insulted by the enemy & that [illegible] came from [illegible] [illegible] an Oneida Sachem who with another of said Nation being employed [illegible] by the Troops were fired upon by the enemy, the said Sachem killed, the other taken Prisoner & afterwards released.

The Messengers say that the [illegible] Oneida Sachem was too much fatigued to come [illegible] but that he will be here to morrow Morning and that they were [illegible] with the above particulars & know nothing farther.

Fort Johnson 12. October 1758.
5 o'clock, P.M.

The Report [illegible] a [illegible] Chief [illegible] sent by Sir William Johnson [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] understood that [illegible] carrying down to [illegible] anything [illegible]

That after 3 days march from hence he got to Oneida & the [illegible] delivering his Message to the Oneidas & Tuscaroras to come down he was readily answered by those Nations that they would all be ready to join the upper Nations & come down with them.

[illegible] to Conaquaragy a small Town inhabited by Onondagas and lays about 20 Miles this side of Onondaga he delivered my Message & was answered that they would all prepare immediately to come down to Sir William Johnson.

At Onondaga he found but 5 Men at home all the rest were gone to Caykuhage on the Fish Creek where the Body of French were lately & therefore was told he could not have an Answer 'till they were at home.

At Cayouga he found but [illegible] at home three large [illegible] being gone to the Fish Creek [illegible] at the [illegible] a [illegible] he called a Meeting at which there soon assembled a large Number of their [illegible] when he delivered Sir William's Message to them, which being all kindly received they soon [illegible] their answer that they were [illegible] to come down at the same time telling him [illegible] Belt of Wampum to the Eastern Parts of [illegible] to acquaint the Senecas living there with the same and would have their answer in three days.

Each Nation were to set off immediately homewards & was assured by the Senecas that they would soon overtake him in my Absence he met the ~~[illegible]~~ Message at Canowaga that was sent by Sir William to stop the upper Nations from coming down.

[illegible] further says that he heard the French were very busy in rebuilding Cadaraqui and said they would soon have it finished again if the English did not march & destroy the rest.

That Ingquise's Brother brought a [illegible] marked with 400. all French to [illegible] Ouquaye. That he heard there were not many Indians there. That the [illegible] Indians were extreamly disgusted with the French, they & their Families being quite naked for want of Goods, and they will not let [illegible] Powder for Bever [illegible], that they hate the French & would invite the English to return to Oswego from whom they had always [illegible] & very [illegible]. That 40 Delawares [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the guns [illegible] [illegible] at Niagara [illegible] [illegible] the English to the Southward.

That two days ago in [illegible] he came to the Oneida Castle where in a Meeting with the Head Men of that Nation he was told that the Body of French & Indians who not long ago assembled near Cayhuhage or Wood Creek are returned to Canada, the French Commanding officer telling the Indians that he plainly saw he could undertake nothing against the Enemy's Carrying Place at present, the Season [illegible] advanced. This Account was given by some of the 3 Nations who had been in Canada at that time with the French and they further said that the French were already prepared

60 to make an attempt they was but after the arrival of a Canoe from Niagara all preparations were stopped & the Army decamped. The reason which was, as the 5 Nations imagine, that the French could not [illegible] the Indians to join them whom they expected from the Upwards were assembled at Niagara

That the [illegible] Alarm was occasioned by a Scalping Party of about 30 French Indians who fired upon Three Oneida Sachems that were in the Wood near the Carrying Place fetching some Bark [illegible] a Hut, one of the Chiefs named [illegible] was killed, one taken but after a warm Dispute with the french Indians they gave him his liberty [illegible] escaped. [illegible] Oneida Indians were all of opinion that the Scalping Party was returned to Canada again.

At a Conference held at Easton, on the 12th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Governors.

The Gentlemen of their Council, And others, as before.

Tagashata, the Seneca Chief, taking the Strings and Belts of Wampum, which Governor Bernard gave Yesterday, repeated, according to the Indian Custom, the particulars of his Speech, and then added:

"Brethren:

"We approve of every Article mentioned to us, yesterday, by the Governor of Jersey—all that he said was very good; we look upon his Message to us as a Commission, and request from him that we should bring Matters to a good Conclusion with our Couzins, the Minisinks. They, themselves, sent for us to do the same thing, on their Behalf; and at their request we came here, have taken it in hand, and will use our utmost Endeavours to bring about the good work which Governor Bernard desires; and do not doubt but it will be done to his entire Satisfaction.

"Brethren:

"I now speak at the request of Teedyuscung and our Nephews, the Delawares, living at Wioming and on the Waters of the River Susquehannah.

"Brethren:

"We now remove the Hatchet out of your Heads that was struck into them by our Couzins, the Delawares; it was a french Hatchet that they unfortunately made use of, by the Instigation of the French; we take it out of your Heads and bury it under ground, where it shall aways rest and never be taken up again; Our Couzins, the Delawares, have assured us they will never think of War against their Brethren, the English, any more, but employ their thoughts about Peace, and Cultivating Friendship with them, and never Suffer Enmity against them to enter into their Minds again.

"The Delawares desired us to say this for them by this Belt."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"Our Nephews, the Minnisink Indians, and three other different Tribes of that Nation, have at last list'ned to us and taken our Advice, & laid down the Hatchet they had taken up against their Brethren, the English, They told us they had received it from the French, but had already laid it down and would return it to them again.

"They assured us they would never use it any more against you, but would follow our Advice, and entreated us to use our utmost

Endeavours to reconcile them to you, their Brethren, declaring they were Sorry for what they had done, and desired it might be forgotten and they would forever cultivate a good Friendship with you; These declarations were made by the principal Warriors of Four Tribes of the Minisink Indians at giving us this Belt.

A Belt.

Then taking Eight Strings of black Wampum, he proceeded.

"Brethren:

"We let you know that we have not only brought about this Union with our Nephews on the Waters of the River Susquehannah, but also have sent Messages to our Nephews, the Delawares and Minisinks, and to those likewise of our own Nations, who are on the Ohio under the influence of the French; We have told all these that they must lay down the French Hatchet, and be reconciled to their Brethren, the English, and never more employ it against them, and we hope they will take our Advice; We, the Mohocks, Senecas and Onondagas, deliver this String of Wampum to remove the Hatchet out of your Heads that has been struck into them by the Ohio Indians, in order to lay a Foundation for Peace."

Eight Strings of Black Wampum.

Tagashata sat down and then the Cayuga Chief, Tokaaio, arose and said.

"Brethren:

"I speak in behalf of the younger Nations, part of and confederated with the Six Nations, Viz^{t}: The Cayugas, Oneidoes, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes, and Conoys.

"A Road has been made from our Country to this Council Fire that we might Treat about Friendship; and as we came down the Road we saw that (by some misfortune or other) Blood has been spilt on it. By these Strings we make the Road wider and Clearer. We take the Blood away out of it, and likewise out of the Council Chamber, which may have been stained. We wash it all away and desire it may not be seen any more, and we take the Hatchet out of your Heads."

Gave three Strings.

"Brethren, the Governors, and all the English:

"I now confine myself to the Cayugas, my own Nation.

"I will hide nothing from you, because we have promised to Speak to each other from the Bottom of our Hearts.

"The French, like a thief in the Night, have stolen away some of our Young Men and misled them, and they have been concerned in doing Mischief against our Brethren, the English.

"We did not know it when it happened, but we discovered it since. The Chiefs of your Nation held their young men fast, and would not Suffer them to go out of their Sight; but the French came and stole them away from us, and corrupted them to do Mischief. We are sorry for it; we ask Pardon for them, and hope you will forgive them. We promise they shall do so no more, and now, by this Belt, we take out of your Heads the Hatchet with which they struck you."

A Belt of Ten Rows.

He added, he had found out that some of their Young People had been concerned in stricking us four times.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Easton, Octo^{r} the 13th, 1758.

PRESENT:

Governor DENNY.

Governor BERNARD.

The Same Gentlemen, Indians, Interpreters, &c^{a} as before.

As soon as the Indians had taken their seats Governor Denny made the following Speech:

"Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the United Nations, and others your Brethren and Nephews now met here:

"Agreeable to your Request at our first meeting, I now return you the Belt which the Young Seneca Indian brought me, with your Answer to the Invitation I gave you to come down to this Council Fire."

Here his Honour returned the Belt.

"Brethren:

"I invited you to come down to the Council Fire kindled at this Place by me and your Nephew, Teedyuscung, with a design to Lay before you Matters of the greatest Consequence to you and us. I am now about to communicate them to you, and to Answer all that has been said by you to me since our meeting together. I, therefore, by this String, Open your Ears that you may hear clearly and carefully attend to what I shall say to you."

A String.

"Brethren:

"I must first put you in mind, that perfect Peace and Friendship subsisted between you and your Brethren, the English in this Province, from our first Settlement among you, and that whatever little Disputes happened between your People and ours, they were amicably settled and adjusted by our wise Men at our Council Fires, according to an agreement made by our Proprietary William Penn, and your Fathers.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Easton Octo.r the 13th 1758.—

Present.

Governor Denny.   Governor Bernard.—

The same Gentlemen, Indians, Interpreters, &c.a as before.—

As soon as the Indians had taken their seats, Governor Denny made the following Speech.—

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the united Nations, and others your Brethren and Nephews, now met here.—

Agreeable to your Request, at our first meeting, I now return you the Belt, which the Young Seneca Indian brought me, with your Answer to the Invitation I gave you to come down to this Council Fire.—

Here his Honour returned the Belt.

Brethren,

I invited you to come down to the Council fire kindled at this Place by me and your Nephew Teedyuscung, with a design to Lay before you Matters of the greatest Consequence to you and us; I am now about to Communicate them to you, and to Answer all that has been said by you to me, since our meeting together; I therefore, by this String, Open your Ears, that you may hear clearly, and carefully attend to what I shall say to you.—

A String

Brethren,

I must first put you in mind, that perfect Peace and Friendship subsisted between you and your Brethren, the English, in this Province, from our first Settlement among you, and that whatever little Disputes happened between your People and ours, they were amicably settled and adjusted by our wise Men at our Council Fires, according to an agreement made by our Proprietary William Penn, and your Fathers.

Had this wise Agreement been carefully observed, as it always ought to have been, our late unhappy Differences had never arose. But what is paſsed cannot be recalled, and shall be forgotten. Let us both resolve never to be guilty of the like Error for the future.—

A String.—

Brethren,

you gave us yesterday these two Belts, in behalf of your Nephews the Delawares and Minisinks, and joined with them in taking out of our Heads the Hatchets with which we had been struck, acquainting us, that these Hatchets were given to your Nephews by the French, and that they would not use them any more against us; but were heartily disposed to Cultivate Friendship with us for the Future.—

Brethren,

We accept your Belts: we thank you for the Pains you have taken in enquiring of your Nephews into the true Cause why they struck us.—

Now that the Hatchets are taken out of our Heads, and we are reconciled we desire that your Nephews the Delawares and Minisinks will conceal nothing from you and us, that ever did, or now does, lie heavy on their minds that the end of this meeting may be answered, which was, with your aſsistance to put Matters that have at any time disturbed their Minds on such a just and reasonable footing, that the Peace between us may never be interrupted but continue firm to the remotest Ages.

Two Belts.—

Brethren,

By these eight Strings of black Wampum, you the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagoes, told us, that you had not only brought about an Union with the Delawares and Minisinks, on the Waters of the River Susquehannah, but had also sent Meſsages to the Indians now on the Ohio; as well those of these two Nations, as those of the Six Nations, under the French influence, desiring them to lay down the Hatchet, and enter again into Friendship with their Brethren the English; and, on their behalf, you have taken the Hatchets out of our Heads, so far as to lay a Foundation for a future Peace.

Brethren, the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagoes.—

This was a friendly Part, and we flatter ourselves they will hearken to you as there are now Deputies here from those Indians on the Ohio, with Meſsages to us, which will be delivered in Publick.

We accept your Strings, and approve your taking the Hatchet, on the behalf of the Ohio Indians, out of our Heads, so far as to make it the Foundation of a future Peace.—

Nine Strings.

Brethren, the Cayugas, Oneidoes, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes, or Conoys, the younger Nations, who are parts of, and united with, the Six Nations.—

By these strings you say, that, as you came down the Road which has been Opened from your Country to this Council Fire, you saw Blood lately spilt, upon it, and have washed it away, not only out of the Road but out of the

Council Chamber, least that should have been stained.—

Brethren,

We join by these Strings with you, in removing the Blood. we bury it deep in the Earth.—

Three Strings.

Brothers the Cayugas,—

With this Belt you justly Lament the folly of your Young Men, who have suffered themselves to be stolen away from you by the French, and then, at their Instigation, to strike us. You take the Hatchet out of our Heads, you ask Pardon for them, and desire we will forgive the Mischief they have done us, and both you and they promise never to Hurt us more.—

Brethren,

We accept the Belt in their Behalf, and give you this Belt in token of our Friendship and Reconciliation.—

A Belt.—

Brethren,

You may remember that the Day before Yesterday, your Nephew Teedyuscung told me by this String, that he had already said to me at our former Meetings, every thing he had to say, and had made me acquainted with the Cause why he had struck us, and that I knew what had paſsed between us.— That we had made up all Differences, and had done it, as far as we could, for our future Peace.—

That at my Request he had given the Halloo, and brought down to this Place you who heard him, and are now present; and that he would sit by, and hear what he said together.

Brethren,

As there are a great many of you here, who were not present at our former Meetings, I think it proper, for your information, to give you a short account of what has paſsed between your Nephews the Delawares and us.—

About three Years ago your Brethren the English, living on the Borders of this Province, were struck on a sudden, at a Time when they were in profound Peace with you, and following their Buſineſs, suspecting no Danger. Many were killed, and others carried away Captives.—

We were surprized, and did not know who struck us, but sent Meſsengers up the Susquehannah, as far as the Six Nation Country to enquire whence the Blow came, and for what reason.—

On the return of these Meſsengers, we were informed that the Hatchet had been struck into our Heads by your Countrymen the Delawares and Shawanese.—

Sometime after this Discovery was made, a Ceſsation of Hostilities was brought about by the Six Nations, at our Request, made to them for that purpose by Sir William Johnson; and upon our Invitation our Brother Teedyuscung came down, with a Number of Delawares, and other Indians, to a Council Fire, kindled at this Place, where we have since had several Meetings.

At one of these Meetings Teedyuscung told us, that the Cause of the War was, their foolish Young Men had been perswaded by the Falshearted French King to strike their Brethren the English; and one reason why the Blow came harder was, that the Proprietaries of this Province had taken from them by Fraud the Ground we now stand on, and all the Lands lying between Tohiccon Creek and Wiomings on the River Susquehannah.

At Last all Blood was Wiped away, and buried under Ground, the Peace Belts were Exchanged between us and our Brother Teedyuscung, who then told us he acted in behalf of ten Nations, and promised to bring in and restore to us all our Fellow Subjects that had been carried off Prisoners by them.

For the Truth of this short Relation I refer you to our Brother Teedyuscung who will confirm it to you more particularly.

A Belt.

Brethren,

To Continue our Friendship, it is absolutely neceſsary to preserve Faith, and keep the Promises we make with each other.

I will speak Plainly to you, and from the Bottom of my Heart, as one Friend ought to another, that nothing may lie heavy on my Mind to disturb me hereafter; and I expect the same Openneſs and Freedom on your Parts.

I desire therefore to know the Reason, why our Flesh and Blood who are in Captivity, and in your Power, have not been delivered to us, according to the Promise made us by our Brother Teedyuscung, in behalf of all the Indian he represented, and what is become of those Belts we gave him to confirm the Peace, and that Promise; for till that Promise is complied with, we can never Sleep in Quiet, or rest satisfied in the Friendship of those we detain our Children and Relations from us.

A Belt.

After the Governor had done speaking, the United Nations gave the usual Shouts of Approbation, with great Solemnity, each according to Rank.

Then Governor Bernard delivered the Belts requested by the Senecas, Cayugas, and Minisinks, and spoke as follows.

Brethren,

The Governor of Pennsylvania has given a particular Answer to what has been said to us both. So far as his Answer relates to the Province over which I preside, I confirm what has been said by this Belt.

A Belt.

Previous to what follows, it is neceſsary to observe, that Pisquitomen, and another Ohio Indian, having come to Philadelphia last Summer acquainted the Governor, that the Indians in those Parts had not received any Account of the late Transactions with this Government, nor any Meſsage from it; and that they might be perswaded to Lay down their Hatchet, the Governor therefore took that Opportunity to send a Friendly Meſsage to those Indians by Pisquitomen and appointed Mr. Frederick Post, a German, who understood the Delaware Language, to attend him, and acquaint the Indians at the Ohio of the Peace made by the Susquehannah Delawares, and other Indians, and the Disposition of this Government to forgive what was Past, if they would return to their Antient Alliance. This Message was accordingly delivered, and an Answer returned by Frederick Post, Pisquitomen, and Thomas Hickman, an Ohio Indian, who having come down together as far as Harris's Ferry, Frederick Post went to wait on General Forbes, and left the two Indians to proceed with the Message, who being now arrived at Easton, Pisquitomen who had the particular Charge of it, introduced it as follows.

Brethren

When I was at Allegheny, the Chief Men sat together as we do here now. I was employed by the Governor, Teedyuscung and Israel Pemberton, these three Men, pointing to them; and the Chief Men told me, that when I should come among the English Inhabitants, I must shake Hands for them with the Governor, Teedyuscung and Israel Pemberton (here he shook Hands with them) and that what they had to say was written down in a Paper, which he then produced, and said they desired it might be read in Publick. Now you, Gentlemen, who are Head Men, sent Frederick Post with me, desiring me to take and carry him in my Bosom there, and when I came there, to introduce him to the Publick Council; I did this, and have brought him back safe again.

Then taking a Belt, and three Strings of Wampum, which were delivered with the Paper, he said he would interpret them; but as all that was said was truly set down in the writing, it was not necessary. Let it be read.

Then Pisquitomen delivered the Paper with the Belt, and three Strings of Wampum, who, on being asked afterwards to whom they were sent, answered, one was sent to the Governor, another to Teedyuscung, and another to Israel Pemberton. The Message was read in these Words.

The Indians speak now. Brethren, hear what I have to say.

Brethren,

It is a good many Days since we have seen and heard of you from all sorts of Nations.

Brethren,

This is the first Message which we have seen and heard of you; we have not yet rightly heard you.

Brethren,

You have talked of that Peace and Friendship which we had formerly with you.

Brethren,

We tell you to be strong, and always remember that Friendship which we had formerly.

Brethren,

We desire you would be strong and let us once more hear of our good Friendship and Peace we had formerly. —

Brethren,

We desire you to make haste, and let us soon hear of you again. —

Gave a String. —

Brethren,

Hear what I have to say; look Brethren, since we have seen and heard of you of all sorts of Nations, we see that you are sorry that we have not that Friendship we formerly had. —

Look Brethren, we at Allegheny, are likewise Sorry that we have not that Friendship with You we formerly had. —

Brethren,

We Long for that Peace and Friendship we had Formerly. —

Brethren,

It is good that you have held that Friendship which we had formerly amongst our Fathers and Grandfathers. —

Brethren

We must tell you we will not let that Friendship quite drop, which was formerly between us. Now, Brethren, it is three Years since we dropped that Peace and Friendship which we formerly had with you. Now Brethren, that Friendship is dropped and lies buried in the Ground where you and I stand, in the Middle between us both. Now Brethren, since I see you have digged up and revived that Friendship, which was buried in the Ground, now you have it, hold it fast. Do, be strong, Brethren, and exert yourselves, that the Friendship may be well Established and Finished between us. —

Brethren,

If you will be strong; it is in your Power to finish that Peace & Friendship well.

Now, Brethren, we desire you to be strong, and Establish and make known to all the English of this Peace and Friendship, that it, over all, may be well established, as you are of one Nation, and one Colour, in all the English Governments.

Brethren,

When you have made this Peace, which you have begun, known every where amongst your Brethren, and have finished and agreed every where together on this Peace and Friendship, then you will be pleased to send it to me at Allegheny. —

Brethren,

When you have settled this Peace and Friendship, and finished it well, and you send it to me, I will send it to all the Nations of my Colour; when I receive of you the Answer, and I have Looked that every thing is well done, so that I can send it to the Nations of my Colour, they all will join to it, and we all will hold it fast. —

Brethren,

When all the Nations join to this Friendship, then the Day will begin to Shine clear over us. When we once hear more of you and we join together, then the Day will be Still, and no Wind or Storm will come over us to disturb us. —

Now Brethren you know our Hearts, and what we have to say, be strong; if you do so, every thing will be well, and what you have told you in this all the Nations agree to join. —

Now Brethren let the King of England know what our Minds are, as soon as poſsible you can. —

Gives a Belt of eight Rows. —

Received

Pennsylvania 1758

Received the within Speech from the underwritten, who are all Captains and Counsellers. Viz:

Beaver King,
Shingas,
Delaware George,
Pisquitom,
Taſsacomin,

Owahanomen,
Cockquacaukcheton,
Cutshawmehwg,
Kekeknapalen,
Captain Peter,

Macomal
Popauco
Washascautant
Joh Hickmom
Kill Buck.

The Above names is of Captains and Counſellers.

After this was interpreted in the Six Nation Language, and in the Delaware, the Three Strings were delivered to the Governor, Teedyuscung, and Israel Pemberton.

As the Governor was going to close the Conference, Nichas, the Mohock Chief, spoke for some Time, with great Vehemence, pointing to Teedyuscung, and Mr. Weiser was ordered to interpret it; but he desired to be excused, as it was about Matters purely relating to the Indians themselves, and desired Mr. Montour might interpret it; after some pause he said, perhaps it might be better if it was interpreted to the Governors, Councils, and Comiſsioners, in a private Conference. Mr. Weiser was desired to mention this to the Indians and know of them what they would chuse should be done, whether it should be interpreted now or at a private Conference, and they answered now; but soon after they said, that, at the Request of Mr. Weiser, they consented that it should be interpreted in the Morning, at a private Conference.

October the 14th 1758. The Indians declined meeting to Day.

would not Suffer them to go out of their Sight; but the French came and stole them away from us, and corrupted them to do Mischief. We are sorry for it; we ask Pardon for them, and hope you will forgive them. We promise they shall do so no more, and now, by this Belt, we take out of your Heads the Hatchet with which they struck you."

A Belt of Ten Rows.

He added, he had found out that some of their Young People had been concerned in stricking us four times.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Easton, Octor the 13th, 1758.

PRESENT:

Governor DENNY.

Governor BERNARD.

The Same Gentlemen, Indians, Interpreters, &ca as before.

As soon as the Indians had taken their seats Governor Denny made the following Speech:

"Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the United Nations, and others your Brethren and Nephews now met here:

"Agreeable to your Request at our first meeting, I now return you the Belt which the Young Seneca Indian brought me, with your Answer to the Invitation I gave you to come down to this Council Fire."

Here his Honour returned the Belt.

"Brethren:

"I invited you to come down to the Council Fire kindled at this Place by me and your Nephew, Teedyuscung, with a design to Lay before you Matters of the greatest Consequence to you and us. I am now about to communicate them to you, and to Answer all that has been said by you to me since our meeting together. I, therefore, by this String, Open your Ears that you may hear clearly and carefully attend to what I shall say to you."

A String.

"Brethren:

"I must first put you in mind, that perfect Peace and Friendship subsisted between you and your Brethren, the English in this Province, from our first Settlement among you, and that whatever little Disputes happened between your People and ours, they were amicably settled and adjusted by our wise Men at our Council Fires, according to an agreement made by our Proprietary William Penn, and your Fathers.

"Had this wise Agreement been carefully observed, as it always ought to have been, our late unhappy Differences had never arose. But what is passed cannot be recalled, and shall be forgotten. Let us both resolve never to be guilty of the like Error for the future."

A String.

"Brethren:

"You gave us yesterday these two Belts, in behalf of your Nephews, the Delawares and Minisinks, and joined with them in taking out of our Heads the Hatchets with which we had been struck, acquainting us, that these Hatchets were given to your Nephews by the French, and that they would not use them any more against us, but were heartily disposed to Cultivate Friendship with us for the future.

"Brethren:

"We accept your Belts; we thank you for the Pains you have taken in enquiring of your Nephews into the true Cause why they struck us.

"Now that the Hatchets are taken out of our heads, and we are reconciled, we desire that your Nephews, the Delawares and Minisinks, will conceal nothing from you and us that ever did, or now does, lie heavy on their minds, that the end of this meeting may be answered, which was, with your assistance, to put Matters that have at any time disturbed their Minds on such a just and reasonable footing, that the Peace between us may never be interrupted, but continue firm to the remotest Ages."

Two Belts.

"Brethren:

"By these eight Strings of black Wampum, you, the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagoes, told us that You had not only brought about an Union with the Delawares and Minisinks, on the Waters of the River Susquehannah, but had also sent Messages to the Indians now on the Ohio, as well those of these two Nations, as those of the Six Nations, under the French influence, desiring them to lay down the Hatchet, and enter again into Friendship with their Brethren the English, and on their behalf you have taken the Hatchet out of our Heads, so far as to lay a Foundation for a future Peace.

"Brethren, the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagoes:

"This was a friendly Part, and we flatter ourselves they will hearken to you, as there are now Deputies here from those Indians on the Ohio, with Messages to us, which will be delivered in Publick.

"We accept your Strings and approve your taking the Hatchet on the behalf of the Ohio Indians, out of our Heads, so far as to make it the Foundation of a future Peace.

Nine Strings.

"Brethren, the Cayugas, Oneidoes, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes, or Conoys, the younger Nation who are parts of and united with the Six Nations.

"By these strings you say, that as you came down the Road which has been opened from your Country to this Council Fire, you saw Blood lately spilt upon it, and have washed it away, not only out of the Road, but out of the Council Chamber, least that should have been stained."

"Brethren:

"We join by these Strings with you in removing the Blood, we bury it deep in the earth."

Three Strings.

"Brothers, the Cayugas:

"With this Belt you justly Lament the folly of your young Men, who have suffered themselves to be stolen away from you by the French, and then, at their Instigation, to strike us; you take the Hatchet out of our Heads, you ask Pardon for them, and desire we will forgive the Mischief they have done us, and both you and they promise never to Hurt us more.

"Brethren:

"We accept the Belt in their Behalf, and give you this Belt in token of our Friendship and Reconciliation."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"You may remember that the Day before Yesterday, your Nephew, Teedyuscung, told me by this String, that he had already said to me at our former Meetings, every thing he had to say, and had made me acquainted with the Cause why he had struck us, and that I knew what had passed between us; That we had made up all Differences, and had done it as far as we could, for our future Peace.

"That at my Request, he had given the Halloo, and brought down to this Place you who heard him, and are now present, and that he would sit by and hear what he said together.

"Brethren:

"As there are a great many of you here who were not present at our former Meetings, I think it proper, for your information, to give you a short account of what has passed between your Nephews, the Delawares, and us.

"About three years ago your Brethren, the English, living on the Borders of this Province were struck on a sudden, at a time when they were in profound Peace with you, and following the Business, Suspecting no Danger. Many were killed, and others carried away Captives.

"We were surprized, and did not know who struck us, but sent Messengers up the Susquehannah as far as the Six Nation Country, to enquire whence the Blow came, and for what reason.

"On the return of these Messengers, we were informed that the Hatchet had been struck into our Heads by our Countrymen, the Delawares and Shawanese.

"Sometime after this Discovery was made, a Cessation of Hostilities was brought about by the Six Nations, at our Request, made to them for that purpose by Sir William Johnson; and upon our Invitation, our Brother Teedyuscung came down, with a Number of Delawares and other Indians, to a Council Fire kindled at this Place, where we have since had several Meetings.

"At one of these Meetings, Teedyuscung told us that the Cause of the War was, their foolish Young Men had been perswaded by the Falshearted French King to strike their Brethren, the English; and one reason why the Blow came harder was, that the Proprietaries of this Province had taken from them, by Fraud, the Ground we now stand on, and all the Lands lying between Tohicon Creek and Wioming, on the River Susquehannah.

"At last all blood was Wiped away and buried under Ground, the Peace Belts were then exchanged between us and our Brother Teedyuscung, who then told us he acted in behalf of Ten Nations, and promised to bring in and restore to us all our Fellow Subjects that had been carried off Prisoners by them.

"For the Truth of this short Relation, I refer you to our Brother Teedyuscung, who will confirm it to you more particularly."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"To continue our Friendship, it is absolutely necessary to preserve Faith, and keep the Promises we make with each other.

"I will speak plainly to you, and from the Bottom of my Heart, as one Friend ought to another, that nothing may lie heavy on my Mind to disturb me hereafter; and I expect the same Openness and Freedom on your Parts.

"I desire, therefore, to know the Reason why our Flesh and Blood, who are in Captivity, and in your Power, have not been delivered to us, according to the Promise made us by our Brother, Teedyuscung, in behalf of all the Indian he represented; and what is become of those Belts we gave him to confirm the Peace and that Promise; for, till that Promise is complied with, we can never sleep in Quiet, or rest satisfied in the Friendship of those we detain our Children and Relations from us."

A Belt.

After the Governor had done Speaking, the United Nations gave the usual Shouts of Approbation, with great solemnity, each according to Rank.

Then Governor Bernard delivered the Belts requested by the Senecas, Cayugas, and Minisinks, and spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"The Governor of Pennsylvania has given a particular Answer to what has been said to us both. So far as his answer relates to the Province over which I preside, I confirm what has been said by this Belt."

A Belt.

Previous to what follows, it is necessary to observe that Pisquitomen and another Ohio Indian, having come to Philadelphia last Summer, acquainted the Governor that the Indians in those Parts had not received any account of the late Transactions with this Government; nor any Message from it, and that they might be perswaded to Lay down their Hatchet; the Governor therefore took that Opportunity to send a friendly Message to those Indians by Pisquitomen, and appointed Mr. Frederick Post, a German, who understood the Delaware Language, to attend him, and acquaint the Indians at the Ohio of the Peace made by the Susquehannah Delawares, and other Indians, and the Disposition of this Government to forgive what was past, if they would return to their Antient Alliance. This Message was accordingly delivered and an answer returned by Frederick Post, Pisquitomen, and Thomas Hickman, an Ohio Indian, who having came down together as far as Harris' Ferry; Frederick Post went to wait on General Forbes, and left the two Indians to proceed with the Message, who being now arrived at Easton, Pisquitomen, who had the particular Charge of it, introduced it as follows:

"Brethren:

"When I was at Allegheny, the Chief Men sat together as we do here now. I was employed by the Governor, Teedyuscung, and Israel Pemberton, these three men, pointing to them, and the Chief Men told me, that when I should come among the English Inhabitants, I must shake hands for them with the Governor, Teedyuscung, and Israel Pemberton [here he shook Hands with them], and that what they had to say was written down in a Paper, which he then produced, and said they desired it might be read in Publick. Now, you, Gentlemen, who are Head Men, sent Frederick Post with me, desiring me to take and carry him in my Bosom there, and when I came there to introduce him to the Publick Council, I did this, and have brought him back safe again.

Then taking a Belt and three Strings of Wampum, which were delivered with the Paper, he said he would interpret them, but as all that was said was truly set down in the writing, it was not necessary; Let it be read.

Then Pisquitomen delivered the Paper with the Belt, and three Strings of Wampum, who, on being asked afterwards to whom they were sent, answered, one was sent to the Governor, another to Teedyuscung, and another to Israel Pemberton. The Message was read in these Words:

"The Indians speak now. Brethren, hear what I have to say.

"Brethren:

"It is a good many Days since we have seen and heard of you from all sorts of Nations.

"Brethren:

"This is the first Message which we have seen and heard of you; we have not yet rightly heard you.

"Brethren:

"You have talked of that Peace and Friendship which we had formerly with you.

"Brethren:

"We tell you to be strong, and always remember that Friendship which we had formerly.

"Brethren:

"We desire you would be strong, and let us once more hear of our good Friendship and Peace we had formerly.

"Brethren:

"We desire you to make haste, and let us soon hear of you again."

Gave a String.

"Brethren:

"Hear what I have to say; look Brethren; since we have seen and heard of you of all sorts of Nations, we see that you are sorry that we have not that Friendship we formerly had.

"Look Brethren; we at Allegheny are Likewise Sorry that we have not that Friendship with you we formerly had.

"Brethren:

"We long for that Peace and Friendship we had Formerly.

"Brethren:

"It is good that you have held that Friendship which we had formerly amongst our Fathers and Grandfathers.

"Brethren:

"We must tell you we will not let that Friendship quite drop which was formerly between us. Now, Brethren, it is three years since we dropped that Peace and Friendship which we formerly had with you. Now, Brethren, that Friendship is dropped and lies buried in the Ground where you and I stand in the middle between us both. Now, Brethren, Since I see you have digged up and revived that Friendship which was buried in the Ground; now you have it; hold it fast: Do; be strong, Brethren, and exert yourselves, that the Friendship may be well established and Finished between us.

"Brethren:

"If you will be strong it is in your Power to finish that Peace & Friendship well.

"Now, Brethren, we desire you to be strong, and Establish and make known to all the English of this Peace and Friendship that it, over all, may be well established, as you are of one Nation and one Colour in all the English Governments.

"Brethren:

"When you have made this Peace, which you have begun, known every where amongst your Brethren, and have finished and agreed every where together on this Peace and Friendship, then you will be pleased to send it to me at Allegheny.

"Brethren:

"When you have settled this Peace and Friendship, and Finished it well, and you send it to me, I will send it to all the Nations of my Colour; when I receive of you the Answer, and I have looked that every thing is well done, So that I can send it to the Nations of my Colour, they all will join to it, and we all will hold it fast.

"Brethren:

"When all the Nations join to this Friendship, then the Day will begin to shine clear over us; when we once hear more of you, and we join together, then the Day will be Still, and no Wind or Storm will come over us to disturb us.

"Now, Brethren, you know our Hearts and what we have to say; be strong. If you do so, every thing will be well, and what you have told, you in this all the Nations agree to join.

"Now, Brethren, let the King of England know what our Minds are as soon as possible you can."

Gives a Belt of eight Rows.

Received the within Speech from the underwritten, who are all Captains and Counsellers, Viz$^{t.}$:

Beaver King,
Shingas,
Delaware George,
Pisquitom,
Tassacomin,
Owahanomin,
Cockquacaukeheton,
Cuhshawmehwy,
Kekeknapalin,
Captain Peter,
Macomal,
Popauco,
Washascantant,
Joh. Hickman,
Kill Buck.

The above names is of Captains and Counsellers. After this was interpreted in the Six Nation Language, and in the Delaware, the Three Strings were delivered to the Governor, Teedyuscung, and Israel Pemberton.

As the Governor was going to close the Conference, Nichas, the

Mohock Chief, spoke for some Time with great vehemence, pointing to Teedyuscung, and Mr. Weiser was ordered to interpret it, but he desired to be excused, as it was about Matters purely relating to the Indians themselves, and desired Mr. Montour might interpret it. After some pause, he said, perhaps it might be better if it was interpreted to the Governors' Councils and Commissioners in a private Conference. Mr. Weiser was desired to mention this to the Indians, and know of them what they would chuse should be done, whether it should be interpreted now or at a private Conference, and they answered now; but soon after they said, that at the Request of Mr. Weiser, they consented that it should be interpreted in the Morning at a private Conference.

Pennsylvania 1758

Received the within Speech from the underwritten, who are all Captains and Counsellers. Viz.t

Beaver King,
Shingas,
Delaware George,
Pisquitom,
Tassacomin,

Oscahanomen,
Cockquacaukcheton,
Cushshawmehwy,
Kehehnapalin,
Captain Peter,

Macomal
Popauco
Washascantant
Joh Hickman
Kill Buck.

The Above names is of Captains and Counsellers.

After this was interpreted in the Six Nation Language, and in the Delaware, the Three Strings were delivered to the Governor, Teedyuscung, and Israel Pemberton.

As the Governor was going to close the Conference, Nichas, the Mohock Chief, spoke for some Time, with great Vehemence, pointing to Teedyuscung, and Mr. Weiser was ordered to interpret it; but he desired to be excused, as it was about Matters purely relating to the Indians themselves, and desired Mr. Montour might interpret it; after some pause he said, perhaps it might be better if it was interpreted to the Governors, Councils, and Comissioners, in a private Conference. Mr. Weiser was desired to mention this to the Indians and know of them what they would chuse should be done, whether it should be interpreted now or at a private Conference and they answered now; but soon after they said, that, at the Request of Mr. Weiser, they consented that it should be interpreted in the Morning, at a private Conference.

October the 14th 1758. The Indians declined meeting to Day.

At a private Conference with the Indians on the 15th of October, 1758.

Present

Governor Denny
His Council, and the Comittee of Assembly

Governor Bernard, and
the Jersey Comissioners.

Chiefs of the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onendagoes. Chiefs of the Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, or Conoys, and Tuteloes.

Nichas, the Mohock Chief, stood up, and directing his discourse to both Governors said,

Brothers,

We thought proper to meet you here, to have some private discourse about our Nephew Teedyuscung.

You all know that he gives out, he is a great Man, and Chief of Ten Nations this is his Constant Discourse. Now I, on behalf of the Mohocks, say, we do not know he is such a great Man. If he is such a great Man, we desire to know who made him so. Perhaps you have, and if this be the case, tell us so. It may be the French have made him so. We want to enquire and know whence his greatness arose.

Tagashata on the Behalf of the Senecas, spoke next.

Brethren,

I for my Nation, say the same that Nichas has done; I need not repeat it. I say we do not know who has made Teedyuscung this great Man over Ten Nations; and I want to know who made him so.

Assarandonguas spoke next, on behalf of the Onondagoes.

Brethren,

I am here to represent the Onondagoes, and I say, for them, that I never heard, before now, that Teedyuscung was such a great Man, and much less can I tell who made him so. No such Thing was ever said in our Towns, as that Teedyuscung was such a great Man.

Thomas King spoke next.

Brethren the Governors and all present,

Take Notice that I speak in behalf of Five Nations, who have their Deputies here present Vizt: The Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, and Conoys, who have joined together and now make one Nation, and Tuteloes. We Five are all connected together; and if any Thing is said to one of us, it is Communicated to the rest.

On their Behalf I now tell you, we none of us know who has made Teedyuscung such a great Man; perhaps the French have, or perhaps you have, or some among you, as you have different Governments and are different People. We for our parts intirely disown that he has any Authority over us, and desire to know from whence he derives his Authority.

A Belt.

Tokaaio, the Cayuga Chief spoke.

Brethren,

I speak now to you on behalf of the Nations just now mentioned to you you may remember, that you said the other Day, you could not be easy without your Prisoners were returned. We have considered this, and I now assure you that they shall be returned.

We speak from the Bottom of our Hearts; we will look carefully into all our Towns for them. You shall have them all. We will keep none. If there be any of them that have gone down our throats we will throw them up again. You told us, a tender Father, Husband, Wife, Brother, or Sister could not sleep sound, when they reflected that their Relations were Prisoners. We know it is so with us, and we will therefore use our Endeavours to make your Hearts Easy, and we give you this Belt as a Promise, that we will perform our Words.

A Belt.

Nichas spoke next, in behalf of the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagoes.

Brethren,

I speak now on behalf of my own Nation, and my two other Brethren, Deputies of the Senecas and Onondagoes. We remember you desired us to leave nothing in our Hearts, but speak open on every matter, and you said you would do the same to us.

You told us, that you could not sleep sound whilst your Prisoners were detained from you, nor could you have any confidence in the Friendship of those who did detain them.

We of these three Nations promise, that we will use our best Endeavours to make you easy. When we return we will enquire of every Town for the Prisoners. We will call our Councils, and lay what you have said before them, and make diligent Enquiry for them through all our Towns, and all that we can find you shall see.

If any of them are gone down our Throats, we will heave them up again.

A String of Seven Rows.

THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1758.

May it please the Governor:

The Board being informed that a great number of Indians from many different & distant Nations are now attending a Treaty held at Easton, And having in pursuance of the Directions of the Law appointing them Commissioners for Indian Affairs, established and opened a Large Store of all sorts of Goods, convenient for their use and adapted to Supply & relieve their necessities, under the Care of Agents residing at Fort Augusta, at Shamokin, who will Trade honestly with the Indians. And no particular Account or publick Information being as yet given to the Several Nations, They think it their Duty to request the Governor wou'd be pleased to embrace this convenient opportunity of giving the Indians now Attending at the said Treaty the most publick Notice of the said Store, inviting them to come in & Trade with the said Agents.

We further request the Governor wou'd acquaint them, that by the Act the Goods are to be sold and Bartered at the most Reasonable Rates, and the best Price to be given in Exchange for their Skins, Furs, Venison & Poultry, with such other particulars of the Law, and the advantages that must Accrue to the Natives therefrom, as the Governor in his discretion shall think necessary, and of desireing them to make it known to all their Friends & Nations with whom they have any Alliance, that they may be furnished with Goods at the said Rates.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Board.

JOS. MORRIS,
JAMES CHILD.

Easton, October 15th, 1758.

Mohock Chief, spoke for some Time with great vehemence, pointing to Teedyuscung, and Mr. Weiser was ordered to interpret it, but he desired to be excused, as it was about Matters purely relating to the Indians themselves, and desired Mr. Montour might interpret it. After some pause, he said, perhaps it might be better if it was interpreted to the Governors' Councils and Commissioners in a private Conference. Mr. Weiser was desired to mention this to the Indians, and know of them what they would chuse should be done, whether it should be interpreted now or at a private Conference, and they answered now; but soon after they said, that at the Request of Mr. Weiser, they consented that it should be interpreted in the Morning at a private Conference.

October the 14th, 1758.

The Indians declined meeting to-Day.

At a private Conference with the Indians on the 15th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

Governor DENNY, His Council, and the Committee of Assembly.

Governor BERNARD and the Jersey Commissioners.

Chiefs of the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagoes; Chiefs of the Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, or Conoys, and Tuteloes.

Nichas, the Mohock Chief, stood up, and directing his discourse to both Governors said:

"Brothers:

"We thought proper to meet you here to have some private discourse about our Nephew, Teedyuscung.

"You all know that he gives out he is a great Man, and Chief of Ten Nations—this to his Constant Discourse. Now I, on behalf of the Mohocks, say we do not know he is such a great Man. If he is such a great Man we desire to know who made him so. Perhaps you have, and if this be the case tell us so. It may be the French have made him so.

"We want to enquire and know whence his greatness arose."

Tagashata, on the Behalf of the Senecas, spoke next.

"Brethren:

"I, for my Nations, say the same that Nichas has done: I need no repeat it. I say we do not know who has made Teedyuscung this great man over Ten Nations, and I want to know who made him so."

Assarandonquas spoke next on behalf of the Onondagoes.

"Brethren:

"I am here to represent the Onondagoes, and I say for them that I never heard, before now, that Teedyuscung was such a great Man, and much less can I tell who made him so. No such thing was ever said in our Towns as that Teedyuscung was such a great Man."

Thomas King spoke next.

"Brethren, the Governors, and all present:

"Take notice that I speak in behalf of Five Nations, who have their Deputies here present, Viz^t: The Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, and Conys, who have joined together and now make one Nation, and Tuteloes. We Five are all connected together, and if any thing is said to one of us it is Communicated to the rest.

"On their Behalf I now tell you we none of us know who has made Teedyuscung such a great Man. Perhaps the French have, or perhaps you have, or some among you, as you have different Governments and are different People. We, for our parts, intirely disown that he has any Authority over us, and desire to know from whence he derives his Authority."

A Belt.

Tokaaio, the Cayuga Chief, spoke:

"Brethren:

"I speak now to you on behalf of the Nations just now mentioned to you; you may remember that you said the other Day you could not be easy without your Prisoners were returned. We have considered this, and I now assure you that they shall be returned.

"We speak from the Bottom of our Hearts; we will look carefully into all our Towns for them. You shall have them all. We will keep none. If there be any of them that have gone down our throats we will throw them up again. You told us a Tender Father, Husband, Wife, Brother, or Sister, could not sleep sound when they reflected that their Relations were Prisoners. We know it is so with us, and we will therefore use our Endeavours to make your Hearts Easy, and we give you this Belt as a Promise that we will perform our Words."

A Belt.

Nichas spoke next in behalf of the Mohocks, Senecas, and Onondagoes.

"Brethren:

"I speak now on behalf of my own Nation, and my two other Brethren, Deputies of the Senecas and Onondagoes. We remember you desired us to leave nothing in our Hearts, but speak open on every matter, and you said you would do the same to us.

"You told us, that you could not sleep sound whilst your Prisoners were detained from you, nor could you have any confidence in the Friendship of those who did detain them. We of these three Nations promise, that we will use our best Endeavours to make you easy; When we return, we will enquire of every Town for the Prisoners; We will call our Councils, and lay what you have said before them, and make diligent Enquiry for them through all our Towns, and all that we can find you shall see.

"If any of them are gone down our Throats, we will heave them up again."

A String of Seven Rows.

We of these three Nations promise, that we will use our best Endeavours to make you easy. When we return we will enquire of every Town for the Prisoners. We will call our Councils, and lay what you have said before them, and make diligent Enquiry for them through all our Towns, and all that we can find you shall see.

If any of them are gone down our Throats, we will heave them up again. —

A String of Seven Rows. —

At a Conference with the Indians, on the 16th of October 1758. —

Present

The Governors, and the Gentlemen of their Councils. &ca.

The Minutes of the preceding Conferences were read, and approved. — Those of Yesterday's private Conference were read at the particular Desire of the Chiefs of the Eight Nations, and interpreted to Teedyuscung, and the Delawares in the Delaware Language, by Mr. Stephen Calvin. —

The Governors then spoke separately; Governor Denny beginning as follows. —

Brethren, the Mohocks, Onondagoes, Senecas, Oneidoes, Cayugas, — Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, and Tuteloes,

In a Conference held with you Yesterday, you told me, that we know your Nephew Teedyuscung gives out, that he is a great Man, and Chief of Ten Nations, and that this was his constant Discourse; by this Belt therefore you denied him to be so great a Man, and desired to know of me who made him so, or gave him Authority over you. —

Brethren,

I will answer you truly, and tell you, in a few Words, all that I know of the Matter; I have already informed you, that after the Delawares had Struck us, you, our good Friends the united Nations, advised them to sit still, and do us no more mischief; and that soon after this, we invited the Delawares to meet us at a Council Fire kindled at this Place. —

We received an Answer to our Message from Teedyuscung as a Chief among the Delawares. At the Time appointed he came, and told us, that he represented Ten Nations, amongst which the united Nations were included; that he acted as a Chief Man for the Delawares, but only as a Messenger for the United Nations, who were his Uncles and Superiors; to whom he would faithfully carry every thing that should be transacted between us, that they might do as they saw Cause. —

We believed what your Nephew told us, and therefore made him a Counseller and Agent for us, and desired him to publish to all Nations of Indians what we did at our Council Fires, and to let them know we were sincerely disposed to be at Peace with them.

Brethren,

I can only speak for myself, and do assure you, that I never made Teedyuscung this Great Man, nor ever pretended to give him any Authority over you; and I must do him Justice to declare to you, that, at our former Publick Treaties, Teedyuscung never assumed any such Power, but, on many Occasions, when he spoke of you, called you his Uncles and Superiors. —

I

I never shall attempt to nominate or impose a Chief on any Indian Tribe or Nation, but, on all Occasions, will pay due regard to those who are chosen by their Countrymen.—

If any others have made Teedyuscung so great a Man, as to set himself above you, I am sorry for it. It is more than I know, and they who have done it must answer for themselves.—

I should be greatly concerned, that any uneasiness should arise among you; and hope you will guard against it, and preserve that Harmony which ought to subsist between Friends and Relations.—

Brethren,

By this Belt and String, you promised me to make diligent Search in your Towns for our Flesh and Blood, who are Prisoners among you, and return them to us.—

Brethren,

We have always found you honest, and punctual in the performance of your Promises, your Words therefore give me great Comfort, and fill all our Hearts with Pleasure.—

We rely upon you that no Time may be lost in fulfilling an Engagement, on which our Peace and Quiet so greatly depend.—

A Belt and String.—

The Governor Bernard spoke,

Brethren of all the Confederated Nations,

As you proposed your Question, concerning Teedyuscung, seperately, I think it proper to give you a seperate Answer thereto.—

I know not who made Teedyuscung so great a Man; nor do I know that he is any greater than a Chief of the Delaware Indians, settled at Wioming. The Title of King could not be given him by any English Governor; for we know very well, that there is no such Person among Indians, as what we call a King. And if we call him so, we mean no more than a Sachem or Chief. I observe, in his Treaties, which he has held with the Governors of Pennsylvania (which I have perused since our last meeting) he says he was a Woman till you made him a Man, by putting a Tomahawk in his hand and through all those Treaties, especially in the last, held at this Town, he calls you his Uncles, and professes that he is dependent on you; and I know not that any thing has since happened, to alter his Relation to you. I therefore consider him to be still your Nephew.—

Brethren

I heartily thank you for your kind Promises to return the Captives which have been taken from us. I hope you will not only do so, but will also engage such of your Allies and Nephews, who have taken Captives from us, to do the same. That You may be mindfull of this, I give you this Belt.—

A Belt.—

After the Governors had done speaking, and their Answers were interpreted in the Six Nation and Delaware Languages, the Indian Chiefs were asked if they had any thing more to say; on which Tagashata arose and made a Speech to his Couzins the Delawares, and Minisink Indians, directing his discourse to Teedyuscung.—

Nephews,

You may remember all that passed at this Council Fire. The Governors who sit there have put you in mind of what was agreed upon last Year. You both promised to return the Prisoners. We your Uncles put you in mind of this promise, and desire you will perform it. You have promised it, and you must perform it. We your uncles have promised to return all the English Prisoners among us, and therefore we expect that you, our Cousins and Nephews, will do the same. As soon as you come home, we desire that you will search carefully into your Towns for all the Prisoners among you, that have been taken out of any Province and cause them to be delivered up to your Brethren. You know that this is an Article of the Peace that was made between you and your Brethren in Confirmation of which you received a large Belt; of which Belt we Desire you will give an Account, and let us know what is become of it, and how far you have proceeded in it.

A Belt.

After this was interpreted in the Delaware Language, it was observed, that there was no Minisink Indians Present; the Governors desired Mr. Read and Mr. Peters would procure a Meeting of the Chiefs of the united Nations, with the Delawares and Minisinks, and cause the speech of Tagashata to be interpreted to the Minisinks in the presence of their Uncles.

Robert White, the Nanticoke Chief, arose, and said he was going to speak in the Behalf of Seven Nations, and directing his Discourse to the Governors he delivered himself in the English Language, as follows.

Brethren,

It is now more then two Years past, since we heard of our Cousins the Delawares taking up the Hatchet against the English. At the first, Sir William Johnson sent a Message to the Head Nations, and when they received it, they sent one to us at Otsaningo, telling us, that, as we lived close by our Cousins they desired we would invite them to meet at our Town, and accordingly we invited them, and they came to a great Meeting at our Town of Otsaningo. We then gave our Cousins a Belt of a Fathom long, and Twenty five Rows in Breadth, and desired them to lay down the Hatchet that they had taken up against the English, and to be easy with them; and if they would follow this Advice, we told them, that they would Live in Peace, until their Heads were White with Age, otherwise it might not be so with them.

Not hearing from our Cousins for some time, What they did in Consequence of this Belt, we sent them two other Belts, one of Sixteen, and the other of twelve Rows, desiring them once more to be easy with their Brethren the English and not to strike them any more; but still we heard nothing from them. Indeed sometime afterwards we understood the Delawares should say, that the Indians at Otsaningo had grey Eyes, and were like the English, and should be served as Englishmen; and we thought we should have had the Hatchet struck into our Heads. We now want to know what is become of these Belts; may be they may be under Ground, or they have swallowed them down their Throats.

Brethren,

As our Cousins have been loath, to give any Answer to these Belts, we now desire they may let us know, in a Publick Conference, what they have done with them.

A String.

October

"You told us, that you could not sleep sound whilst your Prisoners were detained from you, nor could you have any confidence in the Friendship of those who did detain them. We of these three Nations promise, that we will use our best Endeavours to make you easy; When we return, we will enquire of every Town for the Prisoners; We will call our Councils, and lay what you have said before them, and make diligent Enquiry for them through all our Towns, and all that we can find you shall see.

"If any of them are gone down our Throats, we will heave them up again."

A String of Seven Rows.

At a Conference with the Indians on the 16th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Governors and the Gentlemen of their Councils, &c.

The Minutes of the preceding Conferences were read and approved.

Those of Yesterday's private Conference were read, at the particular Desire of the Chiefs of the Eight Nations, and interpreted to Teedyuscung and the Delawares in the Delaware Language by Mr. Stephen Calvin.

The Governors then spoke separately, Governor Denny beginning as follows:

"Brethren, the Mohocks, Onondagoes, Senecas, Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, and Tuteloes:

"In a Conference held with you yesterday, you told me, that we know your Nephew, Teedyuscung, gives out that he is a great Man, and Chief of Ten Nations, and that this was his constant Discourse. By this Belt, therefore, you denied him to be so great a Man, and desired to know of me who made him so, or gave him Authority over you.

"Brethren:

"I will answer you truly, and tell you in a few Words all that I know of the Matter. I have already informed you that after the Delawares had Struck us, you, our good Friends, the United Nations, advised them to sit still and do us no more mischief; and that soon after this we invited the Delawares to meet us at a Council Fire kindled at this Place.

"We received an Answer to our Message from Teedyuscung as a Chief among the Delawares. At the Time appointed he came and told us that he represented Ten Nations, amongst which the United Nations were included; that he acted as a Chief Man for the Delawares, but only as a Messenger for the United Nations, who were his Uncles and Superiors, to whom he would faithfully carry every thing that should be transacted between us that they might do as they saw Cause.

"We believe what your Nephew told us, and, therefore, made him a Counsellor and Agent for us, and desired him to publish to all Nations of Indians what we did at our Council Fires, and to let them know we were sincerely disposed to be at peace with them.

"Brethren:

"I can only speak for myself, and do assure you that I never made Teedyuscung this great Man, nor ever pretended to give him any Authority over you; and I must do him Justice to declare to you that at our former publick Treaties Teedyuscung never assumed any such Power; but on many Occasions when he spoke of you called you his Uncles and Superiors.

"I never shall attempt to nominate or impose a Chief on any Indian Tribe or Nation, but on all Occasions will pay due regard to those who are chosen by their Countrymen.

"If any others have made Teedyuscung so great a Man as to set himself above you I am sorry for it. It is more than I know, and they who have done it must answer for themselves.

I should be greatly concerned that any uneasiness should arise among you, and hope you will guard against it, and preserve that Harmony which ought to subsist between Friends and Relations.

"Brethren:

"By this Belt and String you promised me to make Diligent Search in your Towns for our Flesh and Blood who are Prisoners among you and return them to us.

"Brethren:

"We have always found you honest and punctual in the performance of your Promises. Your Words, therefore, give me great Comfort and fill all our Hearts with Pleasure.

"We rely upon you that no Time may be lost in fulfilling an Engagement on which our Peace and Quiet so greatly depend."

A Belt and String.

The Governor Bernard spoke:

"Brethren of all the Confoderated Nations:

"As you proposed your Question concerning Teedyuscung separately I think it proper to give you a separate Answer thereto.

"I know not who made Teedyuscung so great a Man, nor do I know that he is any greater than a Chief of the Delaware Indians settled at Wioming. The Title of King could not be given him by any English Governor, for we know very well that there is no such Person among Indians as what we call a King; And if we call him so, we mean no more than a Sachem or Chief. I observe in his

Treaties, which he has held with the Governors of Pennsylvania (which I have perused since our last meeting), he says he was a Woman till you made him a Man by putting a Tomahawk in his hand, and through all those Treaties, especially at the last held in this Town, he calls you his Uncles, and professes that he is dependent on you, and I know not that any thing has since happened to alter his Relation to you. I therefore consider him to be still your Nephew.

"Brethren:

"I heartily thank you for your kind Promises to return the Captives which have been taken from us. I hope you will not only do so, but will also engage such of your Allies and Nephews who have taken Captives from us to do the same. That you may be mindful of this, I give you this Belt."

A Belt.

After the Governors had done speaking, and their Answers were interpretted in the Six Nation and Delaware Languages, the Indian Chiefs were asked if they had any thing more to say, upon which Tagashata arose and made a Speech to his Couzins, the Delawares and Minisink Indians, directing his discourse to Teedyuscung:

"Nephews:

"You may remember all that passed at this Council Fire. The Governors who sit there have put you in mind of what was agreed upon last year. You both promised to return the Prisoners. We, your Uncles, put you in mind of this Promise, and desire you will perform it. You have promised it, and you must perform it. We your Uncles have promised to return all the English Prisoners among us, and therefore we expect that you our Cousins and Nephews will do the same. As soon as you come home we desire that you will search carefully into your Towns for all the Prisoners among you that have been taken out of every Province, and cause them to be delivered up to your Brethren. You know that this is an Article of the Peace that was made between you and your Brethren, in Confirmation of which you received a large Belt; of which Belt we desire you will give an Account, and let us know what is become of it, and how far you have proceeded in it."

A Belt.

After this was interpretted in the Delaware Language it was observed that there was no Minisink Indians Present. The Governors desired Mr. Read and Mr. Peters would procure a Meeting of the Chiefs of the united Nations with the Delawares and Minisinks, and cause the speech of Tagashata to be interpretted to the Minisinks in the presence of their Uncles.

Robert White, the Nanticoke Chief, arose and said, he was going to speak in the Behalf of Seven Nations, and, directing his Discourse

to the Governors, he delivered himself in the English Language as follows:

"Brethren:

"It is now more then two Years past since we heard of our Cousins, the Delawares, taking up the Hatchet against the English. At the first Sir William Johnson sent a Message to the Head Nations, and when they received it, they sent one to us at Otsaningo, telling us, that as we lived close by our Cousins, they desired we would invite them to meet at our Town, and accordingly we invited them, and they came to a great meeting at our Town of Otsaningo. We then gave our Cousins a Belt of a Fathom long, and Twenty-five Rows in Breadth, and desired them to lay down the Hatchet that they had taken up against the English, and to be easy with them, and if they would follow this Advice, we told them that they would Live in Peace until their Heads were white with Age, otherwise it might not be so with them.

"Not hearing from our Cousins for some time, What they did in Consequence of this Belt, we sent them two other belts, one of Sixteen, and the other of twelve Rows, desiring them once more to be easy with their Brethren, the English, and not to strike them any more, but still we heard nothing from them. Indeed some time afterwards we understood the Delawares should say that the Indians at Otsaningo had grey Eyes, and were like the English, and should be served as Englishmen; and we thought we should have the Hatchet struck into our Heads. We now want to know what is become of these Belts; may be they may be under Ground, or they have swallowed them down their Throats.

"Brethren:

"As our Cousins have been loath to give any Answer to these Belts, we now desire they may let us know, in a Publick Conference, what they have done with them."

A String.

October 17th, 1758.

The Indians were in Council all Day, and acquainted the Governors that they could not be ready to meet before morning.

At a Conference held at Easton on the 18th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen, and Indians, with the Interpreters as before.

Mr. Read and Mr. Peters acquainted the Governors, that at a meeting of the Chiefs of the Older and Younger Nations with the

October 17th. 1758.—

The Indians were in Council all Day; and acquainted the Governors, that they could not be ready to meet before morning.—

At a Conference held at Easton, on the 18th of October 1758.—

Present.

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen, and Indians, with the Interpreters as before.—

Mr. Read and Mr. Peters, acquainted the Governors, that, at a Meeting of the Chiefs of the Older and Younger Nations, with the several Tribes of the Delaware and Minisink Indians on Monday Night, the Speech of Tagashata delivered that Morning in the Publick Conference, respecting the giving up the Prisoners, was interpreted in the Delaware Language by Stephen Calvin, and another Belt, on the part of the Governors, being joined to Tagashata's Belt, they were both delivered to the Delaware and Minisink Chiefs, to enforce the Matter. When this was done Tagashata spoke to the Minisink Chief Egohohowen, saying, we were told by you, that you had delivered up the English Prisoners, and we believed you: But our Brethren have told us that they were not delivered up, and therefore we earnestly desire that they may be made easy on this Article. You know, Cousins, that their Hearts will always be in Grief till they see again their Flesh and Blood. It is natural that they should be so. It would be so with us, if it was our case. We desire you will be extremely carefull to perform this matter fully, and soon. Let there be perfect Peace over all the English Country. And now let it be published, that we may all live in Peace and with Satisfaction, now, and for ever. I told yo Egohohowen, when you was in my Town, to bring with you the English Prisoners, and that our Brethren would expect it. I wish you had done it. But however do it now with all Speed, and it will be well.—

Egohohowen answered, it is true, I was at my Uncles Fire, and I believe he desired me to bring the Prisoners down; but I suppose it was not interpreted to me for I did not understand it clearly. But I now understand it.

The Minisink and Delaware Indians were desired to collect all their Warriors together, and give them these Belts, and receive from them their Answer, it being Necessary they should concur heartily in whatever should be concluded.—

Nichas, the Mohock Chief, acquainted the Governors, that, as Counsellors, they had finished, having nothing to propose at this present Meeting. The Warriors were to speak now, and Thomas King was appointed to Deliver their Words, who thereupon arose, and began with an Exhortation, as well to all concerned in Publick Affairs, Governors, and their Councils, and Indian Chiefs and their Councils as to Warriors of all Nations, White People and Indians, desiring all present to attend carefully to what was goin to be related, as Matters of great Consequence, which would serve to regulate the Conduct of English and Indians to each other. He added, that the Reason going to be made, had taken a great deal of Trouble to put it into order, and it was made on Information given by the several — Indians now Present, who were acquainted with the Facts. Brethren, We the Warriors have waited some time, in Hopes our Counsellors would have taken this

matter

to the Governors, he delivered himself in the English Language as follows:

"Brethren:

"It is now more then two Years past since we heard of our Cousins, the Delawares, taking up the Hatchet against the English. At the first Sir William Johnson sent a Message to the Head Nations, and when they received it, they sent one to us at Otsaningo, telling us, that as we lived close by our Cousins, they desired we would invite them to meet at our Town, and accordingly we invited them, and they came to a great meeting at our Town of Otsaningo. We then gave our Cousins a Belt of a Fathom long, and Twenty-five Rows in Breadth, and desired them to lay down the Hatchet that they had taken up against the English, and to be easy with them, and if they would follow this Advice, we told them that they would Live in Peace until their Heads were white with Age, otherwise it might not be so with them.

"Not hearing from our Cousins for some time, What they did in Consequence of this Belt, we sent them two other belts, one of Sixteen, and the other of twelve Rows, desiring them once more to be easy with their Brethren, the English, and not to strike them any more, but still we heard nothing from them. Indeed some time afterwards we understood the Delawares should say that the Indians at Otsaningo had grey Eyes, and were like the English, and should be served as Englishmen; and we thought we should have the Hatchet struck into our Heads. We now want to know what is become of these Belts; may be they may be under Ground, or they have swallowed them down their Throats.

"Brethren:

"As our Cousins have been loath to give any Answer to these Belts, we now desire they may let us know, in a Publick Conference, what they have done with them."

A String.

October 17th, 1758.

The Indians were in Council all Day, and acquainted the Governors that they could not be ready to meet before morning.

At a Conference held at Easton on the 18th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen, and Indians, with the Interpreters as before.

Mr. Read and Mr. Peters acquainted the Governors, that at a meeting of the Chiefs of the Older and Younger Nations with the

Dear Brother.   Easton 10 Mo. 17. 1758 —

As I imagine it Would be Agreeable to thee to hear what We are doing here, and an Opportunity offers for Philadelphia I send this to the Care of my Brotr Jemmy in order to inform thee, That our Conference With the Indians opened on the 8th Inst., and We Expected to Speak to them pretty fully the next day, & had a Speech prepared on purpose, but the Indians Sent the Govr word they Were in Council Settling matters among themselves, which they had not the opportunity of Doing in Coming down, as they Came in Straggling Parties one after the other, That the Business they were Consulting on was of the utmost Importance to them & us, & they desired time, & that they might not be hindred or Disturbed till they had done, which was not till the 11th when they unexpectedly Sent Word they desired to Speak first — This was in order to take the Tomhawk out of our heads where they Said lay Still there, & that Whilst it Remained So we Could not Treat with Ease & Freedom (referring to the Murders that have been Committed since the Peace Belts was Exchanged with Teedyuscung Sometime since) When this Was Done Our Governor Spoke & Gave a Short History of all the Substance of what had passed between this Govermt. & Teedyuske, to which they have made a Reply in Part, & Would have done the whole before this time, but that Teedyuscung's unhappy drunken Conduct has offended the Six Nations greatly, by his making speeches to them in private & to the Govr. in Publick, calling himself a King over ym. & that it Would Signify Nothing what We did with ym. & Six Nats. unless he approved & Confirmed it, for that He could if he pleased Continue, or put an End to the War. As this was done in publick by Teedyuscung (tho Drunk) & whilst in publick Conference, They also in publick desired to know how Teedyuscung became this Great King, & denied his Authority as such which all the several Nat: severally Spoke to — It was at first apprehended this Would

have Occasioned a Misunderstanding between the Indians, & indeed
Our Commissrs grew uneasy, & thought it was a Designed Contrivance b
amongus, or George Croghan to Depose Teedyuscung; but [illegible] assured
it was not, however that Affair is now got over, & I believe to the
Satisfaction of all; & Altho We go on Slowly, & too much so, owing to
the long Councils, & Results of them, among ye Indians, Yet I think I can
with pleasure inform thee, that there seems the greatest Probability as
Yet, of Establishing a firm & Lasting Peace, The Indians seem very
hearty & well disposed to it, & I believe are Come down with a Determi
nation it Shall be So, & in order to Effect it & that We may Go on
Unanimously, Our Council agreed at first to shew to, & Confer with,
the Members of our Assembly, & Commissrs; who are here, in all our Speeches,
So that hitherto Our Affairs have gone on Well & I hope they will
Continue so to the End — I Cant tell how our Commissrs & Your
Government will agree at last, as Your Governr Joins with us in ye
Treaty & in Many of our Speeches, Yet Say, they will not bear any
part of the Charge, which I think will not be quite Just in respect
to the Expences, if they do not of the Presents, as the Minisinks
&ca are Come down on Your Invitation as Well as Ours — I do not
Expect they Will Join in the Present but I am Sure they are Wrong
& that it will turn out So in the End if they do not —

As The Bearer Waits I cannot add & then must Excuse haste,
If I have another Suitable oppty Some days hence (for I do not Expect
the Treaty Will be over before ye beginning or Middle of next Week) I
Shall Write thee what further passes, & am with kind Love to
thy Self my Sister and all thy Family & my other Frds with You

Tell Cousn Alice Read I know her
Husband & those with him are all Well

Thy Affecte Brothr

Willm Logan

...ly 1746 to 31 Decr 1753. by a State of ye book, wth proper allowances } 4411..
To my proportn of profit & loss on ye [illegible] from 31st Decr 1753 to ye 31st of [illegible] 1757 p Calculation, During the 2d 3 & 4th partnerships, in which [illegible] A Bisset is concerned } 4600..
£ 10 [illegible]

much of my Stock in Madeira
By the amt of the debts I paid in [illegible] & Virga & what I yet have to pay there & in London abt - - -
Rott.
Ball to this time, but say to the end of this year 1758, or till all ye debts [illegible]
10.

To —

John Smith

Mercht

in

Burlington.

October 17th. 1758.—

The Indians were in Council all Day; and acquainted the Governors, that they could not be ready to meet before morning.—

At a Conference held at Easton, on the 18th of October 1758.—

Present.

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen, and Indians, with the Interpreters as before.—

Mr. Read and Mr. Peters, acquainted the Governors, that, at a Meeting of the Chiefs of the Elder and Younger Nations, with the several Tribes of the Delaware and Minisink Indians on Monday Night, the Speech of Tagashata delivered that Morning in the Publick Conference, respecting the giving up the Prisoners, was interpreted in the Delaware Language by Stephen Calvin, and another Belt, on the part of the Governors, being join'd to Tagashata's Belt, they were both delivered to the Delaware and Minisink Chiefs, to enforce the Matter. When this was done Tagashata spoke to the Minisink Chief Egohohowen, saying, we were told by you, that you had delivered up the English Prisoners, and we believed you: But our Brethren have told us that they were not delivered up, and therefore we earnestly desire that they may be made easy on this Article. You know, Cousins, that their Hearts will always be in Grief till they see again their Flesh and Blood. It is natural that they should be so. It would be so with us, if it was our case. We desire you will be extremely carefull to perform this matter fully, and soon. Let there be perfect Peace over all the English Country. And now let it be published, that we may all live in Peace and with Satisfaction, now, and for ever. I told yo Egohohowen, when you was in my Town, to bring with you the English Prisoners, and that our Brethren would expect it. I wish you had done it. But however do it now with all Speed, and it will be well.—

Egohohowen answered, it is true, I was at my Uncles Fire, and I believe he desired me to bring the Prisoners down; but I suppose it was not interpreted to me for I did not understand it clearly. But I now understand it.—

The Minisink and Delaware Indians were desired to collect all their Warriors together, and give them these Belts, and receive from them their Answer, it being Necessary they should concur heartily in whatever should be concluded.—

Nichas, the Mohock Chief, acquainted the Governors, that, as Counsellors, they had finished, having nothing to propose at this present Meeting. The Warriors were to speak now, and Thomas King was appointed to Deliver their Words, who thereupon arose, and began with an Exhortation, as well to all concerned in Publick Affairs, Governors, and their Councils, and Indian Chiefs and their Councils as to Warriors of all Nations, White People and Indians, desiring all present to attend carefully to what was goin to be related, as Matters of great Consequence, which would serve to regulate the Conduct of English and Indians to each other. He added, that the Reason going to be made, had taken a great deal of Trouble to put it into order, and it was made on Information given by the Several Indians now Present, who were acquainted with the Facts. Brethren, We the Warriors have waited some time, in Hopes our Counsellors would have taken this matter in hand, but as they have not done it, we have at their desire undertaken it, and they have approved of every Thing. I say, the Counsellors of the Five Younger Nations, as well as the three Elder Nations have approved of what the Warriors are going to relate; and take Notice, that the speech is not only the Speech of all the Warriors of the Elder and Younger Nations, but of our Cousins the Delawares and Minisinks. —

This was interpreted in the Delaware Language; and Thomas King then proceeded, directing his Speech to the Governors, and all the English upon the Continent. —

Brethren,

You have been inquisitive to know the cause of this War: you have often enquired among us, but perhaps you did not find out the true Cause of the Bitterneſs of our Hearts, and may charge us wrong, and think that you were struck without a Cause, by some of our own Warriors, and by our Cousins. But if you Look a little about you, you will find that you gave the first Offence. For in Time of Profound Peace, some of the Shawanese, paſsing through South Carolina, to go to War with the Enemies, were taken up, and put in Prison. The English knew they were going to War, and that they used to do it every Year; and yet, after they had perswaded them in a Friendly way into their Houses, they were taken up, and put into Prison, and One, who was an Head Man of that Nation, lost his Life, and the others were severely used. This first raised ill will in the Minds of the Shawaneſe, and as the French came a little after this happened to settle on the Ohio, — the Shawaneſe complained of it to them, and they made an artful use of it, set them against the English, and gave them the Hatchet. Being resolved on Revenge, they accepted it, and likewise spoke to their Grandfathers the Delawares, saying, Grandfathers, are not your Hearts sore at our being used so ill, and at the Loſs of one of our Chiefs? Will not you join us in Revenging his Death? So by Degrees our young Men were brought over to act against you. On Searching Matters to the Bottom you will find that you, in this manner, gave the first Offence. This we thought Proper to let you know. It may be of Service for the future. You may be induced by this to take better care in Conducting your Buſineſs in Council, so as to guard against these Breaches of Friendship; or, as soon as they happen, in Corresponding immediately with one another, and with the Indians, who are in any wise concerned on such Occasions. —

Eight Strings of Black Wampum.

Brethren,

This was the Cause of the Shawanese, that I have just now related. Another of the like Nature had since happened to the Senecas, who has suffered in the Same. —

About three Years ago, eight Seneca Warriors were returning from War, through Virginia, having Seven Prisoners and Scalps with them; at a place called Green Briar, they met with a party of Soldiers, not leſs than One Hundred and Fifty, who kindly invited them to come to a certain Store and they said, they would supply them with Provisions; and accordingly they travelled two Days with them in a Friendly Manner, and when they came to the House, they took their Arms from the Senecas: The head Men cryed out, here is Death; defend yourselves as well as you can, which they did, and two of them were killed on the Spot, and one, a Young Boy, was taken Prisoner. This gave great Offence, and the more so, as it was upon the Warriors Road, and we were in perfect Peace with our Brethren. It provoked to such a Degree, that we could not get over it.

Brethren,

You have justly demanded your Prisoners; it is right, and we have given You an Answer. And therefore, as we think this Young Boy is alive, and somewhere among you, we desire you will enquire for him. If he be alive, return him; if you have swallowed him down your Throats, which perhaps may be the case, let us know it, and we will be Content. his Name is Squissatego.

Six Strings of White Wampum.

Brethren,

We have one Word more to mention of the same Nature, and which was the very cause why the Indians at Ohio left you.

Brethren,

When we first heard of the French coming to the Ohio, we immediately sent Word to the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania; we desired them to come, and likewise to supply us with such Things as were proper for War, intending to Defend our Lands, and hinder the French from taking the Possession of them. But these Governors did not attend to our Message perhaps they thought there was no Foundation for our Intelligence. The French however came, and became our Neighbours, and you neither coming yourselves nor assisting us with Warlike Stores, our People, of Necessity, were Obliged to Trade with them for what we Wanted, as your Traders had left the Country. The Governor of Virginia took care to settle on our Lands for his own Benefit; but when we wanted his Assistance against the French, he disregarded us.

A Belt.

Brethren,

At this Treaty you justly demanded to see your Flesh and Blood. We have pressed this on our Cousins the Minisinks, and they, by this String desired us to assure you, the Governors, that they would make strict Search in their Towns, and Sincerely Comply with your Request, and return all the Prisoners in their Power.

Two Strings of Black and white Wampum.

Then directing his discourse to the Governor of the Jersey, he proceeded.

Brother, the Governor of Jersey,

Our Cousins the Minisinks tell us, they were wronged out of a great deal of Land, and the English Settling so fast, they were pushed back, and could not tell what Lands belonged to them. If we have been drunk, tell us so. We may have forgot what we Sold, but we trust to You the Governor of Jersey to take our Cause in Hand, and see that we have Justice done us. We say that we have here and there Tracts of Land that have never been Sold. You deal hardly with us; you claim all the Wild Creatures, and will not let us come on your Land to Hunt for them. You will not so much as let us peel a Single Tree; this is Hard, and has given us great Offence. The Cattle you raise are your Own; but those which are Wild, are still ours, and should be common to both; for our Nephews, when they sold the Land, did not propose to deprive themselves of hunting the wild Deer or using a Stick of Wood, when they should have Occasion. We desire the Governor to take this Matter into his Care, and see Justice done in it.

Two Strings of White Wampum.

Brethren,

All that has been said has been of one Nature, that is, of Matters that are Subjects of Dispute; this that I am going to speak upon now is of another Nature.

Then, directing himself to the Governor of Pennsylvania said,

We must put you in Mind, that four Years ago, you bought at Albany a large Tract of Land over Susquehannah, extending from the Mouth of John Penn's Creek to the Ohio. The Proprietaries Agents then paid One Thousand Pieces of Eight for the part which was settled by your People that have since been driven off and killed. We acknowledge to have received payment for those Parts which were settled, but for the other Part that we have not received Payment for, that we reclaim. Our Warriors, or Hunters when they heard that we had sold such a large Tract of Land, disapproved our Conduct in Council; so now we acquaint you, that we are determined not to confirm any more, than such of the Lands as the Consideration was paid for, and were settled; tho' included in the Deed, they are our hunting Grounds, and we desire the request may be granted, and Notice taken, that it was made in open Conference.

Three White Strings.

Then Thomas King sat down.

The Six Nation Chiefs being asked if they had any thing to say, answered, that they had done; and having eased their Minds of all that lay heavy upon them, they would return home.

The Governors promised attentively to Consider what was said, and give them an Answer.

Teedyuscung then arose, and spoke.

Brethren,

I should have said Something at the Time our Uncles laid before you their Grievances, or Causes of Complaint, in Behalf of my Countrymen who lived near Goshen. About three Years ago Nine of their People nine of their People were killed at Goshen, when they were in Peace. I will not take upon me to say that the Land had never been sold, but there was no Dispute about this at that Time. I verily believe that they killed those nine Indians, for no other Reason than because they were hunting on that Land. I speak to all the English when I mention this, as what was very wrong.

Three White Strings.

Brethren,

One of the Waping Tribes, or Goshen Indians, tells me, that, as soon as those Nine Men were killed, he went with three Belts, and Tears in his Eyes, to George Freeland's, in order to have the Matter made up; but he never received an Answer to this Day, tho' he told him that he would send the Bets to the Governor, and as soon as he should receive his Answer he would send for him and let him know it, but he has never yet received an Answer.

Brethren

I give you this String, to enquire what became of the three Belts, and what Answer was made to them.

Three Strings of White Wampum.

Brethren,

You may remember we made Peace last Year, and a Peace Belt was made, a Fathom long, and of Fifteen Rows. Mr. Croghan was present, so were some of my Uncles, and the Minisinks. They all saw it. You have asked me what is become of that Belt, and how far it went. I will tell you; I sent it up the Susquehannah to Diahoga; from thence it went to Aſsintzin; thence to Secaughkung. The Chief Men there got together to Consider what was best to be done with it. They all Concluded that it should be sent to our Uncle. He is a Man and often told us he ought to see Things first, and Consider what is to be done. The Senecas had the Belt first, and then all the United Nations afterwards; they had it almost a Year. Now it is come back, and in Lapachpetons Hands, who is one of the Delawares, and lives at Secaughkung. How far the Peace Belt went, I dont know; but I suppose it went thro' all my Uncles, and I aſsure you I will do as my Uncles does. He has promised you he will deliver up all your Captives, and I aſsure I will do so, wheresoever I find them, in all my Towns. Four Tribes, now present, have agreed to this, Vizt. Delawares, Unamies, Mohiccons, and Wapings, who are Settled as far as Secaughkung. This Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I did let you know formerly what my Grievance was. I told you, that from Tohiccon as far as the Delawares owned, the Proprietaries had wronged me. Then you and I agreed that it should be laid before the King of England; and Likewise you told me you would let me know, as soon as ever he saw it. You would lay the Matter before the King, for you said he was our Father, that he might see what was our Differences; for as you and I could not decide it, let him do it. Now let us not alter what you and I have agreed. Now let me know if King George has decided the Matter between you and me. I dont pretend to mention any of my Uncles Lands. I only mention what we the Delawares own, as far as the Heads of Delaware. All the Lands lying on the Waters that fall into the Susquehannah, belong to our Uncles.

A Belt.

Teedyuscung then took up another Belt, designing to speak to his Uncles the United Nations; but whilst he was delivering the above, their Chiefs had one after another left the Council, seemingly much displeased, he therefore declined speaking it.

to the Governors, he delivered himself in the English Language as follows:

"Brethren:

"It is now more then two Years past since we heard of our Cousins, the Delawares, taking up the Hatchet against the English. At the first Sir William Johnson sent a Message to the Head Nations, and when they received it, they sent one to us at Otsaningo, telling us, that as we lived close by our Cousins, they desired we would invite them to meet at our Town, and accordingly we invited them, and they came to a great meeting at our Town of Otsaningo. We then gave our Cousins a Belt of a Fathom long, and Twenty-five Rows in Breadth, and desired them to lay down the Hatchet that they had taken up against the English, and to be easy with them, and if they would follow this Advice, we told them that they would Live in Peace until their Heads were white with Age, otherwise it might not be so with them.

"Not hearing from our Cousins for some time, What they did in Consequence of this Belt, we sent them two other belts, one of Sixteen, and the other of twelve Rows, desiring them once more to be easy with their Brethren, the English, and not to strike them any more, but still we heard nothing from them. Indeed some time afterwards we understood the Delawares should say that the Indians at Otsaningo had grey Eyes, and were like the English, and should be served as Englishmen; and we thought we should have the Hatchet struck into our Heads. We now want to know what is become of these Belts; may be they may be under Ground, or they have swallowed them down their Throats.

"Brethren:

"As our Cousins have been loath to give any Answer to these Belts, we now desire they may let us know, in a Publick Conference, what they have done with them."

A String.

October 17th, 1758.

The Indians were in Council all Day, and acquainted the Governors that they could not be ready to meet before morning.

At a Conference held at Easton on the 18th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen, and Indians, with the Interpreters as before.

Mr. Read and Mr. Peters acquainted the Governors, that at a meeting of the Chiefs of the Older and Younger Nations with the

several Tribes of the Delaware and Minisink Indians on Monday Night, the Speech of Tagashata, delivered that morning in the Publick Conference, respecting the giving up the Prisoners, was interpreted in the Delaware Language by Stephen Calvin, and another Belt, on the part of the Governor, being joined to Tagashata's Belt, they were both delivered to the Delaware and Minisink Chiefs, to enforce the Matter. When this was done, Tagashata spoke to the Minisink Chief, Egohohowen, saying, "we were told by you that you had delivered up the English Prisoners, and we believed you. But our Brethren have told us that they were not delivered up, and therefore we earnestly desire that they may be made easy on this Article. You know, Cousins, that their Hearts will always be in Grief till they see again their Flesh and Blood. It is natural that they should be so. It would be so with us if it was our case. We desire you will be extremely carefull to perform this matter fully and soon. Let there be perfect Peace over all the English Country, And now let it be published, that we may all live in Peace, and with Satisfaction, now and for ever. I told you, Egohohowen, when you was in my Town, to bring with you the English Prisoners, and that our Brethren would expect it. I wish you had done it. But, however, do it now with all speed, and it will be well."

Egohohowen answered, "it is true I was at my Uncle's Fire, and I believe he desired me to bring the Prisoners down, but I suppose it was not interpreted to me, for I did not understand it clearly, but I now understand it."

The Minisink and Delaware Indians were desired to collect all their Warriors together, and give them these Belts, and receive from them their answer, it being necessary they should concur heartily in whatever should be concluded.

Nichas, the Mohock Chief, acquainted the Governors, that, as Counsellors, they had finished, having nothing to propose at this present meeting. The Warriors were to speak now, and Thomas King was appointed to deliver their Words, who thereupon arose, and began with an Exhortation, as well to all concerned in Publick Affairs, Governors and their Councils, and Indian Chiefs and their Councils, as to Warriors of all Nations, White People and Indians, desiring all present to attend carefully to what was goin to be related as matters of great Consequence, which would serve to regulate the Conduct of English and Indians to each other. He added, that the Reason going to be made had taken a great deal of Trouble to put it into order, and it was made on Information given by the Several Indians now present, who were acquainted with the Facts. "Brethren, we, the Warriors, have waited some time, in Hopes our Counsellors would have taken this matter in hand; but as they have not done it, we have, at their desire, undertaken it, and they have approved of every Thing. I say, the Counsellors of the Five Younger Nations, as well as the three Older Nations have approved of what the Warriors are going to relate; and take Notice, that the Speech is not only the speech of all the Warriors of the elder and younger Nations, but of our Cousins, the Delawares and Minisinks."

This was interpreted in the Delaware Language, and Thomas King then proceeded, directing his Speech to the Governors and all the English upon the Continent.

"Brethren:

"You have been inquisitive to know the cause of this War, you have often enquired among us, but perhaps you did not find out the true Cause of the Bitterness of our Hearts and may Charge us wrong, and think that you were struck without a cause by some of our own Warriors, and by our Cousins; But if you Look a little about you, you Will find that you gave the first Offence; For in Time of Profound Peace, some of the Shawanese passing through South Carolina to go to War with the Enemies, were taken up and put in Prison; The English knew they were going to War, and that they used to do it every Year; and yet, after they had perswaded them in a Friendly way into their Houses, they were taken up and put into Prison, and one who was an Head Man of that Nation, lost his Life, and the others were severely used; This first raised ill will in the minds of the Shawanese, and as the French came a little after this happened to settle on the Ohio, the Shawanese complained of it to them, and they made an artful use of it, set them against the English and gave them the Hatchet. Being resolved on Revenge they accepted it, and likewise spoke to their Grandfathers, the Delawares, saying, 'Grandfathers, are not your hearts sore at our being used so ill, and at the Loss of one of our Chiefs? Will not you join us in Revenging his Death?' So by Degrees our young Men were brought over to act against you; On Searching Matters to the Bottom, you will find that you in this manner, gave the first Offence; This we thought proper to let you know, It may be of Service for the future; You may be induced by this to take better care in Conducting your Business in Council so as to guard against these Breaches of Friendship, or, as soon as they happen in Corresponding immediately with one another, and with the Indians who are in any wise concerned on such Occasions."

Eight Strings of Black Wampum.

"Brethren:

"This was the Cause of the Shawanese, that I have just now related; another of the like Nature had since happened to the Senecas, who had suffered in the same.

"About three years ago eight Seneca Warriors were returning from War through Virginia, having Seven Prisoners and Scalps with them; at a place called Green Briar, they met with a Party of Soldiers, not less than One Hundred and Fifty, who kindly invited them to come to a certain Store, and they said they would supply them with Provisions, and accordingly they travelled two Days with them in a Friendly Manner, and when they came to the House they took their Arms from the Senecas; The head men cryed out here is Death, defend yourselves as well as you can, which they did, and two of them were killed on the Spot, and one, a young Boy, was taken Prisoner; This gave great offence, and the more so as it was upon the Warriors road and we were in perfect Peace with our Brethren. It provoked to such a Degree that we could not get over it.

"Brethren:

"You have justly demanded your Prisoners; it is right; and we have given you an Answer. And therefore as we think this young Boy is alive, and somewhere among you, we desire you will enquire for him. If he be alive return him; if you have swallowed him down your Throats, which perhaps may be the case, let us know it and we will be content. His Name is Squissatego."

Six Strings of White Wampum.

"Brethren:

"We have one Word more to mention of the same Nature, and which was the very cause why the Indians at Ohio left you.

"Brethren:

"When we first heard of the French coming to the Ohio we immediately sent Word to the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania; we desired them to come, and likewise to supply us with such Things as were proper for War, intending to defend our Lands, and hinder the French from taking the Possession of them; But these Governors did not attend to our Message. Perhaps they thought there was no foundation for our Intelligence. The French however came and became our Neighbours, and you neither coming yourselves, nor assisting us with Warlike Stores, our People, of necessity, were obliged to Trade with them for what we Wanted, as your Traders had left the Country. The Governor of Virginia took care to settle on our Lands for his own Benefit; but when we wanted his assistance against the French he disregarded us."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"At this Treaty you justly demanded to see your Flesh and Blood. We have pressed this on our Cousins, the Minisinks, and they, by this String, desired us to assure you, the Governors, that they would make strict search in their Towns, and Sincerely Comply with your Request, and return all the Prisoners in their Power."

Two Strings of black and white Wampum.

Then directing his discourse to the Governor of the Jersey he proceeded:

"Brother, the Governor of Jersey:

"Our Cousins, the Minisinks, tell us they were wronged out of a great deal of Land, and the English settling so fast they were pushed back, and could not tell what Lands belonged to them. If we have been drunk tell us so. We may have forgot what we sold, but we trust to you, the Governor of Jersey, to take our Cause in Hand, and see that we have Justice done us. We say that we have here and there Tracts of Land that have never been sold. You deal hardly with; you claim all the Wild Creatures, and will not let us come on your Land to hunt for them. You will not so much as let us peel a Single Tree. This is hard, and has given us great offence. The Cattle you raise are your own; but those which are Wild are still ours, and should be common to both; for our Nephews, when they sold the Land, did not propose to deprive themselves of hunting the Wild Deer or using a Stick of Wood when they should have Occasion. We desire the Governor to take this Matter into his Care, and see Justice done in it."

Two Strings of White Wampum.

"Brethren:

"All that has been said has been of one Nature, that is, of matters that are Subjects of Dispute; this that I am going to speak upon now is of another nature."

Then directing himself to the Governor of Pennsylvania, said:

"We must put you in mind that, four years ago, you bought at Albany a large Tract of Land over Susquehannah, extending from the Mouth of John Penn's Creek to the Ohio. The Proprietaries' Agents then paid One Thousand Pieces of Eight for the part which was settled by your People, that have since been driven off and killed. We acknowledge to have received Payment for those Parts which were settled, but for the other Part that we have not received Payment for, that we re-claim. Our Warriors or Hunters, when they heard that we had sold such a Large Tract of Land, disapproved our Conduct in Council, so now we acquaint you, that we are determined not to confirm any more, than such of the Lands as the Consideration was paid for, and were settled, tho' included in the Deed; they are our hunting Grounds, and we desire the request may be granted, and Notice taken that it was made in open Conference."

Three White Strings.

Then Thomas King sat down.

The Six Nation Chiefs being asked if they had any thing to say, answered, that they had done; and having eased their minds of all that lay heavy upon them, they would return home.

The Governor promised attentively to Consider what was said, and give them an Answer.

Teedyuscung then arose and spoke:

"Brethren:

"I should have said Something at the Time our Uncles laid before you their Grievances, or Causes of Complaint, in Behalf of my Countrymen who lived near Goshen. About three years ago Nine of their People were killed at Goshen, when they were in Peace. I will not take upon me to say that the Land had never been sold, but there was no Dispute about this at that time. I very believe that they killed those nine Indians, for no other Reason than because they were hunting on that Land. I speak to all the English when I mention this, as what was very wrong."

Three White Strings.

"Brethren:

"One of the Waping Tribes, or Goshen Indians, tells me, that as soon as those Nine Men were killed, he went, with three Belts and Tears in his Eyes, to George Freeland's, in order to have the matter made up, but he never received an Answer to this Day, tho' he told him that he would send the Bets to the Governor, and as soon as he should receive his Answer he would send for him and let him know it, but he has never yet received an Answer.

"Brethren:

"I give you this String to enquire what became of the three Belts, and what answer was made to them."

Three Strings of White Wampum.

"Brethren:

"You may remember we made Peace last year, and a Peace Belt was made, a Fathom long, and of Fifteen Rows. Mr. Croghan was present; so were some of my Uncles, and the Minisinks. They all saw it. You have asked me what is become of that Belt, and how far it went. I will tell you: I sent it up the Susquehannah to Diahogo; from thence it went to Assintzin; thence to Secaughkung. The Chief men there got together to Consider what was best to be done with it. They all concluded that it should be sent to our Uncle. He is a Man, and often told us he ought to see Things first, and Consider what is to be done. The Senecas had the Belt first, and then all the United Nations afterwards; they had it almost a Year. Now it is come back, and in Lapackpeton's Hands, who is one of the Delawares, and lives at Secaughkung. How far the Peace Belt went, I don't know, but I suppose it went through all my Uncles, and I assure you I will do as my Uncles does. He has promised you he will deliver up all your Captives, and I assure I will do so, wheresoever I find them in all my Towns. Four Tribes now present have agreed to this, Viz$^{t.}$ Delawares, Unamies, Mohic-

cons, and Wappings, who are settled as far as Secaughkung. This Belt confirms my Words."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I did let you know formerly what my Grievance was. I told you that from Tohiccon, as far as the Delawares owned, the Proprietaries had wronged me. Then you and I agreed that it should be laid before the King of England, and Likewise you told me you would let me know as soon as ever he saw it. You would lay the Matter before the King, for you said he was our Father, that he might see what was our Differences, for as you and I could not decide it, let him do it. Now let us not alter what you and I have agreed. Now, let me know if King George has decided the Matter between you and me. I don't pretend to mention any of my Uncles' Lands. I only mention what we, the Delawares, own, as far as the Heads of Delaware. All the Lands lying on the Waters that fall into the Susquehannah belong to our Uncles."

A Belt.

Teedyuscung then took up another Belt, designing to speak to his Uncles, the United Nations, but whilst he was delivering the above, their Chiefs had one after another left the Council, seemingly much displeased; he, therefore, declined speaking it.

October the 19th, 1758.

The Governors having prepared their Answers, desired the Indians to meet, but they continued holding private Councils among themselves all that day till late in the afternoon; and as the Governors were going to the Place of Conference, the Indians sent Mr. Weiser out of Council to desire they would defer meeting till the next morning, their own private Business not being finished.

At a private Conference with the Indians held at Easton, October the 19th, 1758, P. M.

PRESENT:

His Excellency, Governor BERNARD.

The Commissioners of New Jersey.

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the Minisinks and Wapings.

George Croghan, Deputy to Sir William Johnson.

Andrew Montour, His Majesty's Interpreter.

Stephen Calvin, Interpreter of the Minisink and Waping Language.

Pennsylvania 1758

At a private Conference with the Indians held at Easton October the 19th 1758. P.M.

Present

His Excellency Governor Bernard,
The Commissioners of New Jersey,
The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the Minisinks and Wapings,
George Croghan, Deputy to Sir William Johnson,
Andrew Montour, His Majesty's Interpreter.
Stephen Calvin, Interpreter of the Minisink and Waping Language.

His Excellency reciting the Request of the United Nations to him, to do Justice to their Nephews the Minisinks, concerning their Claims to Lands in New Jersey, said, he would make diligent Enquiry what Lands were remaining unsold by them; but as that would be a Work of Time and Expence, he wished that some means could be found to give them Satisfaction at this Meeting. The People of New Jersey said, they had bought all, or the greatest part of the Minisink Lands; and the Minisinks said, they had a great deal of Land unsold.

He could not tell who was in the right; but would suppose there were some Lands unsold, and upon that Supposition would give them some Money, by Way of Consideration, for them, if they would propose a reasonable Sum; and desired they would advise about it, and give an Answer.

The United Nations said it was a very kind Proposal, and recommended it to the Consideration of the Minisinks.

The same Day Teedyuscung waited on Governor Denny, at his House, bringing with him Isaac Still, for his Interpreter, and his Grandson; and in the Presence of Governor Bernard, Mr. Andrew Johnson, and Mr. Peters, acquainted the Governor, that the Delawares did not Claim Lands high upon Delaware River; those belonged to their Uncles; and he thought proper to let the Governor know this, that there might be no Misunderstanding of what he had said in the Publick Conference.

cons, and Wappings, who are settled as far as Secaughkung. This Belt confirms my Words."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I did let you know formerly what my Grievance was. I told you that from Tohiccon, as far as the Delawares owned, the Proprietaries had wronged me. Then you and I agreed that it should be laid before the King of England, and Likewise you told me you would let me know as soon as ever he saw it. You would lay the Matter before the King, for you said he was our Father, that he might see what was our Differences, for as you and I could not decide it, let him do it. Now let us not alter what you and I have agreed. Now, let me know if King George has decided the Matter between you and me. I don't pretend to mention any of my Uncles' Lands. I only mention what we, the Delawares, own, as far as the Heads of Delaware. All the Lands lying on the Waters that fall into the Susquehannah belong to our Uncles."

A Belt.

Teedyuscung then took up another Belt, designing to speak to his Uncles, the United Nations, but whilst he was delivering the above, their Chiefs had one after another left the Council, seemingly much displeased; he, therefore, declined speaking it.

—

October the 19th, 1758.

The Governors having prepared their Answers, desired the Indians to meet, but they continued holding private Councils among themselves all that day till late in the afternoon; and as the Governors were going to the Place of Conference, the Indians sent Mr. Weiser out of Council to desire they would defer meeting till the next morning, their own private Business not being finished.

cons, and Wappings, who are settled as far as Secaughkung. This Belt confirms my Words."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I did let you know formerly what my Grievance was. I told you that from Tohiccon, as far as the Delawares owned, the Proprietaries had wronged me. Then you and I agreed that it should be laid before the King of England, and Likewise you told me you would let me know as soon as ever he saw it. You would lay the Matter before the King, for you said he was our Father, that he might see what was our Differences, for as you and I could not decide it, let him do it. Now let us not alter what you and I have agreed. Now, let me know if King George has decided the Matter between you and me. I don't pretend to mention any of my Uncles' Lands. I only mention what we, the Delawares, own, as far as the Heads of Delaware. All the Lands lying on the Waters that fall into the Susquehannah belong to our Uncles."

A Belt.

Teedyuscung then took up another Belt, designing to speak to his Uncles, the United Nations, but whilst he was delivering the above, their Chiefs had one after another left the Council, seemingly much displeased; he, therefore, declined speaking it.

October the 19th, 1758.

The Governors having prepared their Answers, desired the Indians to meet, but they continued holding private Councils among themselves all that day till late in the afternoon; and as the Governors were going to the Place of Conference, the Indians sent Mr. Weiser out of Council to desire they would defer meeting till the next morning, their own private Business not being finished.

At a private Conference with the Indians held at Easton, October the 19th, 1758, P. M.

PRESENT:

His Excellency, Governor BERNARD.

The Commissioners of New Jersey.

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the Minisinks and Wapings.

George Croghan, Deputy to Sir William Johnson.

Andrew Montour, His Majesty's Interpreter.

Stephen Calvin, Interpreter of the Minisink and Waping Language.

His Excellency, reciting the Request of the United Nations to him, to do Justice to their Nephews, the Minisinks, concerning their Claims to Lands in New Jersey, said, he would make diligent Enquiry what Lands were remaining unsold by them; but as that would be a Work of Time and Expence, he wished that some means could be found to give them Satisfaction at this Meeting. The People of New Jersey said they had bought all, or the greatest part of the Minisink Lands, and the Minisinks said they had a great deal of Land unsold.

He could not tell who was in the right, but would suppose there were some lands unsold; and upon that Supposition, would give them some Money by way of consideration for them, if they would propose a reasonable Sum, and desired they would advise about it, and give an Answer.

The United Nations said it was a very kind Proposal, and recommended it to the Consideration of the Minisinks.

The same Day, Teedyuscung waited on Governor Denny at his House, bringing with him Isaac Still for his Interpreter, and his Grandson; and in the presence of Governor Bernard, Mr. Andrew Johnson, and Mr. Peters, acquainted the Governor that the Delawares did not Claim Lands high up on Delaware River; those belonged to their Uncles; and he thought proper to let the Governor know this, that there might be no Misunderstanding of what he had said in the Publick Conference.

Pennsylvania 1758

At a private Conference with the Indians held at Easton October the 19th. 1758. P.M.

Present

His Excellency Governor Bernard,
The Commissioners of New Jersey,
The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the Minisinks and Wapings,
George Croghan, Deputy to Sir William Johnson,
Andrew Montour, His Majesty's Interpreter
Stephen Calvin, Interpreter of the Minisink and Waping Language.

His Excellency reciting the Request of the United Nations to him, to do Justice to their Nephews the Minisinks, concerning their Claims to Lands in New Jersey, said, he would make diligent Enquiry what Lands were remaining unsold by them; but as that would be a Work of Time and Expence he wished that some means could be found to give them Satisfaction at this Meeting. The People of New Jersey said, they had bought all, or the greatest part of the Minisink Lands; and the Minisinks said they had a great deal of Land unsold.

He could not tell who was in the right; but would suppose there were some Lands unsold, and upon that Supposition would give them some Money, by Way of Consideration, for them, if they would propose a reasonable Sum; and desired they would advise about it, and give an Answer.

The United Nations said it was a very kind Proposal, and recommended it to the Consideration of the Minisinks.

The same Day Teedyuscung waited on Governor Denny, at his House, bringing with him Isaac Still, for his Interpretor, and his Grandson; and in the Presence of Governor Bernard, Mr. Andrew Johnson, and Mr. Peters, acquainted the Governor, that the Delawares did not Claim Lands high upon Delaware River; those belonged to their Uncles; and he thought, proper to let the Governor know this, that there might be no Misunderstanding of what he had said in the publick Conference.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Easton, October the 20th. 1758.

Present

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen and Indians with the Interpreters as before.

Governor Denny desired to know of Teedyuscung, if he proposed to speak as the abrupt departure of the Six Nation Chiefs from the Conference yesterday had prevented him from ~~finishing~~ what he had to say.

Then Teedyuscung arose, and, addressing himself to the Six Nations said.

Uncles,

According to our Old Custom, we used to speak to one another at Home; but we are now met here upon Business; I must speak to you in the Presence of the English Governors; and what I shall say, I desire both you the English, and my Uncles, who are here, will attend to.—

A Belt.—

Uncles,

I take this Opportunity of speaking to you in the Presence of our Brethren the English, and two of their Governors; please to take Notice what I am going to say.—

Uncles,

You may remember that you have placed us at Wioming and Shamokin, Places where Indians have lived before. Now I hear since, that you have sold that Land to our Brethren the English; let the Matter now be cleared up, in the Presence of our Brethren the English.—

I sit here as a Bird on a Bow; I look about, and do not know where to go; let me therefore come down upon the Ground, and make that my own by a good Deed, and I shall then have a Home for Ever; for if you, my Uncles, or I die, our Brethren the English will say they have bought it from you, & so wrong my Posterity out of it.—

A Belt.—

Governor Denny then requested the Attention of the Indians and Spoke.—

Brethren, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Six United Nations, and your Nephews, here Assembled.

I am much Obliged to you for the Account you gave me the Day before Yesterday, of the True cause of the Bitterness of your Hearts towards us, and the Reasons which induced some of your Young Men first to Strike us, and others to side with the French on the Ohio.

The Advice you gave us to take better Care and guard against any Breach of Friendship between us for the future, is very kind and wholsome; we will join with you, and Endeavour to prevent the like Evils for the Time to come.

I promise you, that I will immediately send to the Governor of Virginia to enquire after the Seneca Boy, Squissatego, who you say was left a Prisoner in his Country, and if he is alive, You may depend on his being returned to you.—

A Belt.—

Brethren

By these Strings you put me in mind, that the Proprietaries, Four Years ago, bought of you at Albany, a large Tract of Land over Susquehannah from the Mouth of a Creek called Kayarondinhagh, or John Penn's Creek to the Ohio, and were paid by the Proprietaries Agents One Thousand Pieces of Eight, as the Consideration Money for such Parts as were settled by your People; but that, as your Warriors disapproved of your Conduct in Council for making that Sale, You now reclaimed such of the Lands contained in that Grant as you have not received a Consideration for.—

Brethren,

The Proprietaries of this Province have, on all Occasions, manifested their particular Regard for you; They prefer your Friendship and the

Publick good to their own Private Interest. Their former Conduct gives you no Room to doubt the Truth of this; what I am about to tell you is a further Confirmation of it; therefore give me your Attention, and listen to what I shall say. You may remember, that, at a Treaty you held with your good Friend Sir William Johnson, three Years ago, some of your wiser Men told him, that there were some among them who were dissatisfied with the Sale of the Above Lands, made by them at Albany, and were desirous that part of it should be reserved for them, though the Proprietaries had purchased it fairly of them, and paid One Thousand Pieces of Eight, which was all they were to recieve, till our People settled to the Westward of the Allegheny, or Appalaccin Hills. Sir William Johnson represented this Matter to the Proprietaries, in your Behalf, whereupon they chearfully agreed to release to you all that part of the Purchase you have reclaimed, and, by a Letter of Attorney, empowered Richard Peters, and Conrad Weiser, to execute a Deed to you for those Lands, on your Confirming to them the Residue of that Purchase. On this Subject therefore you will please to Confer with them, and settle the Boundaries between you, that they may release the Lands to you accordingly, before you leave this Place, and set your Minds at Ease.

A String.

Brethren,

I thank you for the Pains you have taken with your Nephews, to prevail with them to return us such of our Brethren as are Prisoners among them, and we depend on the speedy Performance of their Promise.

Brethren,

I have something to say to you which is of the utmost Importance to us all; it requires your particular Attention and Consideration. Providence has brought you and your Nephews together at this Meeting, Face to Face with us, that everything may be settled, and nothing remain, not so much as a doubt, to create any Uneasiness in our Hearts hereafter. You know, Brethren, that there is an Old Agreement between the Proprietaries and you, that you will not sell any of the Lands lying within this Province to any one but them, and they never take Possession of Lands till they have bought them of the Indians. You know also, that the United Nations have sold Lands to the Proprietaries, which your Nephews the Delawares now Claim as their Right. This is the Case with Regard to some Part of the Lands lying between Tohiccon Creek and the Head of the River Delaware, which Teedyuscung, in your hearing, the Day before yesterday, said, the Proprietaries had defrauded him of. The Proprietaries are desirous to do Strict Justice to all Indians, but it cannot be supposed they can know in which of you the Right was vested. It is a Matter that must be settled among yourselves; till this is done there will probably remain some Jealousy and Discontent among you, that may interrupt both your and our future Quiet, which we should guard against by all Means in our Power.

A String

Brethren,

I now acquaint you, that a Store of all Sorts of Goods for your use is opened at Shamokin, where the Indians may be Supplied; at the most reasonable Rates, with any Goods they may want, and the best Prices will be given to you for such Skins, Furs and Peltry, as you shall bring them. Another Store is intended to be opened at Fort Allen, and you may depend upon it that such Persons will be placed there, who shall use you with the strictest Justice in all their Dealings.

A String.

Brother Teedyuscung,

As I understood at our last Meeting, that you were prevented at that Time, by the Absence of some of the Six Nation Chiefs, from finishing what you then had to say, I defer Answering, for the present, such parts of your Speech as relate to me. But I shall soon take an Opportunity of doing it.

This was interpreted to the Delawares by Isaac Still.

After the Governors had done speaking, Tagashata and Nichas arose, and said, they did not Rightly understand that Paragraph relating to the Lands, & requiring them to Settle Matters among themselves; they said the Governor had left Matters in the Dark; they did not know what Lands he meant. If he meant the Lands on the other side of the Mountain, he knew the Proprietaries had their Deeds for them, which ought to be produced and shewn to them. Their Deeds had their Marks, and when they should see them, they would know their Marks again.

And then Conrad Weiser being desired to bring the Deed, Governor Bernard informed the Indians he was going to speak to them, on which they acquainted him, that they chose to be spoke to by one Governor only at a Conference; for that when they both spoke their Belts were mixed, and they were thereby confused in their Councils. Whereupon he deferred his Speech to another Time.

The Deed was then produced to the Indians, and Nichas said, this Deed we well remember; we know our Chiefs who signed it; some of them are present now; we sold the Land, and were honestly paid for it; the Land was ours, and we will justify it. They were desired to take it with them into their Council Room, and confer on it, and settle the matter among themselves.

The Conference then broke up.

Teedyuscung having Yesterday requested of the Governor, that two Belts, which he then presented to him, might be sent as their Joint Belts to the Ohio Indians:

This Day the Chiefs of the United Nations, and Teedyuscung, had a Meeting with two Members of Governor Denny's Council, at which the following intended Answer from Governor Denny to the Ohio Indians, being first Interpreted to the Indians, was considered, settled, and approved by all present.

Governor Denny's Answer to the Message of the Ohio Indians, brought by Frederick Post, Pisquitomen, and Thomas Hickman.

By this String, my Indian Brethren of the United Nations and Delawares join with me in requiring of the Indian Councils, to which these following Messages shall be presented, to keep every thing private from the Eyes and Ears of the French.

A String.

Brethren

We received your Message by Pisquitomen and Frederick Post, and thank you for the Care you have taken of our Messenger of Peace, and that you have put him in your Bosom, and protected him against our Enemy Onontio and his Children, and sent him safe back to our Council Fire, by the same Man that received him from us. —

A String

Brethren,

I only sent Post to peep into your Cabbins, and to know the Sentiments of your Old Men, and to look at your Faces, to see how you look. And I am glad to hear from him that you look Friendly and that there still remains some sparks of Love towards us. It is what we believed beforehand, and therefore we never let slip the Chain of Friendship, but held it fast on our Side, and it has never dropped out of our Hands. by this Belt we desire you will dig up your End of the Chain of Friendship, that you suffered, by the Subtilty of the French to be buried. —

A Belt. —

Brethren,

It happened that the Governor of Jersey was with me, and a great many Indian Brethren, sitting in Council at Easton, when your Messengers arrived, and it gave Pleasure to every one that heard it; and it will afford the same Satisfaction to our Neighbouring Governors, and their People, when they come to hear it. I shall send Messengers to them, & acquaint them with what you have said. —

Your requesting to let the King of England know your good disposition we took to Heart, and shall let him know it, and we will speak in your favour to His Majesty, who has, for some time past, looked upon you as his lost Children. And we can assure you, that, as a tender Father over all his Children, he will forgive what is past, and recieve you again into his Arms. —

A Belt. —

Brethren,

If you are in Earnest to be reconciled to us, you will keep your Young Men from attacking our Country, and killing and carrying Captive our Back Inhabitants. And will likewise give Orders that your People may be kept at a Distance from Fort Duquesne, that they may not be hurt by our Warriors, who are sent by our King to chastise the French, and not to hurt you. Consider the Commanding Officer of that Army treads heavy, and would be very sorry to hurt any of his Indian Brethren. —

A Large Belt. —

And Brethren,

The Chiefs of the united Nations, with their Cousins, our Brethren the Delawares, and others now here, jointly with me send this Belt, which has upon it two figures that represent all the English and all the Indians now present, taking Hands, and delivering it to Pisquitomen; and we desire it may be likewise sent to the Indians, who are named at the End of these Messages*; as they have all been formerly our very good Friends and Allies; and we desire they will go from among the French, to their own Towns, and no Longer help the French. —

---

* Sastaghretsy, Anighkalickon, Atswaygteany, Towigh Towighroano, Geghdageghroano, — Oyaghtanont, Sisaghroano,

Brethren on the Ohio,

If you take the Belts we just now gave you, in which all here join, English and Indians, as we don't doubt you will; then, by this Belt, I make a Road for you, and invite you to come to Philadelphia, to your first Old Council fire, which was kindled when we first Saw one another; which fire we will kindle up again, and remove all disputes, and renew the Old and first Treaties of Friendship. This is a Clear and open Road for you; fear therefore Nothing, and come to us with as many as can be, of the Delawares, Shawanese, or of the Six Nation Indians. We will be glad to see you; we desire all Tribes and Nations of Indians, who are in Alliance with you, may come. As soon as we hear of your Coming, of which you will give us timely Notice, we will lay up Provisions for you along the Road.

A Large White Belt, with the Figure of a Man at Each End, and Streaks of Black, representing the Road from the Ohio to Philadelphia.

Brethren,

The Six Nation and Delaware Chiefs join with me in those Belts, which are tied together, to Signify our Union and Friendship for each other; with them we jointly take the Tomahawks out of your Heads, and bury them under Ground.

We Speak loud, so as you may hear us; you see we all stand together, joined Hand in Hand.

Two Belts. tied together.

The Indian Chiefs being asked, if it would not be proper to insert in the Meſsage an Account of the Situation of our Army to the Westward, and to desire them to join the General against the French; they replied, that they would by no means Advise this Government so soon to preſs them to take up the Hatchet, because the Wounds were not yet healed, nor Peace made, which must be done first. They said further, that as the French had many Indians fighting for them, and they by Intermarriages were related to the Indians who sent the Meſsages, it could not be expected they would easily be perswaded to join the English, lest they should kill their own Flesh and Blood, adding, that the only proper Measure that could now be taken was to Advise them to sit still, and keep out of the Way, and this Advice they believed would be hearkened to.

Then they desired, that at least two of our Inhabitants might accompany Pisquitomen and Thomas Hickman, the Two Meſsengers, to the Ohio. The Six Nation Chiefs promised to send two their own People with them; and Teedyuscung said he would send one if not two Delawares.

His Excellency, reciting the Request of the United Nations to him, to do Justice to their Nephews, the Minisinks, concerning their Claims to Lands in New Jersey, said, he would make diligent Enquiry what Lands were remaining unsold by them; but as that would be a Work of Time and Expence, he wished that some means could be found to give them Satisfaction at this Meeting. The People of New Jersey said they had bought all, or the greatest part of the Minisink Lands, and the Minisinks said they had a great deal of Land unsold.

He could not tell who was in the right, but would suppose there were some lands unsold; and upon that Supposition, would give them some Money by way of consideration for them, if they would propose a reasonable Sum, and desired they would advise about it, and give an Answer.

The United Nations said it was a very kind Proposal, and recommended it to the Consideration of the Minisinks.

The same Day, Teedyuscung waited on Governor Denny at his House, bringing with him Isaac Still for his Interpreter, and his Grandson; and in the presence of Governor Bernard, Mr. Andrew Johnson, and Mr. Peters, acquainted the Governor that the Delawares did not Claim Lands high up on Delaware River; those belonged to their Uncles; and he thought proper to let the Governor know this, that there might be no Misunderstanding of what he had said in the Publick Conference.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Easton, October the 20th, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen, and Indians, with the Interpreters as before.

Governor Denny desired to know of Teedyuscung if he proposed to speak, as the abrupt departure of the Six Nation Chiefs from the Conference yesterday had prevented him from finishing what he had to say.

Then Teedyuscung arose, and addressing himself to the Six Nations, said:

"Uncles:

"According to our Old Custom, we used to speak to one another at Home; but we are now met upon Business; I must speak to you in the presence of the English Governors, and what I shall say I desire both you, the English, and my Uncles who are here, will attend to."

A Belt.

"Uncles:

"I take this opportunity of speaking to you in the Presence of our Brethren, the English, and two of their Governors: please to take notice what I am going to say.

"Uncles:

"You may remember that you have placed us at Wioming and Shamokin, places where Indians have lived before. Now I hear since, that you have sold that Land to our Brethren, the English. Let the matter now be cleared up in the Presence of our Brethren, the English.

"I sit here as a Bird on a Bow; I look about and do not know where to go; let me therefore come down upon the Ground, and make that my own by a good Deed, and I shall then have a Home for Ever; for if you, my Uncles, or I die, our Brethren, the English, will say they have bought it from you, & so wrong my Posterity out of it."

A Belt.

Governor Denny then requested the attention of the Indians, and Spoke:

"Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six United Nations, and your Nephews, here assembled:

"I am much obliged to you for the Account you gave me the Day before Yesterday of the True Cause of the Bitterness of your Hearts towards us, and the Reasons which induced some of your Young Men first to strike us, and others to side with the French on the Ohio.

"The Advice you gave us to take better care, and guard against any Breach of Friendship between us for the future, is very kind and wholesome; we will join with you, and Endeavour to prevent the like Evils for the time to come.

"I promise you that I will immediately send to the Governor of Virginia to enquire after the Seneca Boy, Squissatego, who you say was left a Prisoner in his Country, and if he is alive, you may depend on his being returned to you."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"By these Strings you put me in mind that the Proprietaries, Four Years ago, bought of you, at Albany, a large Tract of Land over Susquehannah, from the Mouth of a Creek called Kayarondinhagh or John Penn's Creek to the Ohio, and were paid by the Proprietaries' Agents One Thousand Pieces of Eight, as the Consideration Money, for such Parts as were settled by our People; but that as your Warriors disapproved of your Conduct in Council for making that Sale, you now reclaimed such of the Lands contained in that Grant as you have not received a Consideration for.

"Brethren:

"The Proprietaries of this Province have on all Occasions manifested their particular Regard for you. They prefer your Friendship and the Publick good to their own Private Interest. Their former Conduct gives you no Room to doubt the Truth of this. What I am about to tell you is a further Confirmation of it. Therefore give me your Attention, and listen to what I shall say. You may remember that at a Treaty you held with your good Friend, Sir William Johnson, three Years ago, some of your wise men told him that there were some among them who were dissatisfied with the sale of the above Lands made by them at Albany, and were desirous that part of it should be reserved for them, though the Proprietaries had purchased it fairly of them and paid One Thousand Pieces of Eight, which was all they were to receive till our People settled to the Westward of the Allegheny or Appalaccin Hills. Sir William Johnson represented this matter to the Proprietaries in your Behalf, whereupon they chearfully agreed to release to you all that part of the Purchase you have reclaimed; and, by a Letter of Attorney, empowered Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser to execute a Deed to you for those Lands, on your Confirming to them the Residue of that Purchase. On this Subject, therefore, you will please to Confer with them and Settle the Boundaries between you, that they may release the Lands to you accordingly before you leave this Place, and set your Minds at Ease."

A String.

"Brethren:

"I thank you for the Pains you have taken with your Nephews to prevail with them to return us such of our Brethren as are Prisoners among them, and we depend on the Speedy Performance of their Promise.

"Brethren:

"I have something to say to you which is of the Utmost Importance to us all. It requires your particular Attention and Consideration. Providence has brought you and your Nephews together at this Meeting, Face to Face with us, that every thing may be settled; and nothing remains, not so much as a doubt, to create any uneasiness in our Hearts hereafter. You know, Brethren, that there is an Old Agreement between the Proprietaries and you, that you will not sell any of the Lands lying within this Province to any but them, and they never take Possession of Lands till they have bought them of the Indians. You know, also, that the United Nations have sold Lands to the Proprietaries which your Nephews, the Delawares, now claim as their Right. This is the Case with Regard to some Part of the Lands lying between Tohiccon Creek and the Head of the River Delaware, which Teedyuscung, in your hearing, the Day before Yesterday, said the Proprietaries had defrauded him of. The Proprietaries are desirous to do Strict Justice to all Indians; but it cannot be supposed they can know in which of you the Right was vested. It is a matter that must be settled among yourselves; till this is done there will probably remain some Jealousy and Discontent among you that may interrupt both your and our future Quiet, which we should guard against by all means in our Power."

A String.

"Brethren:

"I now acquaint you that a Store of all Sorts of Goods for your use is opened at Shamokin, where the Indians may be Supplied at the most reasonable Rates with any goods they may want; and the best Prices will be given to you for such Skins, Furs, and Peltry as you shall bring them. Another Store is intended to be opened at Fort Allen, and you may depend upon it that such Persons will be placed there who shall use you with the Strictest Justice in all their Dealings."

A String.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"As I understood at our last Meeting that you were prevented at that Time by the absence of some of the Six Nation Chiefs, from finishing what you then had to say, I defer answering, for the present, such parts of your speech as relate to me. But I shall soon take an Opportunity of doing it."

This was interpreted to the Delawares by Isaac Still.

After the Governor had done speaking, Tagashata and Nichas arose and said they did not Rightly understand that Paragraph relating to the Lands, and requiring them to Settle Matters among themselves; they said the Governor had left Matters in the Dark, they did not know what lands he meant. If he meant the Lands on the other side of the Mountain he knew the Proprietaries had their Deeds for them, which ought to be produced and shewn to them. Their Deeds had their marks, and when they should see them they would know their marks again.

And then Conrad Weiser being desired to bring the Deed, Governor Bernard informed the Indians he was going to speak to them, on which they acquainted him, that they chose to be spoke to by one Governor only at a Conference; for that when they both spoke their Belts were mixed, and they were thereby confused in their Councils; Whereupon he deferred his Speech to another Time.

The Deed was then produced to the Indians, and Nichas said, "this Deed we well remember; we know our Chiefs who Signed it, some of them are present now; we sold the Land, and were honestly paid for it; the Land was ours, and we will justify it." They were desired to take it with them into their Council room and Confer on it, and settle the matter among themselves.

The Conference then broke up.

Teedyuscung having yesterday requested of the Governor, that two Belts, which he then presented to him, might be sent as their joint Belts to the Ohio Indians.

This Day the Chiefs of the United Nations, and Teedyuscung, had a meeting with two Members of Governor Denny's Council, at which the following intended Answer from Governor Denny to the Ohio Indians, being first Interpreted to the Indians, was considered, settled, and approved by all present:

Governor Denny's Answer to the Message of the Ohio Indians, brought by Frederick Post, Pisquitomen, and Thomas Hickman.

"By this String, my Indian Brethren of the United Nations and Delawares join with me in requiring of the Indian Councils, to which these following Messages shall be presented, to keep every thing private from the Eyes and Ears of the French."

A String.

"Brethren:

"We received your Message by Pisquitomen, and Frederick Post, and thank you for the Care you have taken of our Messenger of Peace, and that you have put him in your Bosom, and protected him against our Enemy Onontio, and his Children, and sent him safe back to our Council Fire, by the same Man that received him from us."

A String.

"Brethren:

"I only sent Post to peep into your Cabbins, and to know the Sentiments of your Old Men, and to look at your Faces, to see how you look. And I am glad to hear from him that you look Friendly, and that there still remains some sparks of Love towards us. It is what we believed beforehand, and therefore we never let Slip the Chain of Friendship, but held it fast on our Side, and it has never dropped out of our Hands; by this Belt we desire you will dig up your end of the Chain of Friendship that you suffered, by the Subtilty of the French, to be buried."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"It happened that the Governor of Jersey was with me, and a great many Indian Brethren, sitting in Council at Easton when your Messengers arrived, and it gave Pleasure to every one that heard it; and it will afford the same Satisfaction to our Neighbouring Governors and their People, when they come to hear it; I shall send Messengers to them & acquaint them with what you have said.

"Your requesting to let the King of England know your good Disposition, we took to Heart, and shall let him know it, and we will speak in your Favour to His Majesty, who has for some time past looked upon you as his lost Children; And we can assure you that as a Tender Father over all his Children, he will forgive what is past, and receive you again into his Arms."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"If you are in earnest to be reconciled to us, you will keep your Young Men from attacking our Country, and killing and carrying Captive our Back Inhabitants; And will likewise give orders that your People may be kept at a Distance from Fort Duquesne, that they may not be hurt by our Warriors, who are sent by our King to Chastise the French, and not to hurt you; Consider the Commanding Officer of that Army treads heavy, and would be very sorry to hurt any of his Indian Brethren."

A Large Belt.

"And Brethren:

"The Chiefs of the United Nations, with their Cousins, our Brethren, the Delawares, and others now here, jointly with me send this Belt, which has upon it two figures that represent all the English and all the Indians now present taking Hands and delivering it to Pisquitomen, and we desire it may be likewise sent to the Indians who are named at the End of these Messages,* as they have all been formerly our very good Friends and Allies, and we desire they will go from among the French to their own Towns, and no Longer help the French.

"Brethren on the Ohio:

"If you take the Belts we just now gave you, in which all here join, English and Indians, as we don't doubt you will, then by this Belt I make a Road for you, and invite you to come to Philadelphia to your first Old Council Fire, which was kindled when we first saw one another, which fire we will kindle up a gain and remove all disputes, and renew the Old and first Treaties of Friendship; This is a Clear and open Road for you; fear, therefore, nothing, and come to us with as many as can be of the Delawares, Shawanese, or of the Six Nation Indians; We will be glad to see You; we desire all Tribes and Nations of Indians who are in Alliance with you may come; As soon as we hear of your coming, of which you will give us timely Notice, we will lay up Provisions for you along the Road."

---

* **Sastaghretsy, Anigh Kalichon, Atowayteany, Towigh Towighraano, Geghdageghroanno, Oyaghtanont, Sjsaghroano.**

A Large White Belt, with the Figure of a Man at Each End, and Streaks of Black, representing the Road from the Ohio to Philadelphia.

"Brethren:

The Six Nation and Delaware Chiefs join with me in those Belts which are tied together, to Signify our Union and Friendship for each other; with them we jointly take the Tomahawks out of your Heads and bury them under Ground.

"We Speak loud, so as you may hear us; you see we all stand together, joined Hand in Hand."

Two Belts tied together.

The Indian Chiefs being asked if it would not be proper to insert in the Message an Account of the Situation of our Army to the Westward, and to desire them to join the General against the French, they replied that they would by no means advise this Government so soon to press them to take up the Hatchet, because the Wounds were not yet healed, nor Peace made, which must be done first. They said further, that as the French had many Indians fighting for them, and they, by Intermarriages, were related to the Indians who sent the Messages, it could not be expected they would easily be perswaded to join the English, lest they should kill their own Flesh and Blood, adding, that the only proper Measure that could now be taken was to advise them to sit still and keep out of the Way, and this Advice they believed would be hearkened to.

Then they desired that at least two of our Inhabitants might accompany Pisquitomen and Thomas Hickman, the Two Messengers, to Ohio. The Six Nation Chiefs promised to send Two of their own People with them, and Teedyuscung said he would send one, if not two, Delawares.

53 Easton 20. Octob.r 1758

Gov.r Let Ted. know that as he was prevented Speaking by his large Belt the other day by the 6 Nat.s going away he desired Now to know whether he wo.d Speak first or Or W.th Ted. around Spake being first Interpreted into 6 Nat Lang by A. [illegible]

Ted. Directed

Uncles accord.g to our old Custom when We used to Speak to one ano[illegible] their ~~[illegible]~~ at home &c.a as We are now not at our Council fire I must Speak to You in the Presence of the Eng.h Gov.rs and what I shall Say I desire You to ~~listen~~ both You and the English as well my Uncles are here

a Belt of 9 Rows

Br. Tedy. a Belt of 12 Rows addressed himself to y.e 6 Nat.s

Uncles Hear me You are now met on publick Busin.s I take this Opp.y to Speak to You at this Council fire where we are met in the Presence of y.e Gov.r

Uncles I understand You have to ~~[illegible]~~ Wyoming to y.e [illegible] I am told so & I put You in Mind You first put us there They assigned us two separate Places here & at Shamokin. We lived at both places — Now Uncles You have seated us there & I now understand You have sold it We know not now where to go We look ab.t

Uncles I therefore desire You Will look upon me as a Person sitting on a Swing.

I Stille Interpret.

No 2. N.B. Stilles Interpretations

Uncles Take Notice what I am going to Say to You. Uncles You may Remember You Settled me at Wyomink & made a fire there, after I had sat over there My long [illegible] Same there I told me they had bot. it then I began to look about & I did not want to go Now I Should be glad if You would think of it for our Young Brethren and if You intend to Give me ye Land You Should Give me a Deed for it & I Should be glad to live there as long as the Sun Endures Now if I See You put your hand to ye paper then I Shall Keep it I Shall Live there forever because You

only we mean ye for it

I [illegible] my Grandsons ~~[illegible]~~ I
~~I & Grands~~ are mortal Die ~~then Your Posterity will [illegible]~~ then the Lands are ours & the Co. may ~~cannot~~ take our Lands ~~ye [illegible]~~ & Say they have bot. but then We Shall have our a Roll of the Deeds to Shew to our Posterity —

Ted. then Said he had no more to Say.

The Govr. then let ym know he was going to Speak to them Here

B

after the Govr. had Spoke abt. ye Lands & Setling [illegible] among ye Tribes ye Seneca Chief & [illegible] there The Govr. had left the Matter in the Dark they [illegible] [illegible] he meant the Lands on ye other side ye Mountain He knew they had their Deeds for them which he promised to Shew to their Chiefs their Deeds had their Marks & when they Should see them they Wod know their Marks again —

Govr. then Spoke to Teedyuscung No 2

Memorandum of [illegible] Conference at Easton [illegible] 1758

Brethren on the Ohio,

If you take the Belts we just now gave you, in which all here join, English and Indians, as we don't doubt you will; then, by this Belt, I make a Road for you, and invite you to come to Philadelphia, to your first Old Council fire, which was kindled when we first saw one another; which fire we will kindle up again, and remove all disputes, and renew the Old and first Treaties of Friendship. This is a Clear and open Road for you; fear therefore Nothing, and come to us with as many as can be, of the Delawares, Shawanese, or of the Six Nation Indians. We will be glad to see you; we desire all Tribes and Nations of Indians, who are in Alliance with you, may come. As soon as we hear of your Coming, of which you will give us timely Notice, we will lay up Provisions for you along the Road.

A Large White Belt, with the Figure of a Man at Each End, and Streaks of Black, representing the Road from the Ohio to Philadelphia.

Brethren,

The Six Nation and Delaware Chiefs join with me in those Belts, which we tied together, to signify our Union and Friendship for each other; with them we jointly take the Tomahawks out of your Heads, and bury them under Ground.

We Speak loud, so as you may hear us; you see we all stand together, joined Hand in Hand.

Two Belts tied together.

The Indian Chiefs being asked, if it would not be proper to insert in the Message an Account of the Situation of our Army to the Westward, and to desire them to join the General against the French; they replied, that they would by no means Advise this Government so soon to press them to take up the Hatchet, because the Wounds were not yet healed, nor Peace made, which must be done first. They said further, that as the French had many Indians fighting for them, and they by Intermarriages were related to the Indians who sent the Messages, it could not be expected they would easily be perswaded to join the English, lest they should kill their own Flesh and Blood, adding, that the only proper Measure that could now be taken was to Advise them to sit still, and keep out of the Way, and this Advice they believed would be hearkened to.

Then they desired, that at least two of our Inhabitants might accompany Pisquitomen and Thomas Hickman, the Two Messengers, to the Ohio. The Six Nation Chiefs promised to send two their own People with them; and Teedyuscung said he would send one if not two Delawares.

At a private Conference with the Indians, held at Easton, October the 21st. 1758.

Present

His Excellency Governor Bernard, and the Jersey Commissioners.
Thomas King, Chief of the Oneidoes, Tagashata, Chief of the Senecas,
Tokaaio Chief of the Cayugas, Egohshowen, Chief of the Minisinks,
Nimham, Chief of the Wapings, with other Indians of the several Nations;
George Croghan, Deputy to Sir William Johnson,
Andrew Montour, His Majesty's Interpreter to the United Nations.
Stephen Calvin, Interpreter of the Delaware and Minisink Languages.

His Excellency informed them, that he met them to agree about the Price of the uncertain Claims of the Minisinks, Wapings, and other Indians, Claimants of

Land in the Northern Parts of the Province of New Jersey, and desired that it might be considered, that they knew not what they sold, and he knew not what he bought; therefore the Price ought not to be large.

That they might propose a Sum to him, or he would make an Offer to them; or it should be left to their Uncles to consider a Price as would please them best.

The Mingoes, or Six United Nations, by Thomas King, said, that the United Nations had no Claims to the Lands of the Minisinks, or others their Nephews, on the East Side of Delaware, and should therefore leave the fixing a Price to them.

Then the Minisinks and Wapings withdrew to consult upon it; and being returned, Egohohowen, the Minisink Chief, said, they would chuse the Governor should make an Offer, as they might perhaps demand too much.

His Excellency, having consulted the Commissioners, offered them Eight Hundred Spanish Dollars, for their Claim in New Jersey, as an extraordinary Price.

The Minisinks said, they should be glad of the Opinion of their Uncles in the Matter.

The Mingoes, or United Nations, by Thomas King, said, that it was a fair and honourable Offer, and that if it were their own Case, they would chearfully accept of it; but as there were a great many Persons to share in the Purchase Money, they recommended it to his Excellency to add Two Hundred Dollars more; and if that was complied with, the Report of it would be carried to all the Nations, and would be a proof of the Affection and Generosity of their Brethren the English on this Occasion, and would be very agreeable to them.

His Excellency desired to know of the Minisinks, and other Indians if they approved of the Proposal of their Uncles, and they informed him that they did.

The Governor after Consulting the Commissioners, said, it was more than he intended to give; but as the United Nations had given themselves the Trouble of being Mediators between them, he could not refuse their Recommendations, and was glad of the Opportunity he had of shewing his regard to the United Nations, and his Benevolence to the Minisink and other Indians, who had resided in the Province where he presided, and therefore complied with their Request.

His Excellency then desired them to remember, that the Consideration Money was to be in full for the Claims of all the Minisinks and Waping Indians, and all others who claim any Lands in a Map which was laid before them at the same Time, which included all the Lands from the Line between the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, and Down Hudsons River, to the Mouth of Rariton, up the same to Laometang Falls, on the North Branch of Raritan River; and thence on a strait Line to Pasqualin Mountain, where it joins on Delaware River; and thence up the Delaware to Cushyhink; and recommended it to them to have respect to this in the Division of the Consideration money.

Then Tagashata, the Seneca Chief, arose, and, addressing himself to the Minisinks, and other Indian Claimants, spoke as follows.

My Nephews.

I desire you will now give over all Thoughts of your Land, and that we may become more Compleat [illegible]

Now you must remember the Friendship between you and your Brethren and transmit it to your Children, and make them acquainted with the Transactions of this Day. I recommend this to you, not from my Lips only, but from the Bottom of my Heart. I hope it will also make a deep Impreſsion in your Hearts. ~

It seems as if your Grandfathers had not told you of the Treaties they used to have with their Brethren, but carried them with them to the Grave. But we hope you will not do so, but carefully inform your Children of your Agreements. We have given you this Advice, and hope you will follow it. We also expect you will take Care of your Young Men, that they do no more Violence to their Brethren the English. ~

Egohohowen then addreſsed himself to the Governor, and desired to be heard.

Brother,

We are now thoroughly satisfied, and we still retain a Friendship for our Brethren the English, and we desire that if we should come into your Province to see our Old Friends, and should have Occasion for the Bark of a Tree to Cover a Cabbin, or a little Refreshment, that we should not be denied but be treated as Brethren; and that your People may not look on the Wild Beasts of the Forests, or Fish of the Waters, as their Sole property, but that we may be admitted to an equal Use of them. ~

The Governor answered, that, as soon as he got home, he should issue a Proclamation to notify to the People of his Province, that he had made a Peace with them; and to order, that for the Future, they should be treated as Brethren, which he hoped would be done; but advised that they would not go into those parts where they had lately committed Hostilities, till the Peoples Paſsions were cooled: for he could not be answerable for his Peoples Behaviour, whilst their Losses were fresh upon their Minds. ~

may hear no more of any such Conduct.

Now you must remember the Friendship between you and your Brother and transmit it to your Children, and make them acquainted with the Transactions of this Day; I recommend this to you, not from my Lips only, but from the Bottom of my Heart; I hope it will also make a deep Impression in your Hearts.

It seems as if your Grandfathers had not told you of the Treaties they used to have with their Brethren, but carried them with them to the Grave. But we hope you will not do so, but carefully inform your Children of your Agreements. We have given you this Advice, and hope you will follow it. We also expect you will take Care of your Young Men, that they do no more Violence to their Brethren the English.

Egohohowen then addressed himself to the Governor, and desired to be heard.

Brother,

We are now thoroughly satisfied, and we still retain a Friendship for our Brethren the English, and we desire that if we should come into your Province to see our Old Friends, and should have Occasion for the Bark of a Tree to Cover a Cabbin, or a little Refreshment, that we should not be denied but be treated as Brethren; and that your People may not Look on the Wild Beasts of the Forests, or Fish of the Waters, as their Sole property, but that we may be admitted to an equal Use of them.

The Governor answered, that as soon as he got home, he should issue a Proclamation to notify to the People of his Province, that he had made a Peace with them; and to order, that for the Future, they should be treated as Brethren, which he hoped would be done; but desired that they would not go into those parts where they had lately committed Hostilities, till the Peoples Passions were cooled; for he could not be answerable for his Peoples Behaviour, whilst their Losses were fresh upon their Minds.

On the 21st. of October the Members of the Pennsylvania Council received a Message from Mr. Weiser, that the Chiefs of the United Nations were met in Council, with their Nephews the Delawares, at the House of Nicholas Scull, and that the Delawares had Something to say to their Uncles, which they desired some of the Members of that Council and Commissioners, should be Witnesses of and hear.

Messieurs Growden, Chew, and Mifflin attended accordingly, with Messieurs Galloway, Fox and Hughes, Commissioners, and Israel Pemberton, Isaac Zane and some other Quakers, who were present at the particular Request of the Delawares.

Present,

All the Six Nation Chiefs,
Teedyuscung,
Tapiscawen, alias Samuel Davis,
Nawalekeeka, or Three Tons,
Compass,

Awehela, alias James Davis,
Lappink,
Nessoehoon, Munsey Chief,
Moses Tetamy,

Conrad Weiser, Andrew Montour, Isaac Still, Interpreters.

Teedyuscung on behalf of the Delawares, arose, and spoke as follows.

Uncles,

I desire you will hear me. We have gone so far at this Treaty as to talk of Lands; I therefore thought proper to inform you here, to let you know that I have Consulted with all my Brothers here present, about the Deed you, our Uncles, signed to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, the other day, for the Lands beyond the Kittochtinny Hills.

We have seen the Deed, and know it well. Nutimus, one of our Chiefmen, has signified it, and here sits one of our men, named Philip Compass, who was present when the Land was sold; and he remembers that Nutimus, our Chief, recieved Fortyfour Dollars, as his Part or Share of the Consideration Money. We agree to it, and acknowledge that the Land was fairly sold. We give it up, and now confirm it. Let there be no Difference, nor any thing more said about it. This is not the Land I have disputed with my Brethren the English. That Land lies between Tohiccon Creek and the Kittochtinny Hills. —

Gave a String —

Tokaaion, the Cayuga Chief, stood up and spoke as follows, addressing himself to Tedyuscung. —

Cousin

I thank you for your Openness and Honesty on this Occasion, freely to declare the Truth. We wish our Brethren the English, naming the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina and Jersey, were so honest and precise.

They have called us down to this Council Fire, which was kindled for Council Affairs, to renew Treaties of Friendship, and brighten the Chain of Friendship. But here we must hear a Dispute about Land, and our Time is taken up, but they don't come to the Chief point. —

The English first began to do mischief; we told them so. They only thanked us for our Openness and Advice, and said they would take Care for the future, but healed no Wounds. In short, when they speak to us, they don't with a shorter Belt or String than that which we spoke to them with; tho' they can make Wampum, and we cannot. —

They ought not thus to treat with Indians on Council Affairs. Several of our String Belts are lost in their Hands entirely. I fear they only speak from their Mouth, and not from their Heart. —

On the same Day P.M., Pisquitomen and Thomas Hickman came to take their leave of the Governor, accompanied with Captain Bull, William Hayes, and Isaac Still, the Persons appointed to attend them to the Ohio, and were particularly recommended to their Care and Protection by a String of Wampum. —

The Belts and Strings were numbered, as well in the written Paper containing the Message, as on Labels tied to each of them, and delivered to Pisquitomen, and the Written Message was delivered, with the Passports, to Captain Bull. —

Instructions to John Bull Esq., and Mr. William Hayes, 1758.

Easton, 21st 8ber, 1758.

Gentlemen,

His Majesties special Service requiring that there should be an Interview between this Government and the Chiefs of the Delaware and other Indians on the Ohio, and you having voluntarily offered to go along with Pesquetomen & Thomas Hickman, two Ohio Indians, who have with you the Charge of the Invitation Messages, which are herewith delivered to you, I do commit to you the care of this important Business, reposing special trust and confidence in your Loyalty, Prudence and Integrity; and as the utmost dispatch is necessary, I do in the most pressing terms require of you to make all the haste in your Power in the execution of this trust.

You are to proceed by the way of Reading and Fort Henry, to Fort Augusta, where you will be supplied with the necessaries wanted for you and your Indian companions.

You are always to desire, whatever Indian Town you come to, that you may be presented to the Chiefs, and if proper, in an Indian Council. And when the Council meets, and not before you are with all the form and Ceremonies usual on such occasions, to communicate the Messages, and to make use of the Belts and Strings in their proper places, according to their numbers, which correspond with the numbers marked in the Messages. Make yourself perfectly master of the contents of them, but do not you keep about you any one Paper relative to this affair, as it is better and safer that the Indians who go with you keep these. Several of the Indians on the Ohio speak English, and by talking with them, you will be able to know it; the Messages have been interpreted fully and rightly to them.

Intelligence is of all things the most necessary, you are therefore to use your utmost endeavours to obtain true accounts of the strength of the French, as well in Fort Duquesne, as in their other Forts on the Ohio. What number the Garrisons consist of, and whether Regulars or Canadians. What number of Indians have at any time been at Fort Duquesne, how many are there now, and how long they will stay, and if any more are expected. What the French intend to do in the Winter, whether they are meditating any Expedition, or intend to form scalping Parties to annoy the Inhabitants. What quantities of Provisions, and of what sorts they have in their Forts, and whence supplied. Enquire if the French Soldiers are dispersed in Indian Towns, and how many in a Town, and how they live. If any thing occurs y^t materially concerns the General to know, you are to engage some trusty Indian to carry to General Forbes the Intelligence, who will have a copy of these Instructions, and be sure to reward the Indians well. A second Indian, for fear of accident, should be dispatched after the first with a Duplicate. If you can get no Indian to send to the General, your are on your return to ye first fort, to proceed immediately with an Escort to the General, wherever the Head Quarters are.

If you apprehend you can preserve a Note Book, it will be proper to put down whatever occurs, and you may put it down in such a manner that you can understand it and nobody else.

You will be careful not to deliver, or suffer any other person to deliver, any Message to any Indians, save those I have now sent by you. Whatever cash you want to defray your Expenses, will be readily furnished by the Commissioners, to whom you are to apply.

Find out the true characters of Indians, as well as you can. Perhaps two or three young fellows woud come with you when you return. If any offer, or you can persuade any of them, ingratiate yourself with them by all the means in your power, & endeavour to gain their affections.

You must take care not to straggle from your Indian companions, but keep close to them in the Journey.

You know that the Peace has been entirely confirmed by this great Meeting of Indians, where were the Chiefs of the Mohocks, Senecas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Nantycokes, Conoys, Delawares, Minnisinks, Mohickons and Tutaloes, and in short, all Indian Tribes on this side the Ohio, with whom we are connected. Our differences about Land are amicably concluded for the most part, and we have exchanged Peace and friendship forever. Of this be sure make the Indians sensible.

If any thing worthy of notice occurs, send off special Messengers to the General or to me, as may be most proper. I wish you a good journey, and am,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble

Servant,

P. S.—Get what Intelligence you possibly can with regard to the strength of the French forts on the Ohio, with ye number of Cannon mounted and their Calibre; be particularly careful to learn what additional works are added, and what they are.

A Large White Belt, with the Figure of a Man at Each End, and Streaks of Black, representing the Road from the Ohio to Philadelphia.

“Brethren:

The Six Nation and Delaware Chiefs join with me in those Belts which are tied together, to Signify our Union and Friendship for each other; with them we jointly take the Tomahawks out of your Heads and bury them under Ground.

“We Speak loud, so as you may hear us; you see we all stand together, joined Hand in Hand.”

Two Belts tied together.

The Indian Chiefs being asked if it would not be proper to insert in the Message an Account of the Situation of our Army to the Westward, and to desire them to join the General against the French, they replied that they would by no means advise this Government so soon to press them to take up the Hatchet, because the Wounds were not yet healed, nor Peace made, which must be done first. They said further, that as the French had many Indians fighting for them, and they, by Intermarriages, were related to the Indians who sent the Messages, it could not be expected they would easily be perswaded to join the English, lest they should kill their own Flesh and Blood, adding, that the only proper Measure that could now be taken was to advise them to sit still and keep out of the Way, and this Advice they believed would be hearkened to.

Then they desired that at least two of our Inhabitants might accompany Pisquitomen and Thomas Hickman, the Two Messengers, to Ohio. The Six Nation Chiefs promised to send Two of their own People with them, and Teedyuscung said he would send one, if not two, Delawares.

At a private Conference with the Indians held at Easton, October the 21st, 1758.

PRESENT:

His Excellency, Governor BERNARD, and the Jersey Commissioners.

Thomas King, Chief of the Oneidœs.

Tagashata, Chief of the Senecas.

Tokaaio, Chief of the Cayugas.

Egohohowen, Chief of the Minisinks.

Nimham, Chief of the Wapings, with other Indians of the Several Nations.

George Croghan, Deputy to Sir William Johnson.

Andrew Montour, His Majesty's Interpreter to the United Nations.

Stephen Calvin, Interpreter of the Delaware and Minisink Languages.

His Excellency informed them that he met them to agree about the Price of the uncertain Claims of the Minisinks, Wapings, and other Indians, Claimants of Land in the northern parts of the Province of New Jersey, and desired that it might be considered, that they knew not what they sold, and he know not what he brought; therefore the Price ought not to be large.

That they might propose a Sum to him, or he would make an offer to them; or it should be left to their Uncles to consider a Price as would please them best.

The Mingoes, or Six United Nations, by Thomas King, said that the United Nations had no claims to the Lands of the Minisink, or others, their Nephews, on the East Side of Delaware, and should therefore leave the fixing a Price to them.

Then the Minisinks and Wapings withdrew to consult upon it; and being returned, Egohohowen, the Minisink Chief, said they would chuse the Governor should make an Offer, as they might perhaps demand too much.

His Excellency, having consulted the Commissioners, offered them Eight Hundred Spanish Dollars for their claim in New Jersy as an extraordinary Price.

The Minisinks said they should be glad of the Opinion of their Uncles in the Matter.

The Mingoes, or United Nations, by Thomas King, said that it was a fair and honourable Offer, and that if it were their own Case, they would chearfully accept of it; but as there were a great many Persons to share in the Purchase Money, they recommended it to his Excellency to add Two Hundred Dollars more; and if that was complied with, the Report of it would be carried to all the Nations' and would be a proof of the Affection and Generosity of their Brethren, the English, on this Occasion, and would be very agreeable to them.

His Excellency desired to know of the Minisinks, and other Indians, if they approved of the Proposal of their Uncles, and they informed him that they did.

The Governor, after Consulting the Commissioners, said it was more than he intended to give; but as the United Nations had given themselves the Trouble of being Mediators between them, he could not refuse their Recommendations, and was glad of the Opportunity he had of showing his regard to the United Nations, and his Benevolence to the Minisinks, and other Indians who had resided in the Province where he presided, and therefore complied with their Request.

His Excellency then desired them to remember that this Consideration Money was to be in full for the Claims of all the Minisinks and Waping Indians, and all others who Claim any Lands in a Map, which was laid before them at the same Time, which included all the Lands from the Line between the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, and Down Hudson's river to the Mouth of Rariton; up the same to Laametang Falls on the North Branch of Rariton River; and thence on a Strait Line to Pacoqualin Mountain, where it joins on Delaware River; and thence up the Delaware to Cushyhink; and recommended it to them to have respect to this in the Division of the Consideration Money.

Then Tagashata, the Seneca Chief, arose, and addressing himself to the Minisink and other Indian Claimants, spoke as follows:

"My Nephews:

"I desire you will now give over all Thoughts of your Land, and that we may hear no more Complaints about it.

"Now You must remember the Friendship between you and your Brother, and transmit it to your Children, and make them acquainted with the actions of this Day. I recommend this to you, not from my Lips only, but from the Bottom of my Heart. I hope it will also make a deep impression in your Hearts.

"It seems as if your Grandfathers had not told you all of the Treaties they used to have with their Brethren, but carried them with them to the Grave. But we hope you will not do so, but carefully inform your Children of your Agreements. We have given you this Advice, and hope you will follow it. We also expect you will take Care of your Young Men, that they do no more Violence to their Brethren, the English."

Egohohowen then addressed himself to the Governor, and desired to be heard.

"Brother:

"We are now thoroughly satisfied, and we still retain a Friendship for our Brethren, the English, and we desire that if we should come into your Province to see our Old Friends, and should have Occasion for the Bark of a Tree to Cover a Cabbin, or a little Refreshment, that we should not be denied, but be treated as Brethren, and that your People may not look on the Wild Beasts of the Forests or Fish of the Waters as their sole property, but that we may be admitted to an equal Use of them."

The Governor answered, that as soon as he got home, he should issue a Proclamation, to Notify to the People of his Province that he had made Peace with them, and to order that, for the Future, they should be treated as Brethren, which he hoped would be done, but desired that they would not go into those parts where they had lately committed Hostilities till the People's Passions were cooled, for he could not be answerable for his People's Behaviour whilst their Losses were fresh upon their Minds.

On the 21st of October the Members of the Pennsylvania Council received a Message from Mr. Weiser, that the Chiefs of the United Nations were met in Council with their Nephews, the Delawares, at the House of Nicholas Skull, and that the Delaware had something to say to their Uncles, which they desired some of the Members of that Council, and Commissioners, should be Witnesses of and hear.

Messieurs Growdon, Chew, and Mifflin attended accordingly, with Messieurs Galloway, Fox, and Hughes, Commissioners, and Israel Pemberton, Isaac Zane, and some other Quakers, who were present at this particular Request of the Delawares.

PRESENT:

All the Six Nation Chiefs.

Teedyuscung.

Tapiscawen, alias Samuel Davis.

Nowallkeeka, or Four Steps.

Compass.

Awehela, alais James Davis.

Lappink.

Neccochoon, Munsey Chief.

Moses Tetamy.

Conrad Weiser, Andrew Montour, Isaac Still, Interpreters.

Teedyuscung, on Behalf of the Delawares, arose and spoke as follows:

"Uncles:—

"I desire you will hear me; We have gone so far at this Treaty, as to talk of Lands; I, therefore, thought proper to meet you here, to let you know that I have Consulted with all my Brethren, your Cousins, here present, about the Deed you, our Uncles, Signed to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, shewn to us Yesterday, for the Lands beyond the Kittocktinny Hills.

"We have seen the Deed, and know it well. Nutimus, one of our Chief Men, has signified it; and here sits one of our men, named Philip Compass, who was present when the sale was made; and remembers that Nutimus, our Chief, received Forty-four Dollars as his Part, or Share of the Consideration Money. We agree to it, and acknowledge that the Land was fairly Sold. We give it up, and now confirm it. Let there be no difference, nor any thing but desired that they would not go into those parts where they had lately committed Hostilities till the People's Passions were cooled, for he could not be answerable for his People's Behaviour whilst their Losses were fresh upon their Minds.

.—

On the 21st of October the Members of the Pennsylvania Council received a Message from Mr. Weiser, that the Chiefs of the United Nations were met in Council with their Nephews, the Delawares, at the House of Nicholas Skull, and that the Delaware had something to say to their Uncles, which they desired some of the Members of that Council, and Commissioners, should be Witnesses of and hear.

Messieurs Growdon, Chew, and Mifflin attended accordingly, with Messieurs Galloway, Fox, and Hughes, Commissioners, and Israel Pemberton, Isaac Zane, and some other Quakers, who were present at this particular Request of the Delawares.

PRESENT:

All the Six Nation Chiefs.

Teedyuscung.

Tapiscawen, alias Samuel Davis.

Nowallkeeka, or Four Steps.

Compass.

Awehela, alais James Davis.

Lappink.

Neccochoon, Munsey Chief.

Moses Tetamy.

Conrad Weiser, Andrew Montour, Isaac Still, Interpreters.

Teedyuscung, on Behalf of the Delawares, arose and spoke as follows:

"Uncles:—

"I desire you will hear me; We have gone so far at this Treaty, as to talk of Lands; I, therefore, thought proper to meet you here, to let you know that I have Consulted with all my Brethren, your Cousins, here present, about the Deed you, our Uncles, Signed to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, shewn to us Yesterday, for the Lands beyond the Kittocktinny Hills.

"We have seen the Deed, and know it well. Nutimus, one of our Chief Men, has signified it; and here sits one of our men, named Philip Compass, who was present when the sale was made; and remembers that Nutimus, our Chief, received Forty-four Dollars as his Part, or Share of the Consideration Money. We agree to it, and acknowledge that the Land was fairly Sold. We give it up, and now confirm it. Let there be no difference, nor any thing

more said about it. This is not the Land I have disputed with my Brethren, the English. That Land lies between Tohiccon Creek and the Kittochtinny Hills."

Gave a Belt.

Tokaaion, the Cayuga Chief, stood up and spoke as follows, addressing himself to Teedyuscung:

"Cousin:

"I thank you for your Openness and Honesty on this Occasion, freely to declare the Truth. We wish our Brethren, the English, naming the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, and Jersey, were so honest and precise.

"They have called us down to this Council Fire, which was kindled for Council Affairs, to renew Treaties of Friendship, and brighten the Chain of Friendship. But here we must hear a Dispute about Land, and our Time is taken up, but they don't come to the Chief point.

"The English first began to do Mischief; we told them so; They only thanked us for our Openness and Advice, and said they would take Care for the future, but healed no wounds. In short, when they speak to us, they do it with a Shorter Belt or String than that which we spoke to them with; tho' they can make Wampum, and we cannot.

"They ought not thus to treat with Indians on Council Affairs. Several of our Strong Belts are lost in their Hands intirely. I fear they only speak from their Mouth, and not from their Heart."

On the Same Day, P. M., Pisquitomen and Thomas Hickman, came to take their leave of the Governor, accompanied with Captain Bull, William Hayes, and Isaac Still, the Persons appointed to attend them to the Ohio, who were particularly recommended to their Care and Protection by a String of Wampum.

The Belts and Strings were numbered, as well in the written Paper containing the Message, as on Labels tied to each of them, and delivered to Pisquitomen, and the Written Message was delivered with the Passports, to Captain Bull.

The 22d of October, the Six Nation Chiefs held a private Council, and named Two of their People to send to the Ohio, Viz': Tojenontawly, Cayuga Chief, and the youngest Shick Calamy, who joined Pisquitomen, and set off this afternoon. As they were setting out, Mr. Frederick Post arrived with news from General Forbes, that a Large Body of French and Indians having attacked his advanced Post at Loyal Hanning, were repulsed with great Loss on their Side, which news he Communicated to the Indians.

At noon the Governor being prepared for a Conference, proposed a meeting of the Indians, which they desired might be deferred till the Morning.

October the 23d, 1758.

This Morning one of the Seneca Chiefs died; Condolence Ceremonies, and Presents being made as usual, he was decently interred, a Number of the Inhabitants attending the Funeral. This took up the Forenoon.

At a Conference with the Indians the same Day, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Governors, and the Gentlemen of their Councils, &ca as before.

The Minutes were read, and approved, to the End of the Publick Conference on Friday last, after which Governor Denny spoke:

"Brethren:

"By this Belt we heal your Wounds, we remove your Grief; we take the Hatchet out of your Heads; we make a deep hole in the Earth, and bury the Hatchet so low, that no Body shall be able to dig it up again."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"Now we have healed your Wounds, we, by this Belt, renew all our Treaties; we brighten the Chain of Friendship; we return to our first Affection; we confirm our Antient Union; we put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may bear up against every Storm that can blow, and live and flourish to the End of Time, whilst the Sun Shines and the Rivers run. And we desire you would publish it among your own, and all other Indian Nations who are your Friends and Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with his Majesty, and all his Subjects, in whose behalf I give you this Belt."

A Large Peace Belt.

"Brethren:

"We now open a Road to the Old Council Fire, which was kindled by you and our Fathers in the City of Philadelphia.

"Be assured that you will always find this Road open, easy, and pleasant to travel in, and for the future, whenever Occasion Calls, we shall be glad to see you there."

A Belt.

We have seen the Deed, and know it well. Nutimus, one of our Chiefs, has signified it, and here sits one of our Men, named Philip Compass, who was present when the Deed was made, and remembers that Nutimus, our Chief, received Forty five Dollars, as his Part or Share of the Consideration Money. We agree to it, and acknowledge that the Land was fairly sold. We give it up, and now confirm it. Let there be no Difference, nor any thing more said about it. This is not the Land I have disputed with my Brethren the English. That Land lies between Tohiccon Creek and the Kittochtinny Hills.

Gave a String.

Tokaaion, the Cayuga Chief, stood up and spoke as follows, addressing himself to Tedyuscung.

Cousin

I thank you for your Openness and Sincerity on this Occasion, freely to declare the Truth. We wish our Brethren the English, naming the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina and Jersey, would also be as sincere. They have called us down to this Council Fire, which was kindled for Council Affairs, to renew Treaties of Friendship, and brighten the Chain of Friendship. But here we must hear a Dispute about Land, and our Time is taken up, but they don't come to the Chief point.

The English first began to do mischief, we told them so. They only thanked us for our Openness and Advice, and said they would take Care for the future, but healed no Wounds. In short, when they speak to us, they do it with a shorter Belt or String than that which we spoke to them with; tho' they can make Wampum, and we cannot.

They ought not thus to treat with Indians on Council Affairs. Several of our strong Belts are lost in their Hands entirely. I fear they only speak from their Mouth, and not from their Heart.

On the same Day P.M. Pesquitomen and Thomas Hickman came to take their leave of the Governor, accompanied with Captain Bull, William Hayes, and Isaac Still, the Persons appointed to attend them to the Ohio, and were particularly recommended to their Care and Protection by a String of Wampum.

The Belts and Strings were numbered, as well in the written Paper containing the Messages, as on Labels tied to each of them, and delivered to Pesquitomen, and the Written Message was delivered, with the Passports, to Captain Bull.

The 22d of October the Six Nation Chiefs held a Private Council, and named Two of their People to send to Ohio, viz.t Tojenontawly, Cayuga Chief, and the youngest Shick Calamy, who joined Pesquitomen, and set off this afternoon. As they were setting out, Mr. Frederick Post arrived with News from General Forbes, that a large Body of French and Indians having attacked his Advanced Post at Loyal Hanning, were repulsed with great Loss on their Side; which News the Governor imparted to the Indians.

In the afternoon the Governor, being prepared for Conference, proposed a meeting of the Indians, which they desired might be deferred till the Morning.

Oct. 23

more said about it. This is not the Land I have disputed with my Brethren, the English. That Land lies between Tohiccon Creek and the Kittochtinny Hills."

Gave a Belt.

Tokaaion, the Cayuga Chief, stood up and spoke as follows, addressing himself to Teedyuscung:

"Cousin:

"I thank you for your Openness and Honesty on this Occasion, freely to declare the Truth. We wish our Brethren, the English, naming the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, and Jersey, were so honest and precise.

"They have called us down to this Council Fire, which was kindled for Council Affairs, to renew Treaties of Friendship, and brighten the Chain of Friendship. But here we must hear a Dispute about Land, and our Time is taken up, but they don't come to the Chief point.

"The English first began to do Mischief; we told them so; They only thanked us for our Openness and Advice, and said they would take Care for the future, but healed no wounds. In short, when they speak to us, they do it with a Shorter Belt or String than that which we spoke to them with; tho' they can make Wampum, and we cannot.

"They ought not thus to treat with Indians on Council Affairs. Several of our Strong Belts are lost in their Hands intirely. I fear they only speak from their Mouth, and not from their Heart."

On the Same Day, P. M., Pisquitomen and Thomas Hickman, came to take their leave of the Governor, accompanied with Captain Bull, William Hayes, and Isaac Still, the Persons appointed to attend them to the Ohio, who were particularly recommended to their Care and Protection by a String of Wampum.

The Belts and Strings were numbered, as well in the written Paper containing the Message, as on Labels tied to each of them, and delivered to Pisquitomen, and the Written Message was delivered with the Passports, to Captain Bull.

—

The 22d of October, the Six Nation Chiefs held a private Council, and named Two of their People to send to the Ohio, Viz^{t}: Tojenontawly, Cayuga Chief, and the youngest Shick Calamy, who joined Pisquitomen, and set off this afternoon. As they were setting out, Mr. Frederick Post arrived with news from General Forbes, that a Large Body of French and Indians having attacked his advanced Post at Loyal Hanning, were repulsed with great Loss on their Side, which news he Communicated to the Indians.

At noon the Governor being prepared for a Conference, proposed a meeting of the Indians, which they desired might be deferred till the Morning.

October the 23d, 1758.

This Morning one of the Seneca Chiefs died; Condolence Ceremonies, and Presents being made as usual, he was decently interred, a Number of the Inhabitants attending the Funeral. This took up the Forenoon.

At a Conference with the Indians the same Day, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Governors, and the Gentlemen of their Councils, &c^a as before.

The Minutes were read, and approved, to the End of the Publick Conference on Friday last, after which Governor Denny spoke:

"Brethren:

"By this Belt we heal your Wounds, we remove your Grief; we take the Hatchet out of your Heads; we make a deep hole in the Earth, and bury the Hatchet so low, that no Body shall be able to dig it up again."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"Now we have healed your Wounds, we, by this Belt, renew all our Treaties; we brighten the Chain of Friendship; we return to our first Affection; we confirm our Antient Union; we put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may bear up against every Storm that can blow, and live and flourish to the End of Time, whilst the Sun Shines and the Rivers run. And we desire you would publish it among your own, and all other Indian Nations who are your Friends and Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with his Majesty, and all his Subjects, in whose behalf I give you this Belt."

A Large Peace Belt.

"Brethren:

"We now open a Road to the Old Council Fire, which was kindled by you and our Fathers in the City of Philadelphia.

"Be assured that you will always find this Road open, easy, and pleasant to travel in, and for the future, whenever Occasion Calls, we shall be glad to see you there."

A Belt.

[illegible]

The [illegible] Ceremonies, and Presents [illegible] of the Inhabitants [illegible]

[illegible]

The Governor [illegible] as before. —

The Ministers [illegible] Conference on Friday [illegible]

Brethren, [illegible] your Grief; we take the Hatchet [illegible] the Earth, and bury the Hatchet so low [illegible] again. —

A Belt. —

Brethren, Now we have healed your Wounds, we by this Belt, renew all our Treaties; we brighten the Chain of Friendship; we renew our first Affection; we confirm our [illegible] Union; we [illegible] the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may [illegible] blow, and live and flourish to the End of time, whilst the Sun shines, and the Rivers run. And we desire you would publish it among your own, and all other Indian Nations, who are your Friends [illegible] in a firm Peace with his Majesty and [illegible]; in whose Behalf I give you this Belt. —

A large Peace Belt. —

Brethren, We now open and clear the old Council Fire, which was kindled by your and our Fathers [illegible]. — We [illegible] you will always find the Road open, easy and pleasant to travel in, and [illegible], whenever Occasion calls, we shall be glad to see you there. —

A Belt. —

Brethren, of the united Nations, and all our other Brethren, your Cousins and Nephews. — We thank you [illegible] and Diligence with which you have attended to the several [illegible] in these Conferences, which has yielded [illegible]. — [illegible] Enemies, that we are now united in the firmest [illegible] join our Strength together, it will not be in [illegible]. —

A Belt. —

Brethren, [illegible] of the Province dear to you [illegible] for you [illegible], and [illegible] it —

[illegible]

364

[illegible]

[illegible] of Indian [illegible]

3 [illegible] of [illegible]	[illegible] plates.
4 Ditto of [illegible]	[illegible] Broad Cloth.
2 Ditto of [illegible]	[illegible]
4 Ditto of [illegible]	6 [illegible] Ditto.
2 Ditto of [illegible]	50 [illegible]
2 Ditto of broad [illegible]	2 [illegible] Pair of Womens worsted Stockings.
4 Ditto of [illegible]	1 Ditto of [illegible] Ditto.
5 Ditto of mixed figured.	4 Pieces and 2 Bandanoe Handkers
2 Ditto of narrow Calimancoe.	1 Ditto Lungee Romals.
2 Ditto of broad Calimancoe.	1 Ditto Cotton Romals.
2 Ditto of Spotted.	4 Ditto of Nonsopretties.
2 Ditto of [illegible]	8 lb Coloured Thread.
1 Ditto of [illegible] lettered.	3 Dozen and two Worsted Caps.
2 Ditto of [illegible]	2 Ditto of Knives.
3 Ditto of middle Scarlet.	1 Ditto of Tobacco Boxes.
4 Ditto of broad Scarlet.	1 Ditto of coarse Linen Handkerchiefs
3 Ditto of Superfine.	4 Pieces of figured Gartering.
2 Ditto of Boys, lettered.	4 Ditto of blue and white flowered Handkerchiefs.
2 Ditto of broad white lettered.	3 Dozen and ten plain Hats.
2 Ditto of Coloured [illegible]	2 Dozen of Taylors Shears.
2 Ditto of Camblet	6 Gun Locks.
33 Painted Looking Glasses.	1 Bunch of Black Beads.
8 Pieces of Red Strouds.	3 Groce and an Half of Sleeve link Buttons.
4 Ditto.	4 Dozen of Ivory Combs.
14 Ditto of mazarine Blue.	1 Groce of Womens Thimbles.
1 Ditto.	100 Blankets.
1 Ditto, Black.	100 Matchcoats.
1 Ditto red, and one blue.	246 Plain Shirts.
2 Pieces of 6qrs blue Duffil.	187 Ruffled Ditto.
2 Ditto of 7-8ths Ditto.	
1 Napt Ditto.	
1 Piece of Stamped Serge.	
1 Piece of red Halfthicks.	

Brother Teedyuscung.

By this Belt you put me in Mind, that we formerly referred our Dispute about Lands to our Father King George, and you desired to know if he has decided it.

Brother,

You should consider the Circumstances of the Affairs of your Father King George; His Majesty lives at a very great Distance from us, is now engaged in a [illegible] and the Business of War takes up a great deal of Time and Attention; besides, in Time of War, we have but few Opportunities of hearing from him.

As yet I have had no Answer relating to your Affairs. You may depend upon [illegible] And [illegible] the [illegible] and will do every thing in their Power to bring it to a [illegible]

A Belt.

Then Governor [illegible] [illegible] of the Indians, addressed them [illegible]

Brethren

[illegible]

Brethren of the [illegible]

[illegible] the Minisinks. [illegible] said that they [illegible] of the [illegible] that they continued [illegible] for their lands, [illegible] and forgot it. [illegible] that they did not [illegible] time was [illegible]. They desired that [illegible] and do them Justice.

Brethren,

[illegible] in the Name of so many Nations, [illegible] to every one. The [illegible] one of the [illegible] is founded on Justice, and I should not be a faithful Servant [illegible] that have received Injuries from the [illegible] over whom the King has placed me.

I have therefore held a Conference with the Minisinks, in the Presence of some of their Uncles, and have come to [illegible] Agreement with them; the Proceedings of which are now ready to be read to you.

Brethren,

I have another Proof to give you of the Uprightness and Justice of our Province. We have come to an Agreement with the Delaware Indians, and other Indians, for the [illegible] Claims they had on the Southern Parts of our Province; I hereby produce the Deeds that have been executed on these Occasions, that the Subject of them may be explained to you, and held in perpetual Remembrance by all the Nations present; and I desire [illegible] that by these two Agreements, the Province of New Jersey is entirely freed and discharged from all Indian Claims. In Confirmation of which I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung,

[illegible] of the killing [illegible] Indians near Easton, [illegible] undertook to give them to the [illegible] Belt.

Brethren,

[illegible] nor do I know what Governor [illegible] Governor [illegible] Committed. [illegible] that he [illegible] of the Post. This [illegible] of [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] what [illegible] give [illegible]

A String.

[illegible]

Governor [illegible]

Brethren [illegible] has been carried [illegible]

Then

October 26th 1758

I am sorry I am now to inform you, that I am obliged to leave you, having received last Night an Express from General Forbes, who is now near Ohio, which obliges me to return; I shall however leave Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters, to transact the Remainder of the Business, and doubt not but they will act to your Satisfaction.

I assure you of my Affection for you, and wish you all manner of Happiness.

Teedyuscung arose, and desired to be heard on behalf of the Wapings or Wapinger Indians, called the River Indians, living near Esopus, and produced a short broad Belt of white Wampum, having in the Center two Hearts of a reddish Colour, and in Figures 1745, wrote after the following manner, 17♡♡45. The Belt had a round Circle Pendant, representing the Sun; he then produced two Certificates, one from Governor Clinton, and the other from Governor Hardy, both which were much in Favour of the Wappinger Tribe of Indians. He said the Belt was given them by the Government of New York, and represented their Union, which was to last as long as the Sun should continue in the Firmament.

Teedyuscung addressed Governor Bernard, desiring, by a String of Wampum, that he would extend his Protection to the Tribe of the Wapings, and as their Chief was old and infirm, he requested the favour of a Horse to carry him Home, which was readily granted.

Takeaghsado, or Tagashata, made the same request to Governor Denny which was likewise granted.

The Six Nation Chiefs consulted together, and, in a little Time, Nichas, in their Behalf, returned an Answer to the Speeches of the Governors, laying the Belts and Strings upon the Table in order they were delivered and repeating distinctly what was said on each of them. At the end of every Article he returned Thanks, and expressed the highest Satisfaction, particularly on the ratifying the Peace, and the large Belt given thereupon, which he said should be sent to all the distant Nations, to whom it would be very agreeable; he likewise promised, that every thing transacted in these Conferences, which again he said had afforded him great Pleasure, should be laid before the great Council at Onondago, whose Answer should be carefully transmitted. He thanked the Governor Bernard for making up all Differences between the Government and the Minisink Indians, so much to their Satisfaction. He made an Apology for the want of Wampum, and the Scarcity of their Belts, to give in Confirmation of their Performance of the several Things mentioned in the Governor's Speeches, agreeable to Indian Custom. Then wished Governor Denny a good Journey.

At noon the Governor being prepared for a Conference, proposed a meeting of the Indians, which they desired might be deferred till the Morning.

October the 23d, 1758.

This Morning one of the Seneca Chiefs died; Condolence Ceremonies, and Presents being made as usual, he was decently interred, a Number of the Inhabitants attending the Funeral. This took up the Forenoon.

At a Conference with the Indians the same Day, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Governors, and the Gentlemen of their Councils, &c^a. as before.

The Minutes were read, and approved, to the End of the Publick Conference on Friday last, after which Governor Denny spoke:

"Brethren:

"By this Belt we heal your Wounds, we remove your Grief; we take the Hatchet out of your Heads; we make a deep hole in the Earth, and bury the Hatchet so low, that no Body shall be able to dig it up again."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"Now we have healed your Wounds, we, by this Belt, renew all our Treaties; we brighten the Chain of Friendship; we return to our first Affection; we confirm our Antient Union; we put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may bear up against every Storm that can blow, and live and flourish to the End of Time, whilst the Sun Shines and the Rivers run. And we desire you would publish it among your own, and all other Indian Nations who are your Friends and Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with his Majesty, and all his Subjects, in whose behalf I give you this Belt."

A Large Peace Belt.

"Brethren:

"We now open a Road to the Old Council Fire, which was kindled by you and our Fathers in the City of Philadelphia.

"Be assured that you will always find this Road open, easy, and pleasant to travel in, and for the future, whenever Occasion Calls, we shall be glad to see you there."

A Belt.

more said about it. This is not the Land I have disputed with my Brethren, the English. That Land lies between Tohiccon Creek and the Kittochtinny Hills."

Gave a Belt.

Tokaaion, the Cayuga Chief, stood up and spoke as follows, addressing himself to Teedyuscung:

"Cousin:

"I thank you for your Openness and Honesty on this Occasion, freely to declare the Truth. We wish our Brethren, the English, naming the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, and Jersey, were so honest and precise.

"They have called us down to this Council Fire, which was kindled for Council Affairs, to renew Treaties of Friendship, and brighten the Chain of Friendship. But here we must hear a Dispute about Land, and our Time is taken up, but they don't come to the Chief point.

"The English first began to do Mischief; we told them so; They only thanked us for our Openness and Advice, and said they would take Care for the future, but healed no wounds. In short, when they speak to us, they do it with a Shorter Belt or String than that which we spoke to them with; tho' they can make Wampum, and we cannot.

"They ought not thus to treat with Indians on Council Affairs. Several of our Strong Belts are lost in their Hands intirely. I fear they only speak from their Mouth, and not from their Heart."

On the Same Day, P. M., Pisquitomen and Thomas Hickman, came to take their leave of the Governor, accompanied with Captain Bull, William Hayes, and Isaac Still, the Persons appointed to attend them to the Ohio, who were particularly recommended to their Care and Protection by a String of Wampum.

The Belts and Strings were numbered, as well in the written Paper containing the Message, as on Labels tied to each of them, and delivered to Pisquitomen, and the Written Message was delivered with the Passports, to Captain Bull.

The 22d of October, the Six Nation Chiefs held a private Council, and named Two of their People to send to the Ohio, Vizt: Tojenontawly, Cayuga Chief, and the youngest Shick Calamy, who joined Pisquitomen, and set off this afternoon. As they were setting out, Mr. Frederick Post arrived with news from General Forbes, that a Large Body of French and Indians having attacked his advanced Post at Loyal Hanning, were repulsed with great Loss on their Side, which news he Communicated to the Indians.

At noon the Governor being prepared for a Conference, proposed a meeting of the Indians, which they desired might be deferred till the Morning.

October the 23d, 1758.

This Morning one of the Seneca Chiefs died; Condolence Ceremonies, and Presents being made as usual, he was decently interred, a Number of the Inhabitants attending the Funeral. This took up the Forenoon.

At a Conference with the Indians the same Day, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Governors, and the Gentlemen of their Councils, &c. as before.

The Minutes were read, and approved, to the End of the Publick Conference on Friday last, after which Governor Denny spoke:

"Brethren:

"By this Belt we heal your Wounds, we remove your Grief; we take the Hatchet out of your Heads; we make a deep hole in the Earth, and bury the Hatchet so low, that no Body shall be able to dig it up again."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"Now we have healed your Wounds, we, by this Belt, renew all our Treaties; we brighten the Chain of Friendship; we return to our first Affection; we confirm our Antient Union; we put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may bear up against every Storm that can blow, and live and flourish to the End of Time, whilst the Sun Shines and the Rivers run. And we desire you would publish it among your own, and all other Indian Nations who are your Friends and Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with his Majesty, and all his Subjects, in whose behalf I give you this Belt."

A Large Peace Belt.

"Brethren:

"We now open a Road to the Old Council Fire, which was kindled by you and our Fathers in the City of Philadelphia.

"Be assured that you will always find this Road open, easy, and pleasant to travel in, and for the future, whenever Occasion Calls, we shall be glad to see you there."

A Belt.

"Brethren of the United Nations, and all our other Brethren, your Cousins and Nephews:

"We thank you for the Care and Diligence with which you have attended to the several Matters recommended to you in these Conferences, which has yielded us Abundance of Satisfaction.

"This Treaty will convince all our Enemies that we are now united in the firmest Band of Amity, and whilst we join our Strength together, it will not be in their Power to hurt either you or us."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"As a Token of the Love we, your Brethren of this Province, bear to you, I shall make a Present of a Quantity of Goods, which we have prepared for you, and desire your Acceptance of them; sensible of the approaching Season, and of the many Difficulties you live under from the Present War, We give it with an hearty good will."

Here his Honour delivered a List of the Goods, and desired Mr. Weiser and Mr. Montour would interpret it to them at a proper Time.

Invoice of Indian Goods brought to Easton.

3 Groce of narrow-starred Gartering.
4 Ditto of Broad Star.
2 Ditto of Middle Star.
4 Ditto of Narrow Scotch.
2 Ditto of Middle Turkey.
2 Ditto of broad Turkey.
4 Ditto of best Scotch.
5 Ditto of mixed figured.
2 Ditto of narrow Calimancoe.
2 Ditto of broad Calimancoe.
2 Ditto of spotted.
2 Ditto of Leaf.
1 Ditto of London lettered.
2 Ditto of Plad.
3 Ditto of middle Scarlet.
4 Ditto of broad Scarlet.
3 Ditto of Superfine.
2 Ditto of Boys' lettered.
2 Ditto of broad white Lettered.
2 Ditto of Couloured pidgeon.
2 Ditto of Camblet.
33 Painted Looking Glasses.
8 Pieces of Red Stroud.
4 Ditto.
14 Ditto of mazarine Blue.

1 Piece of mazarene Blue.
1 Ditto Black.
1 Ditto red and one blue.
2 Pieces of 6 qrs. blue Duffil.
2 Ditto of 7-8ths Ditto.
1 Nap Ditto.
1 Piece of stamped Serge.
1 Piece of red Half thicks.
1 Piece of Brown Half thicks.
2 Ditto of white Ditto.
1 Piece of blue broad Cloth.
5 Laced Coats.
8 Plain Ditto.
50 Pair of Shoes.
3 Dozen and one pair of Womens' worsted Stockings.
1 Ditto of yarn Ditto.
4 Pieces and 2 Bandanoe Handker^{s}.
1 Ditto Lungee Romals.
1 Ditto Cotton Romals.
4 Ditto of Nonsoprettìes.
8 lb Coloured Thread.
3 Dozen and ten Worsted Caps.
2 Ditto of Knives.
1 Ditto of Tobacco Boxes.
1 Ditto of coarse Linnen Handker^{s}.
4 Pieces of figured Gartering.
4 Ditto of blue and white flower'd Handkerchiefs.
3 Dozen and ten plain Hats.
2 Dozen of Tailors' Shears.
6 Gun Locks.
1 Bunch of black Beads.
3 Groce and an Half of Sleeve link Buttons.
4 Dozen of Ivory Combs.
1 Groce of Women's Thimbles.
100 Blankets.
160 Matchcoats.
246 Plain Shirts.
187 Ruffled Ditto.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"By this Belt you put me in mind that we formerly referred our Dispute about Lands to our Father, King George, and you desire to know if he has decided it.

"Brother:

"You should Consider the Circumstances of the affairs of your Father, King George. His Majesty lives at a very great Distance from us; is now engaged in War with the French; and the Business of War takes up a great deal of Time and Attention; besides in Time of War we have but few Opportunities of hearing from him.

"As yet I have had no answer relative to your Affairs. You may depend upon it as soon as I receive one it shall be communicated to you; And I can assure you the Proprietaries have pressed Dispatch, and will do every thing in their Power to bring it to a speedy Determination."

A Belt.

Then Governor Bernard, requesting the attention of the Indians, addressed them as follows:

"Brethren of the United Nations:

"By this String you spoke on Behalf of our Brethren, the Minisinks, &. said that they were wronged in their Lands; that the English settled so fast that they continually were pushing them; and when they asked for their Lands they were told that they had sold their Lands, and had got drunk and forgot it. If they had swallowed their Lands they must be content; but they did not believe that they had swallowed all, but that some was left. They desired that I would enquire after their Lands that were left, and do them Justice.

"Brethren:

"I am glad I have an Opportunity, in the presence of so many Nations, to express the Desire I have of doing justice to every one. The Throne of the Great King is founded on Justice, and I should not be a faithful Servant to him if I neglected to give redress to all Persons that have received Injuries from the People over whom the King has placed me.

"I have therefore, had a Conference with the Minisinks, in the Presence of some of their Uncles, and have come to a full Agreement with them, the Proceedings of which are now ready to be read to you.

"Brethren:

"I have another Proofs to give you of the Uprightness and Justice of our Province; We have come to an Agreement with the Delaware Indians, and other Indians, for the uncertain Claims they had on the southern Parts of our Province, I hereby produce the Deeds that have been executed on this Occasion, that the Subject of them may be explained to you and be had in perpetual Remembrance by all the Nations present, and I desire that you may remember that, by these two Agreements the Province of New Jersey is intirely freed and discharged from all Indian Claims. In Confirmation of which I give you this Belt."

A Belt.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"By this String you tell me, that after the killing the nine Indians near Esopus, you carried three Belts to George Freeland who undertook to give them to the Governor, and you ask what is become of those Belts.

"Brother:

"I can only say that I never heard of those Belts before, nor do I know what Governor George Freeland undertook to carry those Belts to; The Proper Governor was the Governor of New York, for in his Province was this Mischief committed; And probably the Governor of New York had these Belts, for I have heard that he Issued a Proclamation for apprehending the Perpetrators of this Fact. This Fact has been blamed by all good and wise men, and I am glad that it was not done by the People of my Province; I will acquaint the Governor of New York with what you have said upon this Occasion, and I will enquire after those Belts and give you an Answer."

A String.

Governor Denny being Obliged to return to Philadelphia on urgent Business, took his leave of the Indians.

"Brethren:

"It gives me great Pleasure that the Business of this Treaty has been carried on with so much Satisfaction.

"I am sorry I am now to inform you that I am obliged to leave you, having received last Night an Express from General Forbes, who is now near Ohio; My Business calls me to Town; I shall, therefore, leave Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters to transact the remainder of the Business, and doubt not but they will act to your Satisfaction.

"I assure you of my Affection for you, and wish you all manner of Happiness."

Teedyuscung arose, and desired to be heard on behalf of the Wapings or Wapinger Indians, called the River Indians, living near Esopus, and produced a Short, broad Belt of White Wampum, having in the Center two Hearts of a Reddish Colour, and in Figures, 1745, wrote after the following manner, 17 ♡ ♡ 45. The Belt had a round Circle Pendant, representing the Sun. He then produced two Certificates, one from Governor Clinton, and the other from Governor Hardy, both which were much in Favour of the Wapinger Tribe of Indians. He said the Belt was given them by the Government of New York, and represented their Union, which was to last as long as the Sun should continue in the Firmament.

Teedyuscung addressed Governor Bernard, desiring, by a String of Wampum, that he would extend his Protection to the Tribe of the Wapings, and as their Chief was old and infirm, he requested the favour of a Horse to carry him Home, which was readily granted.

Takeaghsado, or Tagashata, made the same request to Governor Denny, which was likewise granted.

The Six Nation Chiefs consulted together, and in a little Time Nichas, in their Behalf, returned an Answer to the Speeches of the Governers, laying the Belts and Strings upon the Table in y^e order they were delivered, and repeating distinctly what was said on each of them. At the end of every Article he returned Thanks, and expressed the Highest Satisfaction, particularly on the ratifying the Peace, and the large Belt given thereupon, which he said should be sent to all the distant Nations, to whom it would be very agreeable. He likewise promised, that every thing transacted in these Conferences, which again he said had afforded him great Pleasure, should be laid before the great Council at Onondago, whose Answer should be carefully transmitted. He thanked the Governor, Bernard, for making up all Differences between the Government and the Minisink Indians so much to their Satisfaction. He made an Apology for the want of Wampum, and the Exchange of other Belts, to give in Confirmation of their Performance of the several Things mentioned in the Governor's Speeches, agreeable to Indian Customs; Then wished Governor Denny a good Journey.

I am sorry I am now to inform you, that I am obliged to leave you, having received last Night an Express from General Forbes, who is now near Ohio. My Business calls me to him, I shall therefore leave Mr. Logan, and Mr. Peters, to transact the Remainder of the Business, and doubt not but they will act to your Satisfaction.

I assure you of my Affection for you, and wish you all manner of Happiness.

Teedyuscung arose, and desired to be heard on behalf of the Wapings or Wapinger Indians, called the River Indians, living near Esopus, and produced a short broad Belt of White Wampum, having in the Center two Hearts of a reddish Colour, and in Figures 1745, wrote after the following manner, 17♡♡45. The Belt had a round Circle Pendant, representing the Sun; he then produced two Certificates, one from Governor Clinton, and the other from Governor Hardy, both which were much in Favour of the Wappinger Tribe of Indians. He said the Belt was given them by the Government of New York, and represented their Union, which was to last as long as the Sun should continue in the Firmament.

Teedyuscung addressed Governor Bernard, desiring by a String of Wampum, that he would extend his Protection to the Tribe of the Wapings and as their Chief was old and infirm, he requested the favour of a Horse to carry him Home, which was readily granted.

Takeaghwado. or Togashata, made the same request to Governor Denny which was likewise granted.

The Six Nation Chiefs consulted together, and, in a little Time; Nichas, in their Behalf, returned an Answer to the Speeches of the Governors laying the Belts and Strings upon the Table in order they were delivered and repeating distinctly what was said on each of them. At the end of every Article he returned Thanks, and expressed the Highest Satisfaction, particularly on the ratifying the Peace, and the Large Belt given thereupon, which he said should be sent to all the distant Nations, to whom it would be very agreeable. he likewise promised, that every thing transacted in these Conferences, which again he said had afforded him great Pleasure, should be laid before the great Council at Onondago. whose Answer should be carefully transmitted. He thanked the Governor Bernard for making up all Differences between the Government and the Minisink Indians, so much to their Satisfaction. He made an Apology for the want of Wampum, and the Exchange of other Belts, to give in Confirmation of their Performance of the several Things mentioned in the Governor's Speeches, agreeable to Indian Customs. Then wished Governor Denny a good Journey.

October the 26th 1758.

Mr. Peters, and Mr. Weiser, the Provincial Agents, held a private Conference with the Chiefs of the [illegible], at the House of Adam Yohe, in Easton; at which were Present.

William

Pennsylvania

William Logan Esqr. of the Council
George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to Sir William Johnson
Charles Swaine, Esqr. Prothonotary, of Northampton
Mr. Henry Montour, Interpreter, and
Mr. John Watson, Surveyor, in the County of Bucks.
And there were present the following Indians.—

Kurichtaaty, Chief of the Mohocks
Seguehsonyont, Chief of the Oneidoes
Eseradungua, Chief of the Onondagoes.
Tagashata, Chief of the Senecas,
Tokaaio, Chief of the Cayugas.
Nihaquantaquoah, Chief of the Tuscaroras.—
Conniach, Chief of the Conoys.
Robert White, Chief of the Nanticokes
Several other Indians.—

Mr. Peters and Mr. Tilghman, in Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to them, under the great Seal of the said Province, having previously settled with the Indian Chiefs the limits of the Lands to be released by the said Proprietaries, and of the Lands to be Confirmed by the United Nations, the Proprietaries Release, and the Indians Deed of Confirmation were read and interpreted, And the Indians expressing their Satisfaction at every part thereof, and particularly with the Limits, as described in the Draught annexed to their Confirmation Deed, they were both executed in the Presence of William Logan, George Croghan, Henry Montour, Charles Swaine, and John Watson, who subscribed their Names, as Witnesses thereto. A Belt was given to the Indians at the Delivery of the Release; and it was agreed, that both Deeds should be produced at the next Publick Conference in order to be acknowledged.—

On the 25th of October the Indians were employed all Day in dividing the Presents among their Several Tribes.—

Takeaghsado, or Tagashata, made the same request to Governor Denny, which was likewise granted.

The Six Nation Chiefs consulted together, and in a little Time Nichas, in their Behalf, returned an Answer to the Speeches of the Governers, laying the Belts and Strings upon the Table in y^e^ order they were delivered, and repeating distinctly what was said on each of them. At the end of every Article he returned Thanks, and expressed the Highest Satisfaction, particularly on the ratifying the Peace, and the large Belt given thereupon, which he said should be sent to all the distant Nations, to whom it would be very agreeable. He likewise promised, that every thing transacted in these Conferences, which again he said had afforded him great Pleasure, should be laid before the great Council at Onondago, whose Answer should be carefully transmitted. He thanked the Governor, Bernard, for making up all Differences between the Government and the Minisink Indians so much to their Satisfaction. He made an Apology for the want of Wampum, and the Exchange of other Belts, to give in Confirmation of their Performance of the several Things mentioned in the Governor's Speeches, agreeable to Indian Customs; Then wished Governor Denny a good Journey.

—

October the 24th, 1758.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser, the Proprietary Agents, held a private Conference with the Chiefs of the United Nations at the House of Adam Johe, in Easton, at which were present:

William Logan, Esqr., of the Council.

George Croghan, Esqr., Deputy Agent to Sir William Johnson.

Charles Swain, Esqr., Prothonotary of Northampton.

Mr. Henry Montour, Interpreter, and Mr. John Watson, Surveyor in the County of Bucks.

And there were present the following Indians:

Kuriahtaaty, Chief of the Mohocks.

Seguehsonyont, Chief of the Oneidoes.

Nichaquantaqueah, Chief of the Tuscaroras.

Assaradungua, Chief of the Onondagoes.

Tagashata, Chief of the Senecas.

Tokaaio, Chief of the Cayugas.

Conniack, Chief of the Conoys.

Robert White, Chief of the Nanticokes.

Several other Indians.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser, in Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to them, under the great

Seal of the Said Province, having previously settled with the Indian Chiefs, the Limits of the Lands to be released by the said Proprietaries, and of the Lands to be confirmed by the United Nations, the Proprietaries' relase, and the Indians' Deed of Confirmation were read and interpreted; and the Indians expressing their Satisfaction at every part thereof, and particularly with the Limits, as described in the Draught annexed to their Confirmation Deed, they were both executed in the Presence of William Logan, George Croghan, Henry Montour, Charles Swaine, and John Watson, who subscribed their Names, as Witnesses thereto. A Belt was given to the Indians at the Delivery of the Release; and it was agreed that both Deeds should be produced at the next Pnblick Conference, in order to be acknowledged.

On the 25th of October, the Indians were employed all Day in dividing the Presents among their Several Tribes.

At a Conference held at Easton with the Indians, October the 26th, 1758.

PRESENT:

His Excellency, Governor BERNARD.

William Logan,
Richard Peters,
Andrew Johnson,
Charles Read,
George Croghan,
Conrad Weiser,
Charles Swaine,
Major Orndt,
Esquires.

John Stephens.

The Sheriff and his Officers.

Mr. John Watson.

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the other Nations of Indians, Moses Tetamy, and James Davis, and several other Delawares.

The Secretary having observed to the Six Nation Chiefs, that the Governors were charged by Tokaaio, with having omitted some things in their Answers, and desired to know what they were; Thomas King said they were afterwards supplied, and recommended some things to be more particularly mentioned than they had been; and agreeable to this Advice the following Speech was spoke by the Members of the Pennsylvania Council:

"Brethren:

"As we have settled all Difficulties, and Confirmed the Antient Leagus of Amity, and brightened the Chain of Friendship, we now clean the Blood off your Council Seats, and put them in order, that

[illegible]

[illegible] to happen. [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Company [illegible]

[illegible]

92

[illegible] night all the rest of the Waggons and
poste horses and a great [illegible] of Cattle. [illegible]
to morrow I shall make them [illegible] off the
of the baggage train [illegible] good and
I hope to be able to send [illegible] from [illegible]
to feed the horses and keep the [illegible]
tomorrow. This is all that need [illegible] at present by
most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lord Raglan

[illegible]

Seal of the Said Province, having previously settled with the Indian Chiefs, the Limits of the Lands to be released by the said Proprietaries, and of the Lands to be confirmed by the United Nations, the Proprietaries' relase, and the Indians' Deed of Confirmation were read and interpreted; and the Indians expressing their Satisfaction at every part thereof, and particularly with the Limits, as described in the Draught annexed to their Confirmation Deed, they were both executed in the Presence of William Logan, George Croghan, Henry Montour, Charles Swaine, and John Watson, who subscribed their Names, as Witnesses thereto. A Belt was given to the Indians at the Delivery of the Release; and it was agreed that both Deeds should be produced at the next Pnblick Conference, in order to be acknowledged.

On the 25th of October, the Indians were employed all Day in dividing the Presents among their Several Tribes.

At a Conference held at Easton with the Indians, October the 26th, 1758.

PRESENT:

His Excellency, Governor BERNARD.

William Logan,	George Croghan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Conrad Weiser,	
Andrew Johnson,	Charles Swaine,	
Charles Read,	Major Orndt,	

John Stephens.

The Sheriff and his Officers.

Mr. John Watson.

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the other Nations of Indians, Moses Tetamy, and James Davis, and several other Delawares.

The Secretary having observed to the Six Nation Chiefs, that the Governors were charged by Tokaaio, with having omitted some things in their Answers, and desired to know what they were; Thomas King said they were afterwards supplied, and recommended some things to be more particularly mentioned than they had been; and agreeable to this Advice the following Speech was spoke by the Members of the Pennsylvania Council:

"Brethren:

"As we have settled all Difficulties, and Confirmed the Antient Leagus of Amity, and brightened the Chain of Friendship, we now clean the Blood off your Council Seats, and put them in order, that

return the Prisoners; Remember Cousin, you have made this Promise in our Presence; you did it indeed before, and you ought to have performed it, it is a shame for one who calls himself a great Man to tell Lies; Let us, as Counsellors, perform our Engagements and Promises; Cousin, you must not now fail to perform your Word; we are all one People, and we must all of us be punctual in the performance of our Engagements." This was interpreted in the Delaware Language, and the String was given to Moses Tetamy for Teedyuscung. He then said the united Nations had finished what they had to say.

Looking round the Room, he espied Mr. Vernon, the Person who had the Care of furnishing the Indians with Provisions, and he desired that, now Council Business was over, he might be ordered to take the Lock off the Rum, and let it run freely, that, as they were going away, their Hearts might be made glad, and we could very well spare it, as it was of no use to us.

Some Wine and Punch was then ordered in, and the Conferences were concluded with great Joy and mutual Satisfaction.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 25th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Joseph Turner,	
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

The returns of the Sheriffs and Coroners, for the Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, and the three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, were read, and the following Persons Commissionated.

[Omitted in Council Book.]

Mr. Frederick Post who had been sent by General Forbes, and by the Governor, among the Indians on the Ohio, to gain Intelligence, being returned, waited on his Honour, and presented him with a Copy of his Journal, which was read in Council, and the same was ordered to be lodged among the Council Papers.

William Logan Esqr. of the Council
George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to Sir William Johnson
Charles Swaine, Esqr. Prothonotary, of Northampton
Mr. Henry Montour, Interpreter, and
Mr. John Watson, Surveyor, in the County of Bucks.
And there were present the following Indians.

Kuriahtaaty, Chief of the Mohocks
Seguehsonyont, Chief of the Oneidoes
Assaradunguas, Chief of the Onondagoes.
Tagashata, Chief of the Senecas,
Tokaaio, Chief of the Cayugas.

Nichaquantaquoah Chief of the Tuscaroras.
Conniach, Chief of the Conoys.
Robert White, Chief of the Nanticokes
Several other Indians.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser, in Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to them, under the great Seal of the said Province, having previously settled with the Indian Chiefs the Limits of the Lands to be released by the said Proprietaries, and of the Lands to be Confirmed by the United Nations, the Proprietary Release, and the Indians Deed of Confirmation were read and interpreted, And the Indians expressing their Satisfaction at every part thereof, and particularly with the Limits, as described in the Draught annexed to their Confirmation Deed, they were both executed in the Presence of William Logan, George Croghan, Henry Montour, Charles Swaine, and John Watson, who subscribed their Names, as Witnesses thereto. A Belt was given to the Indians at the Delivery of the Release; and it was agreed, that both Deeds should be produced at the next Publick Conference, in order to be acknowledged.

On the 25th of October the Indians were employed all Day in dividing the Presents among their Several Tribes.

At a Conference held at Easton, with the Indians, October the 26th. 1758.

Present

His Excellency Governor Bernard.

William Logan
Richard Peters
Andrew Johnson
Charles Read.
John Stephens

George Croghan
Conrad Weiser
Charles Swaine } Esquires.
Major Orndt
The Sheriff, and his Officers.

Mr. John Watson

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the other Nations of Indians, Moses Tetamy, and James Davis, and several other Delawares.

The Secretary having observed to the Six Nation Chiefs, that the Governors were Charged, by Tokaaio, with having Omitted some things in their Answers, and desired to know what they were; Thomas King said they were afterwards supplied, and recommended some things to be more particularly mentioned than they had been; and agreeably to this Advice the following Speech was spoke by the Members of the Pennsylvania Council.

Brethren,
As we have settled all Differences, and confirmed the Antient Leagues of Amity, and brightened the Chain of Friendship, we now clean the Blood

off your Council Seats, and put them in order, that when you hold Councils at Home, you may sit as your Forefathers used to do in your Seats, with the same Peace and Tranquillity. — A String, consisting of One Thousand grains of Wampum

Brethren,
With this String of Wampum we condole with you for the Loss of your wise Men, and for the Warriors that have been killed these troublesome Times, and likewise for your Women and Children; and we cover their Graves decently, agreeable to the Custom of your Forefathers. —

A String of One thousand Grains of Wampum. —

Brethren
We disperse the dark Clouds that have hung over our Heads, during these Troubles, that we may see the Sun clear, and look on each other with the Chearfulness our Forefathers did. —

A String of One thousand Grains of Wampum.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser produced the Confirmation Deed executed by the Chiefs of the United Nations, as before set forth, which the Indian Chiefs acknowledged to have been their voluntary Act and Deed, and that they clearly understood the Contents thereof, together with the Limits described in the Draught annexed to it; and the same being handed from Indian to Indian, it was redelivered to the Proprietaries Agents. —

After which the Indian Chiefs produced the proprietary Deed of release executed by Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser, the Proprietary Agents, who acknowledged it to be their Act and Deed, in Behalf of their Constituents, and redelivered it to the Indians, together with the Belt. —

His Excellency Governor Bernard produced the following Deeds; one executed by five Indian Attorneys, appointed by a Council of the Delaware Nation, for all the Lands lying in New Jersey, South of a Line from Pasqualin Mountain, at Delaware River, to the Falls of Laometung, on the North Branch of Raritton River, and down that River to Sandy Hook; dated the 12th of September last, with Endorsements thereon, made by Teedyuscung, Anawalleckon, and Tepascouon, signifying their Agreement thereto, and Acknowledgement of their having received Satisfaction thereon, witnessed by three Chiefs of the United Nations, who, in Behalf of the United Nations, approved the Sale; and also by several English Witnesses. —

Another Deed, dated the 23d of October Instant, at Easton, from the Chiefs of the Munseys, and Wapings, or Pumptons, Sixteen in Number, & included all the remaining Lands in New Jersey, beginning at Cushetung and down the Division Line between New Jersey and New York, to the mouth of Tappan Creek, at the North or Hudsons River, and down the same to Sandy Hook; then to the Mouth of Raritton; then up that River to Laometung Falls; thence on a strait Line to Pasqualin, where it joins on Delaware River; and up Delaware to Cushetung; endorsed by Nimham, a Chief of the Pumptons, or Wapings, who was absent at the Execution thereof, and approved by the United Nations, which was testified by three of their Chiefs, signing as Witnesses. And Governor Bernard desired all present might take Notice, that all the Claims of the Indians to Lands in the Province of New Jersey being now extinguished; which being interpreted in the Six Nation and Delaware Languages, His Excellency addressed the Indians as follows. —

Brethren,

I am very glad that this good Work has been so happily finished. I came among you, while I was unacquainted with your Forms, and therefore if I have omitted any Ceremonials, you will readily excuse me. But in whatever I have been deficient, I am sure I have not been wanting in good Will towards you.

The Circumstances of our Province have hitherto rendered it unable to give you any great Proofs of our Regard for you, but I shall endeavour to persuade my People to give you good Advice for the Future, by opening a Communication with you, which if rightly managed, will be much to the Advantage of both Parties. And for my own Part, I shall be always ready to do you Justice, and desire that whenever you have cause of Complaint against my People, you will take care to signify it to me.

A String.

The five Nation Chiefs have laid all the Belts and Strings on the Table, that were delivered at this and the last Conference, the Cayuga Chief, Tokaaio, desired the Governors, and all present, would hearken to what Thomas King was going to say on behalf of the United Nations (now Eight in Number) on which Thomas King arose, and taking up the first Belt, which was given by Teedyuscung, when he requested a Deed for the Wioming Lands, he addressed the Delawares, Teedyuscung not being present, as follows.

Cousins,

By this Belt Teedyuscung desired us to make you the owners of the Lands at Wioming, Shamokin, and other Places on the Susquehannah River; in Answer to which, we who are present say, that we have no Power to Convey Lands to any one; but we will take your Request to the great Council Fire, for their Sentiments, as we never convey or sell Lands, before it be agreed in the great Council of the United Nations. In the mean Time you may make use of those Lands, in Conjunction with our People, and all the rest of our Relations, the Indians of the different Nations in our Alliance, which being interpreted in Delaware, the String of Wampum was given to Moses Tetamy, and James Davis, to be delivered to Teedyuscung, as he was not present.

Then taking up each Belt and String, in the order it was delivered in this and the last Conference, he proceeded to repeat distinctly what had been said under each Article, returning Thanks for all those good Speeches, which he said were extremely agreeable; He made a Particular mention of the Large Peace Belt, saying, that the Nations were greatly pleased, that all the antient Treaties made here, at Albany, and elsewhere, were renewed, as well as that the Old Council Fire at Philadelphia was kindled again, and a good Road made to it, that might be travelled without Danger; these in Particular, as well as every other Matter transacted at these Conferences, we will make known to our own Nations, and to every other in Friendship and Alliance with us; and we are sure they will be very well received.

Then, addressing Governor Bernard, they thanked him for his farewell Speech, saying, they were very glad and very much obliged at his having been pleased to favour them with his Assistance at this Treaty, which had given them an Opportunity of having an Acquaintance with him; which they would ever remember with Pleasure. After a Pause, he desired to be excused in mentioning something that had been omitted by the Governors and their Councils. You have [illegible] our Ammunition, of which we always used to receive a [illegible], not enough to serve us in our Journey; but expect [illegible] that we might be enabled to make Provision [illegible] Gunlocks without Guns, which are of no manner of use to us; and therefore this must surely have been forgot, as it is impossible for Indians to subsist without Guns, Powder and Lead, of which we received none.

Brethren,

As many of us are old and infirm, we desire our Brethren will be so good as to furnish us with a Number of Waggons to carry such of us as are not able to walk, with the Goods you have been pleased to give us, as far as Wioming, where we have left our Canoes, and then we will discharge the Waggons. We further desire a supply of Provisions may be put into the Waggons, enough to serve us till we get to our respective Habitations.

He then took up the Proprietary Release, and returned Thanks for it. He said that when the United Nations first made their Request to Sir William Johnson, to be transmitted to Onas, they had no doubt but Onas would comply with it, having always found him ready to grant all their Requests; with him we have never had any Difference; he has always settled our Affairs without giving us any Trouble, and to our Satisfaction. We heartily thank Onas. This last confirms us in the good Opinion we have always had of him.

Then, addressing himself to the Delawares, with a String of Wampum, he spoke as follows.

This serves to put Teedyuscung in mind of his Promises, to return the Prisoners. Remember, Cousin, you have made the Promise in our Presence; you did it indeed before, and you ought to have performed it; it is a Shame for one who calls himself a great Man to tell Lies; let us, as Counsellors, perform our Engagements and Promises. Cousin, you must not now fail to perform your Word; we are all one People, and we must all of us be punctual in the Performance of our Engagements. This was interpreted in the Delaware Language, and the String was given to Moses Tetamy for Teedyuscung. He then said the United Nations had finished what they had to say.

Looking round the Room, he espied Mr. Vernon, the Person who had the Care of furnishing the Indians with Provisions, and he desired, that, now Council Business was over, he might be ordered to take the Lock off the Rum, and let it run freely; that, as they were going away, their Hearts might be made glad, and we could very well spare it, as it was of no use to us.

Some Wine and Punch was then ordered in, and the Conferences were concluded with great Joy and mutual Satisfaction.

Seal of the Said Province, having previously settled with the Indian Chiefs, the Limits of the Lands to be released by the said Proprietaries, and of the Lands to be confirmed by the United Nations, the Proprietaries' relase, and the Indians' Deed of Confirmation were read and interpreted; and the Indians expressing their Satisfaction at every part thereof, and particularly with the Limits, as described in the Draught annexed to their Confirmation Deed, they were both executed in the Presence of William Logan, George Croghan, Henry Montour, Charles Swaine, and John Watson, who subscribed their Names, as Witnesses thereto. A Belt was given to the Indians at the Delivery of the Release; and it was agreed that both Deeds should be produced at the next Pnblick Conference, in order to be acknowledged.

On the 25th of October, the Indians were employed all Day in dividing the Presents among their Several Tribes.

At a Conference held at Easton with the Indians, October the 26th, 1758.

PRESENT:

His Excellency, Governor BERNARD.

William Logan,	George Croghan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Conrad Weiser,	
Andrew Johnson,	Charles Swaine,	
Charles Read,	Major Orndt,	

John Stephens.

The Sheriff and his Officers.

Mr. John Watson.

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the other Nations of Indians, Moses Tetamy, and James Davis, and several other Delawares.

The Secretary having observed to the Six Nation Chiefs, that the Governors were charged by Tokaaio, with having omitted some things in their Answers, and desired to know what they were; Thomas King said they were afterwards supplied, and recommended some things to be more particularly mentioned than they had been; and agreeable to this Advice the following Speech was spoke by the Members of the Pennsylvania Council:

"Brethren:

"As we have settled all Difficulties, and Confirmed the Antient Leagus of Amity, and brightened the Chain of Friendship, we now clean the Blood off your Council Seats, and put them in order, that

when you hold Councils at Home, you may sit as you formerly used to do in your Seats, with the same Peace and Tranquility."

A String consisting of one Thousand grains of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"With this String of Wampum we condole with you for the loss of your Wise Men, and for the Warriors that have been killed these troublesome times, and likewise for your Women and Children; and we cover their Graves decently, agreeable to the Custom of your Forefathers."

A String of one Thousand Grains of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"We disperse the dark Clouds that have hung over our Heads during these Troubles, that we may see the Sun Clear, and Look on each other with the Chearfulness our Forefathers did."

A String of One Thousand Grains of Wampum.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser produced the Confirmation Deed, executed by the Chiefs of the United Nations, as before set forth, which the Indian Chiefs acknowledged to have been their voluntary Act and Deed, and that they clearly understood the Contents thereof, together with the Limits described in the Draught annexed to it, and the same being handed from Indian to Indian, it was re-delivered to the Proprietaries' Agents.

After which the Indian Chiefs produced the proprietary Deed of release executed by Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser, the Proprietary Agents, who acknowledged it to be their Act and Deed, in Behalf of their Constituents, and re-delivered it to the Indians, together with the Belt.

His Excellency, Governor Bernard, produced the following Deeds: one executed by five Indian Attorneys, appointed by a Council of the Delaware Nation, for all the Lands lying in New Jersey, South of a Line from Paoqualin Mountain, at Delaware River, to the Falls of Laometung, on the North Branch of Rariton River, and down that River to Sandy Hook, dated the 12th of September last, with Endorsements thereon, made by Teedyuscung, Anawalleckon, and Tepascouon, signifying their Agreement thereto, and acknowledgement of their having received Satisfaction thereon, witnessed by three chiefs of the United Nations, who, in Behalf of the United Nations, approved the Sale, and also by several English Witnesses.

Another Deed, dated the 23d of October Instant, at Easton, from the Chiefs of the Munseys and Wapings, or Pumptons, Sixteen in Number, and included all the remaining Lands in New Jersey, beginning at Cushetung, and down the Division Line between New Jersey and New York to the Mouth of Tappon Creek, at the North or Hudson's River, and down the same to Sandy Hook, then to the Mouth of Rariton, then up that River to Laometung Falls, then on a Strait Line to Pasqualin, where it joins on Delaware River, and up Delaware to Clishetung, endorsed by Nimham, a Chief of the Pumptons or Wapings, who was sick at the Execution thereof, and approved by the United Nations, which was testified by three of their Chiefs signing as Witnesses, and Governor Bernard desired all present might take Notice of the Same, The Indian Title to all the Lands in the Province of New Jersey being conveyed thereby; which being interpreted in the Six Nation and Delaware Languages, His Excellency addressed the Indians as follows:

"Brethren:

"I am very glad this good Work has been so happily finished· I came among you wholly unacquainted with your Farms, and therefore if I have omitted any Ceremonial, you will readily excuse me. But in whatever I have been deficient, I am sure I have not wanted a good Heart towards you.

"The Circumstances of our Province have hitherto rendered us unable to give you any great Proofs of our Regard for you; but I shall endeavour to perswade my people to do you good Service for the Future by openning a Communication with you, which if rightly managed, will be much to the Advantage of both people; And, for my own part, I shall be always ready to do you Justice, and desire that whenever you have cause of Complaint against my People, you will take care to Signify it to me."

A String.

The five Nation Chiefs have laid all the Belts and Strings on the Table that were delivered at this and the last Conference. The Cayuga Chief, Tokaaio, desired the Governors and all present would hearken to what Thomas King was going to say on Behalf of the United Nations (now Eight in Numbers); on which Thomas King arose, and taking up the first Belt, which was given by Teedyuscung when he requested a Deed for the Wyoming Lands, he addressed the Delawares, Teedyuscung not being present, as follows:

"Cousins:

"By this Belt Teedyuscung desired us to make you the Owners of the Lands at Wioming, Shamokin, and other places on the Susquehannah River; in answer to which we, who are present, say that we have no power to convey Lands to any one, but we will take your Request to the great Council Fire for their Sentiments, as we never convey or sell Lands before it be agreed in the great Council of the United Nations. In the mean time you may make use of those Lands in Conjunction with our People, and all the rest of our Relations, the Indians of the different Nations in our alliance;" which being interpreted in Delaware, the String of Wampum was given to Moses Tetamy and James Davis to be delivered to Teedyuscung, as he was not present.

Then taking up each Belt and string, in the order it was delivered in this and the last Conference, he proceeded to repeat distinctly what had been said under each Article, returning Thanks for all those good Speeches, which he said were extremely agreeable. He made particular mention of the Large Peace Belt, saying "that the Nations were vastly pleased that all the Antient Treaties made there, at Albany, and elsewhere, where renewed, as well as that the Old Council Fire at Philadelphia was kindled again, and a good Road made to it, that might be travelled without Danger; these in Particular, as well as every other matter transacted at these Conferences, we will make known to our own Nations, and to every other in Friendship and Alliance with us; and we are sure they will be very well received."

"Then addressing Governor Bernard, they thanked him for his farewell Speech, saying it was a very kind one, and that they were very glad at his having been present and given his assistance at this Treaty, which had given them an Opportunity of gaining an acquaintance with him, which they would ever remember with Pleasure. After a Pause, he desired to be excused in mentioning something that had been omitted by the Governors and their Councils. You have forgot to bring your ammunition, of which we always used to receive a sufficient Quantity, not only to serve us in our Journey, but Support us in our Hunting Season, that we might be enabled to make provision for our Families; You have given us Gun locks without Guns, which are of no manner of use to us, and therefore, this must surely have been forgot, as it is impossible for Indians to Subsist without Guns, Powder, and Lead, of which we received none.

"Brethren:

"As many of us are old and infirm, we desire our Brethren will be so good as to furnish us with a Number of Waggons to carry such of us as are not able to walk with the Goods you have been pleased to give us, as far as Wioming, where we have left our Canoes, and then we will discharge the Waggons. We further desire a Supply of Provisions may be put into Waggons enough to serve us till we get to our respective Habitations.

"He then took up the Proprietary Release, and returned Thanks for it. He said that when the United Nations first made the Request to Sir William Johnson to be transmitted to Onas, they had no doubt; but Onas would comply with it, having always found him ready to grant all their Requests; with him we have never had any Difference, he has always settled our Affairs without giving us any Trouble, and to our Satisfaction; We heartily thank Onas; This act confirms us in the good Opinion we have always had of him."

Then addressing himself to the Delawares, with a String of Wampum, he spoke as follows:

"This serves to put Teedyuscung in mind of his Promises, to return the Prisoners; Remember Cousin, you have made this Promise in our Presence; you did it indeed before, and you ought to have performed it, it is a shame for one who calls himself a great Man to tell Lies; Let us, as Counsellors, perform our Engagements and Promises; Cousin, you must not now fail to perform your Word; we are all one People, and we must all of us be punctual in the performance of our Engagements." This was interpreted in the Delaware Language, and the String was given to Moses Tetamy for Teedyuscung. He then said the united Nations had finished what they had to say.

Looking round the Room, he espied Mr. Vernon, the Person who had the Care of furnishing the Indians with Provisions, and he desired that, now Council Business was over, he might be ordered to take the Lock off the Rum, and let it run freely, that, as they were going away, their Hearts might be made glad, and we could very well spare it, as it was of no use to us.

Some Wine and Punch was then ordered in, and the Conferences were concluded with great Joy and mutual Satisfaction.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 25th of October, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Joseph Turner,	
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

The returns of the Sheriffs and Coroners, for the Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, and the three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, were read, and the following Persons Commissionated.

[Omitted in Council Book.]

Mr. Frederick Post who had been sent by General Forbes, and by the Governor, among the Indians on the Ohio, to gain Intelligence, being returned, waited on his Honour, and presented him with a Copy of his Journal, which was read in Council, and the same was ordered to be lodged among the Council Papers.

Perth Amboy Oct 31. 1758

My Lords

Before I set out for the Indian treaty at Easton I wrote to your Lordships a Letter concerning the means of raising more Money for the ~~future~~ further Service of his Majesty & inclosed a state of the provincial debt & an estimate of the Money that will be wanted next year; all which together with the Acts of Assembly & Votes & the return of the Naval officer, I put on board the Hopewell Snow Ewitson Commr, I having been disappointed in sending these things by the packet, by the sudden Manner in which she was sent away. I also before I left Amboy sent another packet inclosing the Acts of Council during my time & also the Acts of Council Acts of Assembly & Votes during the Presidents Admion, which last I find are now at New York waiting for a passage. As to the papers which I sent by the Hopewell I propose to send duplicates by the next packet boat.

Being now returned from Easton & having brought all the Indian affairs of this Province to the best settlement they are capable of at present, I shall trouble your Lordships with a short account of what has been done on this occasion intending nevertheless to send your Lordships Copies of the Minutes of all our proceedings & by this Packet, if it is not too quick for me.

When I came into the Province, I found it subject to two general Indian claims: the one being from the Delawares & several other Indians on the Southern parts of the Province; the other of the Minisinks & Opings or Pumptons on the Northern parts. The former was put in a good way of Negotiation the Indian claimants having appointed 5 Indians their attorneys to act for them with full powers to release &c. The latter had produced an Indian War or rather had afforded a pretence for the Indians making an irruption, of which I advised your Lordships in my first Letters from hence. I also advised your Lordships that I had soon after my arrival sent a message to the Minisinks expostulating with them concerning their hostilities, & inviting them to Burlington to declare their grievances if they had any. At the meeting of the Assembly An Act was passed for granting £1600 for the Satisfying the Indian claims & 6 Commissioners appoin-

Nova Caesarea

ted (of which two were of the Council) to act, with my consent, for that purpose. In regard to the Southern claim, the Indian Attorne agreed to accept of lands for them to settle on in lieu of the lands claimed by them. And accordingly a tract containing 3000 Acres has been purchased & conveyed to me & the Commiſsioners in trust for the Indians &c in consideratio of which they have released all their claims to the lands Southward of the Raritan. And Notice has been given that all Indians that propose to reside in this Provinc (which according to an exact return made to me are now about 270) must resort to that tract of land which is extremely convenient for their purpose having a large Wast adjoining to it for their hunting & a paſs to the Sea for fishing: And We are going to build a Town for them, there being a Saw Mill already there & a grist Mill is immediately to be erected. This Place is in the County of Burlington & adjoining to the barren Pine Land & out of the way of Communication with the wilder Indians. Thus has the Southern claim been settled to the best advantage of both parties

As to the Miniſsink claims, I have before infor your Lordships that at Burlington I received Meſsengers fro the Senecas & Cayugans on the behalf of the Miniſsinks invit me to meet them at the Treaty at Easton. And to that Place have I been carried by this buſineſs as well as by the particular deſire of Govr Denny that I would attend to aſsi him in the general Work of pacification. For a particular Account of this great Work I must refer your Lordships to the Minutes of the proceedings there, which I hope I shall get to accompany this Letter. In regard to the present bus I need only say that by the mediations of some of the chiefs of the united Nations I have come to an Agreement with the Miniſsinks &c & have paid them 1000 dollars, in considera tion of which they have by deed released all their claims to the Province of New Jersey, And this deed, as also the o deed of the Delawares has been witneſsed by some of the chie of the united Nations & both have been publisht in the presence the 8 united Nations & the several other Nations adjoining to this province as a full acquittal & discharge of all Indian claims upon the province of New Jersey &c. And the united Nations have received from me a large belt as a perpetual memorial of this transaction.

But I do not think that I have yet compleated this business: for tho' the Indians should be in earnest in their professions (as I believe they are), yet, if there is not a proper intercourse carried on between them & the English, they will probably change their minds. In order therefore to contribute what this Province can do towards establishing a good correspondence with the neighbouring Indians I intend, with the Assistance of the Assembly to erect a trading fort on the most northerly point of the Province. Evry person that I have spoke to on this Subject, (& I have advised with some of the most knowing Persons on the continent) approve greatly of the design as highly conducive to the publick Service & not unbeneficial to the interest of the Province. And, as I hope, I shall have nothing to ask of the Assembly but the erecting a fort & garrisoning it the rest being, as I am advertised, to be effectually done by private subscription, I persuade myself that I shall certainly bring this salutary work to perfection. After which I can venture to assure the people that they will not probably be harrest again by Indians, unless there should be an extraordinary turn of the affairs of the Continent, which (thank God) at present We have not the least room to fear.

I have thought proper to give your Lordships this short Account of what has been done in regard to the Indian affairs particularly relating to this Province. For the rest I must refer your Lordships to the papers which I shall send with this or soon after it. I am My Lords

Your Lordships most obedient
& most humble Servant

Fra Bernard

. The Right Honble the Lords
mmissioners for Trade & Plantations.

New Jersey

Letter from Francis Bernard Esq^{r} Gov^{r} of New Jersey dated October 31st 1758 giving the Board an Acco^{t} of the Conferences he & Gov^{r} Denny held at Easton with the Chief Sachems and Warriors of several Nations of Indians and Transactions with the s^{d} Indians

Rec^{d} Jan^{ry} } 1759
Read — 23.

I. 79.

THE MINUTES OF A TREATY

HELD AT

EASTON, in *Pennſylvania*,

In October, 1758.

BY

The Lieutenant Governor of PENNSYLVANIA,

AND

The Governor of NEW-JERSEY;

WITH

The Chief Sachems and Warriors of the

MOHAWKS,
ONEYDOS,
ONONDAGAS,
CAYUGAS,
SENECAS,
TUSCARORAS,
TUTELOES,
NANTICOKES and CONOYS,
CHUGNUTS,
DELAWARES,
UNAMIES,
MOHICKONS,
MINISINKS, and,
WAPINGS.

Woodbridge, in *New-Jerſey*:
Printed and Sold by *James Parker*, Printer to the Government of
New-Jerſey, 1758.

Read Janry 23. 1759.

J. 80.

At a Meeting held at *EASTON*, on the Seventh Day of *OCTOBER*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

LAWRENCE GROWDON,
RICHARD PETERS,
LYNFORD LARDNER, } Eſquires.
BENJAMIN CHEW,
JOHN MIFFLIN,

THE Governor and Council coming to Town this Afternoon; *Teedyuſcung*, accompanied with *Moſes Tetamy*, *Daniel Teepiſcawen* and *Iſaac Stille*, waited on his Honour, and made the uſual Salutations,

BROTHER,

'I AM very glad to ſee you here again; you may remember that we have already 'made Peace, and you deſired me to Holloo loud, and give Notice of it to all 'the Indians round about.

'I have ſpoke loud, and raiſed my Voice, and all the Indians have heard me, as 'far as the *Twightwees*, and have regarded it, and are now come to this Place.

'I bid you welcome, and join with me in caſting up our Eyes to Heaven, and 'praying the Bleſſing of the Supream Being on our Endeavours.

'According to our uſual Cuſtom, I with this String wipe the Duſt and Sweat off 'your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs; and deſire 'you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the Indians that are come here, and 'anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other.

A String.

The Governor returned him Thanks for the Viſit, and his good Advice, which he promiſed to comply with; and appointed a Meeting in the Morning for that Purpoſe.

At

At a Conference held at the Town of *EASTON*, on the Eighth Day of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

LAWRENCE GROWDON, LYNFORD LARDNER,
WILLIAM LOGAN, BENJAMIN CHEW,
RICHARD PETERS, JOHN MIFFLIN, Eſquires, Members of the Governor's Council.

ISAAC NORRIS, JOHN HUGHES,
JOSEPH FOX, DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, AMOS STRICKLAND, Eſquires, Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

CHARLES READ,
JACOB SPICER, Eſquires, Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs, in the Province of *New-Jerſey*.

A Number of Magiſtrates and Freeholders of this and the neighbouring Province, and of the Citizens of the City of *Philadelphia*, chiefly of the People called *Quakers*.

GEORGE CROGHAN, Eſquire, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, under Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON.

INDIANS of ſeveral Nations, *viz.*

MOHAWKS:	*Nichas*, or *Karaghtadie*, with one Woman and two Boys. In all	4
SENECAS:	*Tagaſhata*, alias *Takeaghſado*, alias *Sigachſadon*, Chief Man, with 7 other Chiefs, 37 other Men, 28 Women and Children. In all	83
ONONDAGAS:	*Aſſaradonguas*, with 9 Men, 9 Women and Children. In all	19
ONEIDOS:	*Segughſonyout*, alias *Thomas King*, *Anagaraghiry*, *Aſſanyquou*, with 3 Warrior Captains, 6 Warriors, and 33 Women and Children.	45
CAYUGAS:	*Toka aio*, with 8 Men, 11 Women and Children.	20
TUSCARORAS:	*Nichaquantaquoah*, alias *Jonathan*, with 5 Men, 12 Women, and 2 Children,	20
NANTICOKES:	*Robert White*, alias *Wolabocumy*, *Paſhdomokas*, alias *Charles*, with 16 Men, 20 Women, and 18 Children.	56
CONOYS:	*Kanakt*, alias *Laſt Night*, with 9 Men, 10 Women, and 1 Child.	21
TUTELOS:	*Cakanonekoanos*, alias *Big Arm*, *Aſſwagarat*, with 6 Men, and 3 Women.	11
CHOGKNOTS:	Ten Men, 20 Women and Children.	30
CHIHOHOCKIES: alias *Delawares*, and UNAMIES:	*Teedyuſcung*, with divers Men, Women and Children.	60
MUNSIES or MINISINKS:	*Egotchowen*, with ſundry Men, Women and Children.	35
MAWHICKONS:	*Abraham*, or *Mammatuckan*, with ſeveral Men, Women, and Children.	56
WAWPINGS, or POMPTONS:	*Nimham*, *Aquaywochtu*, with ſundry Men, Women, and Children.	47
	In all	507

CONRAD WEISER, Eſq; Provincial Interpreter.

Captain HENRY MONTOUR, Interpreter in the *Six Nation* and *Delaware* Languages.

Stephen Calvin,
Iſaac Stille,
Moſes Tetamy, Delaware Indians, Interpreters in the *Delaware* Language.

The Governor opened the Conferences with the following Ceremonies, addreſſing himſelf to all the Indians preſent, of every Nation.

Brethren,

'IT gives me great Pleaſure to ſee ſo many of you, and of ſo many different Nations, at this Council Fire. I bid you heartily Welcome.

' *Brethren,*

With this String, I wipe the Sweat and Duſt out of your Eyes, that you may ſee your Brethren's Faces, and look chearful. With this String, I take all Bitterneſs out of your Breaſt, as well as every Thing diſagreeable that may have gathered there, in Order that you may ſpeak perfectly free and open to us. With this String, I gather the Blood, and take it away from the Council Seats, that your Cloaths may not be ſtained, nor your Minds any ways diſturbed. *Three Strings.*

Mr. *Weiſer* interpreted the Subſtance of this Speech, and ſaying, his Memory did not ſerve him to remember the ſeveral Ceremonies in Uſe on this Occaſion, he deſired *Nichas*, a *Mohawk* Chief, to do it for him; which he did; and all was afterwards interpreted by Captain *Henry Montour*, in the *Delaware* Language, to *Teedyuſcung* and the *Delawares*.

After a ſhort Pauſe, *Tagaſhata*, the *Seneca* Chief, roſe up, and repeating, as uſual, each Paragraph diſtinctly, as ſpoke by the Governor, he returned Thanks, and went through the ſame Ceremonies to the Governor, Council and People of the Province; adding on the laſt String, 'That their Great-Grand-Fathers had told them, that they had made a Road for them to travel to their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and that whenever it ſhould be ſtopped, they would become a poor People. They were very glad to find the Road open to their Brethren, and ſhould take Care to preſerve it ſo on their Side. *Three Strings.*

After Mr. *Weiſer* had delivered this in *Engliſh*, and it was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language, by *Moſes Tetamy*; *Tagaſhata* proceeded:

' *Brother* ONAS,

' By this Belt you ſent an Invitation to us to come to *Pennſylvania*; which reached our Towns about the Time that the Leaves put out laſt Spring; but we were then ſo much alarmed by the *French*, who were near us, that we could not then leave our Country. Some little Time ago we received another Belt from Sir *William Johnſon*, which he informed us was ſent to him by you, to be forwarded to us, to enquire into the Reaſons why we did not come to you, according to your firſt Invitation; and Sir *William Johnſon* deſired us to come here, to meet you in Council; upon which we immediately aroſe, and came as ſoon as we could, to your Council Fire, and now we are here, as you ſee. *Two Belts.*

Brother,

' Here is another Belt by which we were invited lately to come to a Council Fire that was kindled in an Iſland near the Sea. This ſurprized us, as we never heard of a Council Fire in an Iſland. We know of no Council Fires, but the Old Council Fire at *Philadelphia*, and the Great Council Fire in *Albany*.

Here he laid the Belt on the Table.

Then taking four other Strings of Wampum, he ſaid, 'Theſe were ſent by *Nichas*, the *Mohawk* Chief, with a Meſſage that he was arrived in this Province, and deſired we would comply with the Invitation and come down.' Here he laid the four Strings on the Table. *Nichas* having acknowledged the Meſſage, and taken up the Strings, *Tagaſhata* concluded, ſaying, 'Theſe are your Belts, by which we were invited to come to this Council Fire; and as we are now come, we return them, and deſire to ſee the Belts that were ſent by us, particularly one, on which were ſeveral Images of Men holding each other by the Hand.

The Governor replied, that he would enquire for the Belts ſent by them, and they ſhould be returned.

The Subſtance of theſe laſt Speeches of *Tagaſhata* was interpreted to *Teedyuſcung* and the *Delawares*.

October 9th, 1758.

This Morning his Excellency Governor BERNARD arrived at *Eaſton*, and deſired a Meeting of the Indians, that he might make them the uſual Complements; but was made acquainted by Mr. *Weiſer*, that they were then in Council, deliberating on Matters neceſſary to be adjuſted before the Meeting.

October the 10th.

This Day the Indian Chiefs were again in Council, and continued together the greateſt Part of the Day.

October the 11th.

This Morning the Indian Chiefs communicated to the Governors, by Mr. *Wieſer*, the Buſineſs they had been conſulting upon, and ſaid they had concluded to ſpeak to them this Forenoon.

The Governors waited till one o'Clock, expecting the Indians to meet them, being told that they were gathering together for that Purpoſe; but they not coming, after ſeveral Meſſages ſent to haſten them, it was agreed to meet them punctually at four o'Clock.

At a Conference held at *EASTON*, with the Indians, on the 11th of *October*, 1758. *P. M.*

PRESENT,

Governor *DENNY*,
with his Council, and
the ſeveral *Pennſylvania*
Gentlemen,
As before.

The Indians, *&c.*
As before.

His Excellency *FRANCIS BERNARD*, Eſq;
Captain General and Governor in Chief of his
Majeſty's Province of *New-Jerſey*.

The Honble. ANDREW JOHNSTON,
CHARLES READ,
JOHN STEVENS,
JACOB SPICER,
WILLIAM FORSTER,
Eſquires, Commiſſioners of *New-Jerſey*, for Indian Affairs.

Tagaſhata, the *Seneca* Chief, intending to ſpeak firſt, on Behalf of the Indians, had laid ſome Belts and Strings in Order on the Table.

As ſoon as the Company ſat down, *Teedyuſcung* holding out a String, ſaid, he had ſomething to deliver, and deſired he might be heard firſt of all. Mr. *Croghan* requeſted to know, if what he was going to ſay was the Reſult of the *Delaware* Council, and if it was their Deſire it ſhould be ſpoke firſt; but no Anſwer was given him as to this.

Governor BERNARD ſignifying his Deſire to bid the Indians welcome, and juſt mention to them the Buſineſs he came upon, it was agreed he ſhould ſpeak firſt; which he did as follows.

Brethren,

'I AM glad to ſee ſo many of you met together, to cultivate Peace with your
' Brethren and old Friends the *Engliſh*. I heartily bid you welcome, and wiſh
' that the good Work for which you are now aſſembled, may proſper in your Hands,
' and have that Succeſs, which your wiſe Men, and all that wiſh you well, muſt deſire
' as a Thing much to your Advantage.

‘ The Situation of the Province over which I preſide, and the Diſpoſition of it's People, have hitherto afforded very little Occaſion for Treaties with the neighbouring Indians ; but having ſome Months ago ſent a Meſſage to the *Miniſinks*, I received a Meſſage from our Brethren the *Senecas* and *Cayugas*, wherein they take upon them to anſwer my Meſſage to the *Miniſinks*, and deſire that I would meet them at the Council Fire burning at this Place.

‘ It is not uſual for the King's Governors to go out of their Provinces to attend Treaties ; but I am glad to have an Opportunity of ſhewing my good Diſpoſition to eſtabliſh Peace and Friendſhip with my Neighbours, and therefore I have waved all Forms, and am come here according to the Invitation I received at *Burlington*.

‘ To you therefore, our Brethren the *Senecas* and *Cayugas*, and your Nephews the *Miniſinks*, I now ſpeak, and deſire that you would take into your moſt ſerious Conſideration, my Meſſage to the *Miniſinks*, your Meſſage to me, and my Anſwer thereto, and let me know what we are to expect from you.

‘ What is paſt we are willing to forget ; but I muſt remind you, that if you are diſpoſed to be our Friends for the future, you ſhou'd give us that Proof of your Sincerity which I have deſired in my Anſwer to your Meſſage, and return us the Captives that have been taken out of our Province, and are now within your Power : This ſhould be one of the firſt Steps, and will be the beſt that can be taken towards reſtoring and confirming that Brotherly Love and Friendſhip between us ; which, I am convinced, will be for the mutual Benefit of all Parties.'

This was interpreted in the Six Nations Language, by Mr. *Weiſer*, and in the *Delaware*, by Mr. *Stephen Calvin*, the *Indian* Schoolmaſter in *Weſt Jerſey*.

Then *Teedyuſcung* ſpoke,

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ I deſire all of you who are preſent will give Ear to me. As you, my Brethren, deſired me to call all the Nations who live back ; I have done ſo. Now if you have any Thing to ſay to them, or they to you, you muſt ſit and talk together.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ I ſit by, only to hear and ſee what you ſay to one another ; for I have ſaid what I have to ſay to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, who ſits here ; he knows what has paſſed between us. I have made known to him the Reaſon why I ſtruck him. Now, I and the Governor have made up theſe Differences between him and me ; and I think we have done it as far as we can, for our future Peace.' *A String.*

The above Speech was interpreted in the Six Nation Language.

Tagaſhata then roſe up, and ſpoke,

Brethren, the Governors, and your Councils,

‘ IT has pleaſed the Moſt High, that we meet together here with chearful Countenances, and a good Deal of Satisfaction : And as publick Buſineſs requires great Conſideration, and the Day is almoſt ſpent, I chooſe to ſpeak early To-morrow Morning.'

The Governors anſwer'd, That they ſhould be glad to give all the Diſpatch poſſible to this good Work they were engaged in, and deſired the Chiefs would fix the Time of Meeting ; but they declined it, ſaying, ‘ They were unacquainted with Hours, but would give Notice when they were ready.'

At a Conference held at EASTON, on the 12th of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Governors ; the Gentlemen of their Councils, and others, as before.

Tagaſhata, the *Seneca* Chief, taking the Strings and Belt of Wampum, which Governor BERNARD gave Yeſterday, repeated according to the Indian Cuſtom, the Particulars of his Speech, and then added, *Brethren,*

‘We approve of every Article mentioned to us Yeſterday, by the Governor of *Jerſey*; all that he ſaid is very good: We look upon his Meſſage to us, as a Commiſſion and Requeſt from him, that we ſhould bring Matters to a good Concluſion with our Couſins the *Miniſinks*. They themſelves ſent for us to do the ſame Thing, on their Behalf; and at their Requeſt we came here, have taken it in Hand, and will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to bring about the good Work which Governor Bernard deſires, and do not doubt but it will be done to his entire Satisfaction.

‘*Brethren,*

‘I now ſpeak at the Requeſt of *Teedyuſcung*, and our Nephews the *Delawares*, living at *Wyomink* and on the Waters of the River *Saſquehannah*.

‘*Brethren,*

‘We now remove the Hatchet out of your Heads, that was ſtruck into it by our Couſins the *Delawares*: It was a *French* Hatchet that they unfortunately made uſe of, by the Inſtigation of the *French*: We take it out of your Heads, and bury it under Ground, where it ſhall always reſt and never be taken up again. Our Couſins the *Delawares*, have aſſured us they will never think of War againſt their Brethren the *Engliſh* any more, but employ their Thoughts about Peace, and cultivating Friendſhip with them, and never ſuffer Enmity againſt them to enter into their Minds again.

The *Delawares* deſired us to ſay this for them by this Belt. *A Belt.*

Brethren,

‘Our Nephews the *Miniſink* Indians, and three other different Tribes of that Nation, have, at laſt, liſtened to us, and taken our Advice, and laid down the Hatchet they had taken up againſt their Brethren the *Engliſh*. They told us they had received it from the *French*, but had already laid it down, and would return it to them again.

‘They aſſured us, they would never uſe it any more againſt you, but would follow our Advice; and entreated us to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to reconcile them to you their Brethren, declaring they were very ſorry for what they had done, and deſired it might be forgotten, and they would forever cultivate a good Friendſhip with you. Theſe Declarations were made by the principal Warriors of four Tribes of the *Miniſink* Indians, at giving us this Belt.

A Belt.

Then taking eight Strings of black Wampum, he proceeded;

Brethren,

‘We let you know, that we have not only brought about this Union with our Nephews on the Waters of the River *Saſquehannah*, but alſo have ſent Meſſages to our Nephews the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, and to thoſe likewiſe of our own Nations who are on the *Ohio*, under the Influence of the *French*. We have told all thoſe, that they muſt lay down the *French* Hatchet, and be reconciled to their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and never more employ it againſt them. And we hope they will take our Advice. We the *Mohawks*, *Senecas*, and *Onondagas*, deliver this String of Wampum to remove the Hatchet out of your Heads, that has been ſtruck into them by the *Ohio* Indians; in order to lay a Foundation for Peace.

Eight Strings of black Wampum.

Tagaſhata ſat down, and then the *Cayuga* Chief, *Toka aio*, aroſe, and ſaid,

Brethren,

‘I Speak in Behalf of the younger Nations, Part of, and confederated with the Six Nations, *viz.* the *Cayugas*, *Oneidas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Tutaloes*, *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*.

‘A Road has been made from our Country to this Council Fire, that we might treat about Friendſhip; and as we came down the Road, we ſaw, that by ſome Misfortune or other, Blood has lately been ſpilt on it. By theſe Strings we make the Road wider and clearer; we take the Blood away out of it, and likewiſe out of the Council Chamber, which may have been ſtained; we waſh it all away, and deſire it may not be ſeen any more; and we take the Hatchet out of your Heads. *Gave three Strings.*

‘ *Brethren, the Governors, and all the* Engliſh,
‘ I now confine myſelf to the *Cayugas*, my own Nation.
‘ I will hide Nothing from you, becauſe we have promiſed to ſpeak to each other from
‘ the Bottom of our Hearts.
‘ The *French*, like a Thief in the Night, have ſtolen away ſome of our young Men,
‘ and miſled them; and they've been concerned in doing Miſchief againſt our Brethren
‘ the *Engliſh*.
‘ We did not know it when it happened, but we diſcover'd it ſince. The Chiefs of our
‘ Nation held their young Men faſt, and would not ſuffer them to go out of their Sight;
‘ but the *French* came and ſtole them away from us, and corrupted them to do Miſ-
‘ chief: We are ſorry for it; we aſk Pardon for them, and hope you will forgive them:
‘ We promiſe they ſhall do ſo no more: And now, by this Belt, we take out of your
‘ Heads the Hatchet with which they ſtruck you.’ *A Belt of Ten Rows.*

He added, he had found out, ‘ That ſome of their young Men had been con-
‘ cerned in ſtriking the *Engliſh* four Times.’

At a Conference with the *Indians*, held at EASTON, on the Thirteenth of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

Governor *DENNY*, Governor *BERNARD*.
The ſame Gentlemen, Indians, Interpreters, *&c. As before.*

As ſoon as the *Indians* had taken their Seats, Governor DENNY made the following Speech;

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the United Nations, and others, your Brethren and Nephews, now met here,

‘ AGREEABLE to your Requeſt at our firſt Meeting, I now return you the Belt which
‘ the young *Seneca Indian* brought me, with your Anſwer to the Invitation I gave
‘ you, to come down to this Council Fire.

Here his Honour returned the Belt.

‘ *Brethren*,
‘ I invited you to come down to the Council Fire kindled at this Place by me and your
‘ Nephew *Teedyuſcung*, with a Deſign to lay before you Matters of the greateſt Conſe-
‘ quence to you and us: I am now about to communicate them to you, and to
‘ anſwer all that has been ſaid by you to me, ſince our meeting together: I therefore
‘ by this String open your Ears that you may hear clearly, and carefully attend to
‘ what I ſhall ſay to you. *A String.*

Brethren,
‘ I muſt firſt put you in Mind, that perfect Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſted between
‘ you and your Brethren the *Engliſh* in this Province, from our firſt Settlement among
‘ you, and that whatever little Diſputes happened between your People and Ours, they
‘ were amicably ſettled and adjuſted by our wiſe Men at our Council Fires, according
‘ to an Agreement made by our firſt Proptietor, WILLIAM PENN, and your Fathers.
‘ Had this wiſe Agreement been carefully obſerved, as it always ought to have been,
‘ our late unhappy Differences had never aroſe. But what is paſt cannot be recalled,
‘ and ſhall be forgotten. Let us both reſolve never to be guilty of the like Error for
‘ the Future. *A String.*

Brethren,
‘ You gave us Yeſterday theſe two Belts, in Behalf of your Nephews the *Delawares*
‘ and *Minifinks*, and join'd with them in taking out of our Heads the Hatchets with which
‘ we had been ſtruck, acquainting us, that theſe Hatchets were given to your Nephews
‘ by the *French*, and that they would not uſe them any more againſt us, but were heartily
‘ diſpoſed to cultivate a firm Friendſhip with us for the Future.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ We accept your Belts: We thank you for the Pains you have taken in enquiring of your Nephews into the true Cauſe why they ſtruck us.

‘ Now, that the Hatchets are taken out of our Heads, and we are reconciled; we deſire, that your Nephews the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, will conceal nothing from you and us, that ever did, or now does, lie heavy on their Minds, that the Intent of this Meeting may be anſwered; which was with your Aſſiſtance, to put Matters that have at any Time diſturbed their Minds, on ſuch a juſt and reaſonable Footing, that the Peace between us may never be interrupted, but continue firm to the remoteſt Ages.

Two Belts.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ By theſe Eight Strings of black Wampum, you, the *Mohawks*, *Senecas* and *Onondagas*, told us, that you had not only brought about an Union with the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, on the Waters of the River *Saſquehannah*, but had alſo ſent Meſſages to the *Indians* now on the *Ohio*, as well thoſe of thoſe two Nations, as thoſe of the Six Nations under the *French* Influence, deſiring them to lay down the Hatchet, and enter again into Friendſhip with their Brethren the *Engliſh*; and on their Behalf, you have taken the Hatchets out of our Heads, ſo far as to lay a Foundation for a future Peace.

‘ *Brethren, the* Mohawks, Senecas *and* Onondagas,

‘ This was a very friendly Part, and we flatter ourſelves they will hearken to you, as there are now Deputies here from thoſe Indians on the *Ohio*, with Meſſages to us, which will be delivered in Publick.

‘ We accept your Strings, and approve your taking the Hatchet, on the Behalf of the *Ohio* Indians, out of our Heads, ſo far as to make it the Foundation of a future Peace.

Nine Strings.

‘ *Brethren, the* Cayugas, Oneidos, Tuſcaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes *or* Conoys,
‘ *the younger Nations who are Parts of, and united with the Six Nations,*

“ By theſe Strings you ſay, that as you came down the Road, which has been opened from your Country to this Council Fire, you ſaw Blood lately ſpilt upon it, and have waſhed it away, not only out of the Road, but out of the Council Chamber, leſt that ſhould have been ſtained.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ We join, by theſe Strings, with you, in removing the Blood, we bury it deep in the Earth.

Three Strings.

‘ ***Brothers, the*** **Cayugas,**

“ With this Belt you juſtly lament the Folly of your young Men, who have ſuffer’d themſelves to be ſtolen away from you by the *French*, and then at their Inſtigation, to ſtrike us. You take the Hatchets out of our Heads; you aſk Pardon for them, and deſire we will forgive the Miſchief they have done us, and both you and they promiſe never to hurt us more.”

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ We accept the Belt in their Behalf, and give you this Belt, in Token of our Friendſhip and Reconciliation.

A Belt.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ You may remember that the Day before Yeſterday, your Nephew ***Teedyuſcung***, told me by this String, “ That he had already ſaid to me at our former Meetings every Thing he had to ſay, and had made me acquainted with the Cauſe why he had ſtruck us, and that I knew what had paſſed between us. That we had made up all Differences, and had done it as far as we could, for our future Peace.

“ That at my Requeſt he had given the Halloo, and brought down to this Place, you who heard him and are now preſent; and that he would ſit by, and hear what we ſaid together,

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ As there are a great may of you here who were not preſent at our former Meetings, I think it proper for your Information, to give you a ſhort Account of what has paſſed between your Nephews the *Delawares* and us.

‘ About three Years ago, your Brethren the *Engliſh* living on the Borders of this Province were ſtruck on a Sudden, at a Time when they were in profound Peace with you and following their Buſineſs ſuſpecting no Danger: Many were killed, and others carried away Captive.

‘ We were ſurprized and did not know who ſtruck us, but ſent Meſſengers up the *Suſquehannah*, as far as the Country of the United Nations, to enquire whence the Blow came and for what Reaſon.

‘ On the Return of theſe Meſſengers, we were informed that the Hatchet had been ſtruck into our Heads by our Countrymen the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*.

‘ Some Time after this Diſcovery was made, a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities was brought about by the United Nations, at our Requeſt made to them for that Purpoſe by Sir *William Johnſon*; and upon our Invitation, our Brother *Teedyuſcung* came down with a Number of *Delawares* and other Indians to a Council Fire kindled at this Place, where we have ſince had ſeveral Meetings.

‘ At one of theſe Meetings *Teedyuſcung* told us that the Cauſe of the War was, that their fooliſh young Men had been perſuaded by the falſe-hearted *French* King, to ſtrike their Brethren the *Engliſh*; and one Reaſon why the Blow came harder was that the Proprietors of this Province had taken from them by Fraud, the Ground we now ſtand on, and all the Lands lying between *Tobiccon Creek* and *Wyomink*, on the River *Suſquehannah*.

‘ At laſt all Blood was wiped away and buried under Ground; and Peace Belts were exchanged between us and our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, who then told us, he acted in Behalf of ten Nations, and promiſed to bring in and reſtore to us all our fellow Subjects that had been carried off Priſoners by them. For the Truth of this ſhort Relation I refer you to our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, who will confirm it to you more particularly. *A Belt*.

Brethren,

‘ To continue our Friendſhip it is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve Faith and keep the Promiſes we make with each other. I will ſpeak plainly to you and from the Bottom of my Heart, as one Friend ought to another, that Nothing may lie heavy on my Mind to diſturb me hereafter; and I expect the ſame Openneſs and Freedom on your Parts.

‘ I deſire therefore to know the true Reaſon, why our Fleſh and Blood who are in Captivity and in your Power have not been delivered to us, according to the Promiſe made us by our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, in Behalf of all the Indians he repreſented; and what is become of thoſe Belts we gave him to confirm the Peace, and that Promiſe. For till that Promiſe is complied with, we can never ſleep in Quiet or reſt ſatisfy'd in the Friendſhip of thoſe who detain our Children and Relations from us. *A Belt*.

After the Governor had done ſpeaking, the United Nations, being eight in all, gave the uſual Cry of Approbation with great Solemnity, each Chief according to his Rank, crying *Yohan*; which was anſwered by all the Indians preſent, in a ſolemn, muſical and uniſonal Tone.

Then Goveror BERNARD delivered the Belts requeſted by the *Senecas*, *Cayugas* and *Miniſinks*, and ſpoke as follows;

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ The Governor of *Pennſylvania* has given a particular Anſwer to what has been ſaid to us both. So far as his Anſwer relates to the Province over which I preſide, I confirm what has been ſaid by this Belt. *A Belt*.

Previous to what follows, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that *Piſquetomen* and another *Ohio* Indian having come to *Philadelphia* laſt Summer, acquainted the Governor, that the Indians in thoſe Parts had not received any Account of the late Tranſactions with this Government nor any Meſſage from it; nor had any Thing been done that they might be perſuaded to lay down the Hatchet. The Governor therefore took that Opportunity to ſend a friendly Meſſage to thoſe Indians by *Piſquetomen*, and appointed Mr. *Frederick Poſt*, a *German*, who underſtood the *Delaware* Language, to attend him and acquaint the Indians at *Ohio*, of the Peace made by the *Suſquehannah*, *Delawares* and other Indians, and the Diſpoſition of this Government to forgive what was paſt, if they wou'd return to their antient Alliance. This Meſſage was accordingly delivered, and an Anſwer returned by *Frederick Poſt*, *Piſquetomen*, and *Thomas Hickman*, an *Ohio* Indian, who having come down together as far as *Harriſs*'s Ferry, *Frederick Poſt* went to wait on General *Forbes*, and left the two Indians to proceed with the Meſſage; who being now arrived at *Eaſton*, *Piſquetomen*, who had the particular Charge of it, introduced it as follows.

‘BRETHREN,

‘WHEN I was at *Allegheny*, the Chief Men ſat together as we do here now. I was employed by the Governor, *Teedyuſcung* and *Iſrael Pemberton*, theſe three Men, pointing to them: And the Chief Men told me, that when I ſhou'd come among the *Engliſh* Inhabitants, I muſt ſhake Hands for them with the Governor, *Teedyuſcung* and *Iſrael Pemberton*; [Here he ſhook Hands with them] and that what they had to ſay, was written down in a Paper, which he then produced, and ſaid they deſired it might be read in Publick. Now, you Gentlemen, who are Head Men, ſent *Frederick Poſt* with me, deſiring me to take and carry him in my Boſom there, and when I came there, to introduce him to the publick Council. I did this, and have brought him back ſafe to you again.

Then taking a Belt and three Strings of Wampum, which were deliver'd with the Paper, he ſaid, he wou'd interpret them; but as all that was ſaid was truly ſet down in the Writing, it was not neceſſary. Let it be read. Then *Piſquetomen* delivered the Paper, with the Belt and three Strings of Wampum; and, on being aſked afterwards to whom they were ſent, anſwered, one was ſent to the Governor, another to *Teedyuſcung*, and another to *Iſrael Pemberton*.

The Meſſage was read in theſe Words.

‘The Indians ſpeak now.

‘*Brethren*, Hear what I have to ſay.

‘*Brethren*, It is a good many Days ſince we have ſeen and heard of you from all Sorts of Nations.

‘*Brethren*, This is the firſt Meſſage which we have ſeen and heard of you; we have not yet rightly heard of you.

‘*Brethren*, You have talked of that Peace and Friendſhip which we had formerly with you.

‘*Brethren*, We tell you to be ſtrong, and always remember that Friendſhip which we had formerly.

‘*Brethren*, We deſire you wou'd be ſtrong, and let us once more hear of that good Friendſhip and Peace we had formerly.

‘*Brethren*, We deſire you to make haſte, and let us ſoon hear of you again.

Gave a String.

‘*Brethren*, Hear what I have to ſay; look *Brethren*, ſince we have ſeen and heard of you, of all Sorts of Nations, we ſee that you are ſorry that we have not that Friendſhip we formerly had.

‘Look *Brethren*, We at *Allegheny* are likewiſe ſorry that we have not that Friendſhip with you we formerly had.

‘ *Brethren*, We long for that Peace and Friendſhip we had formerly

‘ *Brethren*, It is good that you have held that Friendſhip, which we had formerly amongſt our Fathers and Grand-fathers,

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ We muſt tell you, we will not let that Friendſhip quite drop which was formerly between us. Now *Brethren*, it is Three Years ſince we dropt that Peace and Friendſhip which we formerly had with you. Now *Brethren*, that Friendſhip is dropt and lies buried in the Ground where you and I ſtand, in the Middle between us both. Now *Brethren* ſince I ſee you have digged up and revived that Friendſhip which was buried in the Ground, now you have it, hold it faſt. Do be ſtrong, *Brethren*, and exert yourſelves, that that Friendſhip may be well eſtabliſhed between us.

‘ *Brethren*, If you will be ſtrong, it is in your Power to finiſh that Peace and Freindſhip well. Now *Brethren*, we deſire you to be ſtrong, and eſtabliſh and make known to all the *Engliſh* this Peace and Freindſhip, that it over all may be well eſtabliſhed, as you are of one Colour and one Nation in all the *Engliſh* Governments.

‘ *Brethren*, When you have made this Peace, which you have begun, known every where amongſt your Brethren, and have finiſhed and agreed every where together on this Peace and Friendſhip, then you will be pleaſed to ſend it to me at *Allegheny*.

‘ *Brethren*, When you have ſettled the Peace and Friendſhip and ſent it to me, I will ſend it to all the Nations of my Colour, when I receive of you the Anſwer, and have looked that every thing is well done, ſo that I can ſend it, and to all the Nations of my Colour; They will all join to it, and we all will hold it faſt.

‘ *Brethren*, When all the Nations join in this Friendſhip, then the Day will begin to ſhine clear over us. When we once more hear of you and we join together, then the Day will be ſtill and no Wind or Storm will come over us to diſturb us.

‘ Now *Brethren*, you know our Hearts, and what we have to ſay: Be ſtrong; if you do ſo, every Thing will be well, and what we have told you in this, all the Nations agree to join.

‘ Now, *Brethren*, let the King of *England* know what our Minds is, as ſoon as poſſibly you can. *Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.*

‘ Received the above Speech from the Underwritten, who are are all Captains and Counſellors, *viz.*

Beaver King,
Shingas,
Delaware George,
Piſquetomen,
Taſſacomin,
Owahanomin,
Cockquacaukeheton,
Cuſhawmekwy.
Kekeknapalin,
Captain *Peter*,
Alacomals
Popauco.
Waſhaocautaut,
John Hickoman.
Kill Buck.

The above are all Captains and Counſellors.

After this was interpreted in the Six Nation and *Delaware* Languagues, the three Strings were delivered to the Governor, *Teedyuſcung* and *Iſrael Pemberton*.

As the Governor was going to cloſe the Conference, *Nichas* the *Mohawk* Chief ſpoke for ſome time with great Vehemence, pointing frequently to *Teedyuſcung*; and Mr. *Weiſer* was aſked to interpret it; but he deſired to be excuſed, as it was purely relating to the Indians themſelves, and deſired Mr. *Montour* might interpret it: After ſome Pauſe, he ſaid, perhaps it might be better if it was interpreted to the Governors, Councils and Commiſſioners, in a private Conference; And Mr. *Weiſer* was deſired to mention this to the Indians, and know of them, what they wou'd chuſe ſhou'd be done, whether it ſhou'd be interpreted now or at a private Conference; and they anſwer'd now. But ſoon after, they ſaid, that, at the Requeſt of Mr. *Weiſer*, they conſented that it ſhou'd be interpreted in the Morning at a private Conference.

14th *October*, 1758.

The Indians declined Meeting To-day.

At

At a private Conference on the 15th of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

Governor *DENNY*,
His Council, and the
Committee of Aſſembly.

Governor *BERNARD*,
and the *Jerſey* Commiſſioners.

The Chiefs of the *Mohawks*, *Senacas*, and *Onondagas*, and the Chiefs of the *Oneidos*, *Cayugas*. *Tuſcaroras*, *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, and *Tuteloes*. With the Interpreters, *&c.*

Nichas, the *Mohawk* Chief, ſtood up, and directing his Diſcourſes to both Governors, ſaid;

'*Brethren*,

'WE thought proper to meet you here to have ſome private Diſcourſe about our Nephew *Teedyuſcung*.

'You all know, that he gives out, he is the Great Man and Chief of Ten Nations: This is his conſtant Diſcourſe. Now I, on Behalf of the *Mohawks*, ſay, we do not know he is ſuch a great Man. If he is ſuch a great Man, we deſire to know who has made him ſo. Perhaps you have; and if this be the Caſe, tell us ſo. It may be the *French* have made him ſo. We want to enquire and know whence his Greatneſs aroſe,

Tagaſhata, on the Behalf of the *Senecas*, ſpoke next.

'*Brethren*,

'I, for my Nation, ſay the ſame that *Nichas* has ſaid; I need not repeat it. I ſay we do not know who has made *Teedyuſcung* this Great Man over ten Nations; and I want to know who made him ſo.

Aſſarandungas ſpoke next on Behalf of the *Onondagas*.

'*Brethren*,

'I am here to repreſent the *Onondagas*, and I ſay for them, that I never heard before now, that *Teedyuſcung* was ſuch a Great Man, much leſs can I tell who made him ſo. No ſuch Thing was ever ſaid in our Towns, as that *Teedyuſcung* was ſuch a Great Man.

Thomas King ſpoke,

'*Brethren*, *The Governors and all preſent.*

'Take notice that I ſpeak in Behalf of five Nations, who have their Deputies here preſent, *viz.* The *Oneidos*, *Cayugas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who have joined together and now make one Nation, and *Tuteloes*. We five are all connected together, and if any Thing is ſaid to one of us, it is communicated to all the reſt.

'On their Behalf I now tell you, we none of us know who has made *Teedyuſcung* ſuch a great Man. Perhaps the *French* have, or perhaps you have, or ſome among you, as you have different Governments, and are different People. We for our Parts entirely diſown that he has any Authority over us, and deſire to know, from whence he derives his Authority *A Belt.*

Toka aio, the *Cayuga* Chief, ſpoke,

Brethren,

'I ſpeak to you, on Behalf of the Nations juſt now mentioned. You may remember, that you ſaid the other Day, you cou'd not be eaſy without your Priſoners were returned. We have conſidered this, and I now aſſure you, that they ſhall be returned.

'We ſpeak from the Bottom of our Hearts; we will look carefully into all our Towns for them: You ſhall have them all; we will keep none. If there be any of them that have gone down our Throats, we will throw them up again. You told us a tender Father, Huſband, Wife, Brother or Siſter, cou'd not ſleep ſound, when they reflected that their Relations were Priſoners. We know it is ſo with us, and we will therefore uſe our Endeavours to make your Hearts eaſy, and we give yon this Belt, as a Promiſe that we will perform our Words. *A Belt.*

Nichas ſpoke next in Behalf of the *Mohawks*, *Senecas* and *Onondagas*.

Brethren,

'I ſpeak now in Behalf of my own Nation, and my two other Brethren, Deputies of the *Senecas* and *Onondagas*. We remember you deſired us to leave Nothing in our Hearts, but ſpeak open on every Matter, and you ſaid you wou'd do the ſame to us.

'You told us that you cou'd not ſleep ſound whilſt your Priſoners were detained from you, nor cou'd you have any Confidence in the Friendſhip of thoſe who did detain them.

'We of theſe Three Nations promiſe, that we will uſe our beſt Endeavours to make you eaſy. When we return, we will enquire of every Town for the Priſoners. We will call our Councils, and lay what you have ſaid before them, and make diligent Enquiry for them thro' all our Towns, and all that we can find you ſhall ſee.

'If any of them are gone down our Throats, we will heave them up again.

A String of Seven Rows.

Then *Nichas*, in the Behalf of the Three elder Nations, and *Thomas King*, on the Behalf of the five younger Nations, gave the *Yohan*; which was returned by *Conrad Weiſer* twice on the Behalf of the Governors.

At a Conference with the *Indians*, on the 16th of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Governors and Gentlemen of their Council, &c.

The Minutes of the preceding Conference were read, and approved.

Thoſe of Yeſterday's private Conference were read at the particular Deſire of the Chiefs of the united Nations, and interpreted to *Teedyuſcung* and the *Delawares*, by Mr. *Stephen Calvin*.

The Governors then ſpoke ſeparately; Governor DENNY beginning as follows:

Brethren, the *Mohawks*, *Onondagas*, *Senecas*, *Oneidas*, *Cayugas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Nanticokes* and *Tuteloes*;

'IN a Conference held with you Yeſterday, you told me, that we know your Nephew *Teedyuſcung* gives out, that he is the great Man, and Chief of Ten Nations, and that this was his conſtant Diſcourſe; by this Belt therefore you denied him to be ſo great a Man, and deſired to know of me who made him ſo, or gave him any Authority over you.

Brethren,

'I will anſwer you truly, and tell you in a few Words, all that I know of the Matter; I have already informed you, that after the *Delawares* had ſtruck us, you, our good Friends, the United Nations, adviſed them to ſit ſtill and do us no more Miſchief; and that ſoon after this, we invited the *Delawares* to meet us at a Council Fire kindled at this Place.

'We received an Anſwer to our Meſſage from *Teedyuſcung*, as a Chief among the *Delawares*: At the Time appointed he came and told us that he repreſented ten Nations, amongſt which the United Nations were included; that he acted as a Chief Man for the *Delawares*, but only as a Meſſenger from the United Nations, who were his Uncles and Superiors, to whom he wou'd faithfully carry every Thing that ſhou'd be tranſacted between us, that they might do as they ſaw Cauſe.

'We believed what your Nephew told us; and therefore made him a Counſellor and Agent for us, and deſired him to publiſh to all Nations of *Indians* what we did at our Council Fires, and to let them know we were ſincerely diſpoſed to be at Peace with them.

'*Brethren,*

'I can only ſpeak for myſelf, and do aſſure you, that I never made *Teedyuſcung* this Great Man, nor ever pretended to give him any Authority over you; and I muſt do him the Juſtice to declare to you, that at our former publick Treaties, *Teedyuſcung* never aſſumed any ſuch Power, but on many Occaſions, when he ſpoke of you, called you his Uncles and Superiors.

‘I never ſhall attempt to nominate or impoſe a Chief on any Indian Tribe or Nation, but, on all Occaſions, will pay due Regard to thoſe who are choſen by their Countrymen.

‘If any others have made *Teedyuſcung* ſo great a Man, as to ſet himſelf above you, I am ſorry for it. It is more than I know; and they who have done it, muſt anſwer for themſelves.

‘I ſhou'd be greatly concerned, that any Uneaſineſs ſhoud ariſe among you; and hope you will guard againſt it, and preſerve that Harmony which ought to ſubſiſt between Friends and Relations.

‘*Brethren,*

‘By this Belt and String, you promiſed me, to make diligent Search in your Towns for our Fleſh and Blood, who are Priſoners among you, and return them to us.

‘*Brethren,*

‘We have always found you honeſt and punctual in the Performance of your Promiſes; your Words therefore give me great Comfort, and fill all our Hearts with Pleaſure. We rely upon you, that no Time may be loſt in fulfilling an Engagement on which our Peace and Quiet ſo greatly depend. *A Belt and String.*

Then Governor *BERNARD* ſpoke,

‘*Brethren of all the confederated Nations,*

‘AS you propoſed your Queſtions concerning *Teedyuſcung* ſeparately, I think it proper to give you a ſeparate Anſwer thereto.

‘I know not who made *Teedyuſcung* ſo great a Man; nor do I know that he is any greater than a Chief of the *Delaware* Indians ſettled at *Wyomink*. The Title of King cou'd not be given him by an *Engliſh* Governor; for we know very well, that there is no ſuch Perſon among Indians, as what we call a King. And if we call him ſo we mean no more than a *Sachem*, or Chief. I obſerve in his Treaties which he has held with the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, [which I have peruſed ſince our laſt Meeting] that he ſays he was a Woman, till you made him a Man, by putting a Tomhawk in his Hand; and thro' all of thoſe Treaties, eſpecially in the laſt, held at this Town, he calls you his Uncles, and profeſſes that he is dependent on you; and I know not that any Thing has ſince happened to alter his Relation to you. I therefore conſider him to be ſtill your Nephew.

‘*Brethren,*

‘I am obliged to you for your kind Promiſes to return the Captives which have been taken from us. I hope you will not only do ſo, but will alſo engage ſuch of your Allies and Nephews, as have taken Captives from us, to do the ſame. That you may be mindful of this, I give you this Belt. *A Belt.*

After the Governor had done ſpeaking, and their Anſwers were interpreted in the United Nations and *Delaware* Languages, the Indian Chiefs were aſked if they had any Thing more to ſay. On which *Tagaſhata* aroſe, and made a Speech to his Couſins the *Delaware* and *Miniſink* Indians, directing his Diſcourſe to *Teedyuſcung*.

‘*Nephews,*

‘YOU may remember all that paſſed at this Council Fire. The Governors who ſit there have put you in Mind of what was agreed upon laſt Year: You both promiſed to return the Priſoners. We your Uncles, put you in Mind of this Promiſe, and deſire you will perform it: You have promiſed it, and muſt perform it. We your Uncles, have promiſed to return all the *Engliſh* Priſoners among us, and therefore we expect that you our Couſins and Nephews will do the ſame. As ſoon as you come home, we deſire that you will ſearch carefully in your Towns for all the Priſoners among you that have been taken out of every Province, and cauſe them to be deliver'd up to your Brethren. You know that this is an Article of this Peace that was made between you and your Brethren: In Confirmation of which you received a large Peace Belt; of which Belt we deſire you will give an Account, and let us know what is become of it, and how far you have proceeded in it. *A Belt.*

After this was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language, it was obſerved, that there were no *Miniſink* Indians preſent; the Governors therefore deſired, that Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Read* would procure a Meeting of the Chiefs of the United Nations, *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*, and cauſe the Speech of *Tagaſhata* to be interpreted to the *Miniſinks* in the Preſence of their Uncles.

Robert White, the *Nanticoke* Chief, aroſe and ſaid, he was going to ſpeak in Behalf of Seven Nations, and directing his Diſcourſe to the Governors, he delivered himſelf in the *Engliſh* Language as follows,

' *Brethren*,

' It is now more than two Years ſince we heard of our Couſins the *Delawares* taking ' up the Hatchet againſt the *Engliſh*. At the firſt, Sir *William Johnſon* ſent a Meſſage to ' the Head Nations, and when they received it, they ſent to us at *Otſaningo*; telling us, ' that as we lived cloſe by our Couſins, they deſired we wou'd invite them to meet at our ' Town, and accordingly we invited them, and they came to a great Meeting at our ' Town of *Otſaningo*. We then gave our Couſins a Belt of a Fathom long, and Twenty-five ' Rows in Breadth, and deſired them to lay down the Hatchet that they had taken up ' againſt the *Engliſh*, and to be eaſy with them: And if they wou'd follow this Advice, ' we told them, that they wou'd live in Peace, untill their Heads were white with Age; ' otherwiſe, it might not be ſo with them.

' Not hearing from our Couſins for ſome Time, what they did in Conſequence of this ' Belt, we ſent to them two other Belts, one of Sixteen and the other of Twelve Rows, ' deſiring them once more to be eaſy with their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and not to ſtrike ' them any more: But ſtill we heard nothing from them: Indeed ſome Time afterwards ' we underſtood the *Delawares* ſhou'd ſay, that the Indians at *Otſaningo* had grey Eyes, ' and were like the *Engliſh*, and ſhou'd be ſerved as *Engliſhmen*; and we thought we ſhou'd ' have had the Hatchet ſtruck into our Heads. We now want to know what is become of ' theſe Belts: May be they may be under Ground, or they have ſwallowed them ' down their Throats.

' *Brethren*,

' As our Couſins have been loath to give any Anſwer to theſe Belts, we now deſire they ' may let us know, in publick Conference, what they have done with them.

' *A String*.

17th *October*, 1758.

The Indians were in Council all Day; and acquainted the Governors, that they cou'd not be ready to meet before Morning.

At a Conference held at *Eaſton* the 18*th* *October*, 1758.

PRESENT.

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen and Indians, with the Interpreters: *As aforeſaid*.

MR. *Peters* and Mr. *Read* acquainted the Governors, ' That at a Meeting of ' the Chiefs of the older and younger Nations, with the ſeveral Tribes of the ' *Delaware* and *Miniſink* Indians, on Monday Night, the Speech of *Tagaſhata*, delivered ' that Morning in the publick Conference, reſpecting the giving up the Priſoners, was ' interpreted in the *Delaware* Language by *Stephen Calvin*; and another Belt, on the ' Part of the Governors, being joined to *Tagaſhata's* Belt, they were both deliver'd to the ' *Delaware* and *Miniſink* Chiefs, to enforce the ſubject Matter. When this was done, ' *Tagaſhata* ſpoke to the *Miniſink* Chief *Egotchowen*, ſaying, we were told by you, that ' you had delivered up the *Engliſh* Priſoners, and we believed you; but our Brethren ' have told us, that they were not delivered up, and therefore we earneſtly deſire ' that they may be made eaſy on this Article. You know, Couſins, that their Hearts ' will always be in Grief, till they ſee again their Fleſh and Blood: It is natural that ' they ſhou'd be ſo: It wou'd be ſo with us, if it was our Caſe. We deſire you will be extreamely

‘ extreamly careful to perform this Matter fully and ſoon. Let there be perfect Peace ‘ over all the *Engliſh* Country. And let it now be publiſhed, that we may all live ‘ in Peace, and with Satiſfaction, now and for ever. I told you, *Egotchowen*, when ‘ you was in my Town, to bring with you the *Engliſh* Priſoners, and that our Brethren ‘ wou'd expect it. I wiſh you had done it. But however, do it now with all Speed, ‘ and it will be well.

That *Egotchowen* anſwered, It is true, ‘ I was at my Uncles Fire, and I believe he deſired ‘ me to bring the Priſoners down ; but I ſuppoſe it was not interpreted to me ; for I did ‘ not underſtand it clearly ; but I now underſtand it.

‘ That the *Miniſink* and *Delaware* Indians were deſired to collect all their Warriors ‘ together, and give them their Belts, and receive from them their Anſwer, it being ‘ neceſſary they ſhou'd concur heartily in whatever ſhou'd be concluded.

Then *Nichas*, the *Mohawk* Chief acquainted the Governors, ‘ That, as Counſellors, ‘ they had finiſhed, having Nothing to propoſe at this preſent Meeting. The Warriors ‘ were to ſpeak now, and *Thomas King* was appointed to deliver their Words ;' who thereupon aroſe, and began ‘ with an Exhortation as well to all concerned in publick Affairs, ‘ Governors and their Councils, and Indian Chiefs and their Councils as to the Warriors ‘ of all Nations, White People and Indians, deſiring all preſent to attend carefully to what ‘ was going to be related, as Matters of great Conſequence, which wou'd ſerve to regulate ‘ the Conduct of the *Engliſh* and *Indians* to each other. He added, that the Relation going to ‘ be made had taken a great deal of Trouble to put it into Order, and it was made on Information given by the ſeveral Indians now preſent, who were acquainted with the Facts.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ WE the Warriors have waited ſome Time, in Hopes our Counſellors wou'd have ‘ taken this Matter in Hand ; but as they have not done it, we have, at their ‘ Deſire, undertaken it, and they have approved of every Thing. I ſay, the Counſellors ‘ of the five younger Nations, as well as the three older Nations, have approved of ‘ what the Warriors are going to relate ; and take Notice that the Speech is not only ‘ the Speech of all the Warriors of the elder and younger Nations, but of our Couſins ‘ the *Delawares* and *Miniſinks*.'

This was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language ; and *Thomas King* then proceeded, directing his Speech to the Governors, and all the *Engliſh* upon the Continent.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ YOU have been inquiſitive to know the Cauſe of this War ; You have often enquired ‘ among us, but perhaps you did not find out the true Cauſe of the Bitterneſs of our Hearts, ‘ and may charge us wrongfully, and think that you were ſtruck without a Cauſe, by ſome ‘ of our own Warriors, and by our Couſins. But if you look a little about you, you will ‘ find, that you gave the firſt Offence. For in Time of profound Peace, ſome of the ‘ *Shawaneſe*, paſſing thro' *South-Carolina* to go to War with their Enemies, were taken ‘ up and put into Priſon. The *Engliſh* knew they were going to War, and that they ‘ uſed to do it every Year : And yet, after they had perſuaded them in a friendly Way ‘ into their Houſes, they were taken up, and put into Priſon ; and one who was a ‘ head Man of that Nation loſt his Life, and the others were ſeverely uſed. This firſt ‘ raiſed Ill-will in the Minds of the *Shawaneſe*, and as the *French* came a little after this ‘ happened to ſettle on the *Ohio*, the *Shawaneſe* complained of it to them, and they made ‘ an artful Uſe of it, ſet them againſt the *Engliſh*, and gave them the Hatchet. Being ‘ reſolved on Revenge, they accepted it, and likewiſe ſpoke to their Grand-Fathers the ‘ *Delawares*, ſaying, Grand-Fathers, are not your Hearts ſore at our being uſed ſo ill, ‘ and at the Loſs of one of our Chiefs ? Will not you join us in revenging his Death ? So ‘ by Degrees our young Men were brought over to act againſt you. On ſearching ‘ Matters to the Bottom, you will find, that you in this Manner, gave the firſt Offence. ‘ This we thought proper to let you know : It may be of Service for the future. You may be induced by this, to take better Care in conducting your Council-Buſineſs; ſo as to guard againſt theſe Breaches of Friendſhip, or as ſoon as they happen, in correſponding immediately with one another, and with the Indian Nations, who are in any wiſe concerned on ſuch Occaſion. *Eight Strings of black Wampum.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ This was the Caſe of the *Shawaneſe* that I have juſt now related. Another of the like Nature has ſince happened to the *Senecas*, who have ſuffer'd in the ſame Manner.

‘ About Three Years ago, eight *Seneca* Warriors were returning from War thro' *Virginia*, having ſeven Priſoners and Scalps with them. At a Place called *Green Briar*, they met with a Party of Soldiers, not leſs than one Hundred and Fifty, who kindly invited them to come to a certain Store, and ſaid they wou'd ſupply them with Proviſions: And accordingly they travelled two Days with them, in a friendly Manner; and when they came to the Houſe, they took their Arms from the *Senecas*: The head Man cried out, “ Here is Death, defend yourſelves as well as you can;’ which they did, and Two of them were killed on the Spot; and one, a young Boy, was taken Priſoner. This gave great Offence, and the more ſo, as it was upon their Warriors Road, and we were in perfect Peace with our Brethren. It provoked us to ſuch a Degree that we cou'd not get over it.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ You have juſtly demanded your Priſoners; it is right; and we have given you an Anſwer: And therefore, as we think this young Boy is alive, and ſomewhere among you, we deſire you will enquire for him. If he be alive, return him; if you have ſwallow'd him down your Throats, which perhaps may be the Caſe, let us know it, and we will be content. His Name is *Squiſſatego.*

Six Strings of white Wampum.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ We have one Word more to mention of the ſame Nature, and which was the very Cauſe why the Indians at *Ohio* left you.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ When we firſt heard of the *French* coming to *Ohio*, we immediately ſent Word to the Governors of *Virginia* and *Pennſylvania*; we deſired them to come, and likewiſe to ſupply us with ſuch Things as were proper for War, intending to defend our Lands, and hinder the *French* from taking the Poſſeſſion of them: But theſe Governors did not attend to our Meſſage; perhaps they thought there was no Foundation for our Intelligence. The *French*, however came, and become our Neighbours; and you neither coming yourſelves, nor aſſiſting us with warlike Stores, our People of Neceſſity were obliged to trade with them for what we wanted, as your Traders had left the Country. The Governor of *Virginia* took Care to ſettle on our Lands for his own Benefit; but when we wanted his Aſſiſtance againſt the *French*, he diſregarded us. *A Belt.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ At this Treaty you juſtly demanded to ſee your Fleſh and Blood. We have preſſed this on our Couſins the *Miniſinks*; and they by this String, deſired us to aſſure you, the Governors, that they wou'd make ſtrict Search in their Towns, and ſincerely comply with your Requeſt, and return all the Priſoners in their Power.

Two Strings of black and white Wampum.

Then directing his Diſcourſe to the Governor of *Jerſey*, he proceeded,

‘ *Brother, the Governor of* Jerſey.

‘ Our Couſins the *Miniſinks*, tell us, they were wronged out of a great deal of Land, and the *Engliſh* ſettling ſo faſt, they were puſhed back, and cou'd not tell what Lands belonged to them. They ſay, if we have been drunk, tell us ſo: We may have forgot what we ſold; but we truſt to you, the Governor of *Jerſey*, to take our Cauſe in Hand, and ſee that we have Juſtice done us. We ſay, that we have here and there Tracts of Land, that have never been ſold. You deal hardly with us; you claim all the wild Creatures, and will not let us come on your Land to hunt after them. You will not

‘ ſo much as let us peel a ſingle Tree: This is hard, and has given us great Offence. The Cattle you raiſe are your own, but thoſe which are wild, are ſtill ours, or ſhou'd be common to both; for when we ſold the Land, we did not propoſe to deprive ourſelves of hunting the wild Deer, or uſing a Stick of Wood when we ſhou'd have Occaſion. We deſire the Governor to take this Matter into his Care, and ſee that Juſtice be done in it.

Two Strings of white Wampum.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ All that has been ſaid has been of one Nature, that is of Matters that are Subjects of Diſpute; this that I am now going to ſpeak upon, is of another Nature.

Then directing himſelf to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, he ſaid:

‘ We muſt put you in Mind, that four Years ago, you bought at *Albany*, a large Tract of Land over *Suſquehannah*, extending from the Mouth of *John Penn*'s Creek to the *Ohio*: The Proprietors Agents then paid One Thouſand Pieces of Eight for that Part which was ſettled by your People, that have been ſince driven off and killed. We acknowledge to have received Payment for thoſe Parts that were ſettled: But for the other Part that we have not received Payment for, that we reclaim. Our Warriors and Hunters, when they heard that we had ſold ſuch a large Tract, diſapproved our Conduct in Council; ſo now we acquaint you, that we are determined not to confirm any more than ſuch of the Lands as the Conſideration was paid for, and were then ſettled, though the others were included in the Deed; they are our hunting Grounds, and we deſire this Requeſt may be granted, and Notice taken, that it was made in open Conference.’

Three white Strings.

Then *Thomas King* ſat down.

The Confederate Chiefs, being aſked if they had any Thing to ſay, anſwer'd, ‘ That they had done; and having eaſed their Minds of all that lay heavy upon them, they wou'd return Home.’

The Governors promiſed attentively to conſider what was ſaid, and give them an Anſwer.

Teedyuſcung then aroſe and ſpoke.

Brethren,

‘ I SHOU'D have ſaid ſomething at the Time our Uncles laid before you their Grievances, or Cauſes of Complaint, in Behalf of my Countrymen, who lived near *Goſhen*. About three Years ago, nine of their People were killed at *Goſhen*, when they were in Peace. I will not take upon me to ſay, that the Land had never been ſold; but there was no Diſpute about this at that Time: I verily believe, that they killed thoſe nine Indians for no other Reaſon, than becauſe they were hunting on that Land. I ſpeak to all the *Engliſh*, when I mention this, as what was very wrong.

Three white Strings.

Brethren,

‘ One of the *Waping* Tribes, or *Goſhen* Indians, tells me, that, as ſoon as thoſe nine Men were killed, he went with Three Belts and Tears in his Eyes, to *George Vreeland*, in order to have the Matter made up: But he never received any Anſwer to this Day, though he told him, he wou'd ſend the Belts to the Governor; and as ſoon as he ſhou'd receive his Anſwer, he wou'd ſend for him, and let him know. But he has never yet received any Anſwer.

Brethren,

‘ I give you this String, to enquire what became of the three Belts, and what Anſwer was made to them.

Three Strings of white Wampum.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ You may remember we made Peace laſt Year, and a Peace Belt was made a Fathom long, and of Fifteen Rows; Mr. *Croghan* was preſent, ſo were ſome of my Uncles, and the *Miniſinks*; they all ſaw it. You have aſked me, what is become of that Belt, and

‘ how far it went: I will tell you: I ſent it up the *Suſquehannah* to *Diahogo*; from thence it went to *Aſſintzin*; thence to *Secaughkung*. The chief Men there got together, to conſider what was beſt to be done with it: They all concluded, that it ſhou'd be ſent to our Uncle: He is a Man, and often told us, he ought to ſee Things firſt, and conſider what is to be done. The *Senecas* had the Belt firſt; and then all the United Nations afterwards; they had it almoſt a Year. Now it is come back, and is in *Lapachpeton*'s Hand, who is one of the *Delawares*, and lives at *Secaughkung*. How far the Peace Belt went, I don't know; but I ſuppoſe it went through all my Uncles: And I aſſure you, I will do as my Uncle does. He has promiſed you, he will deliver up all your Captives; and I aſſure you, I will do ſo, whereſoever I find them, in all my Towns. Four Tribes, *now preſent*, have agreed to this, *viz.* The *Delawares*, *Unamies*, *Mohiccons* and *Wapings*, who are ſettled as far as *Secaughkung*, This Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

‘ *Brother, the Governor of* Pennſylvania,

‘ I did let you know formerly what my Grievance was. I told you, that from *Tohiccon* as far as the *Delawares* owned, the Proprietors had wronged me. Then you and I agreed, that it ſhould be laid before the King of *England*: For you ſaid he was our Father, and he ſhou'd ſee what were our Differences; for, as you and I cou'd not decide it, he ſhould do it. Let us not alter what you and I have agreed: And now, let me know, if King GEORGE has decided the Matter between you and me. I don't pretend to mention any of my Uncles Lands, I only mention what we, the *Delawares*, own as far as the Heads of *Delaware*. All the Lands lying on the Waters that fall into the *Suſquehannah* belong to our Uncles.

A Belt.

Teedyuſcung then took up another Belt, deſigning to ſpeak to his Uncles the United Nations, but whilſt he was delivering the above, their Chiefs had one after another left the Council, ſeeming much diſpleaſed: He therefore declined ſpeaking it.

On the 19th *October*, 1758.

The Governors being ready to give their Anſwers, deſired the Indians to meet; but they continued holding private Councils among themſelves all that Day, till late in the Afternoon: And, as the Governors were going to the Place of Conference, the Indians ſent Mr. *Weiſer* out of Council, to deſire they wou'd defer meeting till the next Morning, their own private Buſineſs not being finiſhed.

On the ſame Day.

At a private Conference with the *Indians*, held at *EASTON*.

PRESENT,

His Excellency Governor *BERNARD*.

The Commiſſioners of *New-Jerſey*.

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the *Miniſinks* and *Wapings*.

GEORGE CROGAN, Eſq; Captain HENRY MONTOUR, and STEPHEN CALVIN.

His Excellency reciting the Requeſt of the United Nations to him, to do Juſtice to their Nephews the *Miniſinks*, concerning their Claim to Lands in *New-Jerſey*, ſaid, he wou'd make diligent Enquiry, what Lands were remaining unſold by them: But as that wou'd be a Work of Time and Expence, he wiſhed that ſome Means cou'd be found to give them Satisfaction at this Meeting. The People of *New-Jerſey* ſaid, they had bought all, or the greateſt Part of the *Miniſink* Lands; and the *Miniſinks* ſaid they had a great deal of Land unſold. He could not tell who was in the Right; but would ſuppoſe there were ſome Lands unſold: And upon that Suppoſition wou'd give them ſome Money, by way of Conſideration for them, if they wou'd propoſe a reaſonable Sum; and deſired they wou'd adviſe about it, and give an Anſwer.

The United Nations ſaid, it was a very kind Propoſal, and recommended it to the Conſideration of the *Miniſinks*.

At a Conference with the *Indians*, held at *EASTON*, on the 20th of *October*, 1758.

P R E S E N T,

The Governor, Councils, Gentlemen and Indians, with the Interpreters, *as before.*

Governor DENNY, deſired to know of *Teedyuſcung*, if he propoſed to ſpeak, as the abrupt Departure of the Chiefs of the United Nations, from the laſt publick Conference, had prevented him from finiſhing what he had to ſay.

Then *Teedyuſcung* aroſe, and addreſſing himſelf to the United Nations, ſaid,

Uncles,

‘ACCORDING to our old Cuſtom, we uſed to ſpeak to one another at Home: But as we are now met here on Buſineſs, I muſt ſpeak to you in the Preſence of the *Engliſh* Governors; and what I ſhall ſay, I deſire both you, the *Engliſh*, and my Uncles who are here, will attend to. *A Belt.*

‘*Uncles,*

‘I take this Opportunity of ſpeaking to you, in the Preſence of our Brethren the *Engliſh*, and two of their Governors: Pleaſe to take Notice of what I am going to ſay.

Uncles,

‘You may remember, that you have placed us at *Wiomink* and *Shamokin*, Places where Indians have lived before. Now I hear ſince, that you have ſod that Land to our Brethren the *Engliſh*: Let the Matter now be cleared up, in the Preſence of our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

‘I ſit there as a Bird on a Bough; I look about, and do not know when to go. Let me therefore come down upon the Ground; and make that my own, by a good Deed; and I ſhall then have a Home for ever. For if you my Uncles, or I die, our Brethren the *Engliſh* may ſay, that they have bought it from you; and ſo they may wrong my Poſterity of it. *A Belt.*

Governor DENNY then requeſted the Attention of the Indians; and ſpoke,

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the United Nations, and your Nephews here aſſembled.

‘I Am much obliged to you for the Account you, gave me the Day before Yeſterday, of the true Cauſe of the Bitterneſs of your Hearts towards us, and the Reaſons which induced ſome of your young Men firſt to ſtrike us, and others to ſide with the *French* on the *Ohio*.

‘The Advice you give us, to take better Care and guard againſt any Breach of Friendſhip between us for the future, is very kind and wholſome: We will join with you, and endeavour to prevent the like Evils for the Time to come.

‘I promiſe you, that I will, immediately, ſend to the Governor of *Virginia*, to enquire after the *Seneca* Boy *Squiſſatego*, who you ſay was left a Priſoner in his Country; and if he is alive, you may depend on his being returned to you. *A Belt.*

Brethren,

‘By theſe Strings, you put me in Mind, that the Proprietors, four Years ago bought of you at *Albany*, a large Tract of Land over *Suſquehannah*, from the Mouth of a Creek called *Kayarondinhagh*, or *John Penn's* Creek, to the *Ohio*, and were paid by the Proprietor's Agents, One Thouſand Pieces of Eight, as the Conſideration Money, for ſuch Parts as were ſettled by our People; but that, as your Warriors diſapproved of your Conduct in Council, for making that Sale, you now reclaimed ſuch of the Lands contained in that Grant, as you have not received a Conſideration for.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ The Proprietors of this Province, have on all Occaſions manifeſted their particular Regard for you: They prefer your Friendſhip and the publick Good to their own private Intereſt. Their former Conduct gives you no Room to doubt the Truth of this; what I am about to tell you is a further Confirmation of it: therefore give me your Attention, and liſten to what I ſhall ſay. You may remember, that, at a Treaty you held with your good Friend Sir *William Johnſon*, three Years ago, ſome of your wiſe Men told him, that there were ſome among them who were diſſatisfied with the Sale of the above Lands, made by them at *Albany*, and were deſirous that Part of it ſhould be reſerved for them; tho' the Proprietors had purchaſed it fairly of them, and paid One Thouſand Pieces of Eight; which was all they were to receive, till our People ſettled to the Weſtward of the *Allegheny*, or *Apalachian* Hills. Sir *William Johnſon* repreſented this Matter to the Proprietors, in your Behalf: Whereupon they chearfully agreed to releaſe to you all that Part of the Purchaſe you have reclaimed, and by a Letter of Attorney, empowered *Richard Peters* and *Conrad Weiſer*, to execute a Deed to you for thoſe Lands, on your confirming to them the Reſidue of that Purchaſe. On this Subject therefore you will pleaſe to confer with them, and ſettle the Boundaries between you, that they may releaſe the Lands to you accordingly, before you leave this Place, and ſet your Minds at Eaſe. *A String.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ I thank you for the Pains you have taken with your Nephews, to prevail with them, to return us ſuch of our Brethren as are Priſoners among them; and we depend on the ſpeedy Performance of their Promiſe.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ I have ſomething to ſay to you, which is of the utmoſt Importance to us all; it requires your particular Attention and Conſideration. Providence has brought you and your Nephews together at this Meeting, Face to Face with us, that every Thing may be ſettled, and nothing remain, not ſo much as a Doubt, to create any Uneaſineſs in our Hearts hereafter. You know, Brethren, that there is an old Agreement between the Proprietors and you, that you will not ſell any of the Lands lying within this Province to any one but them; and they never take Poſſeſſion of Lands till they have bought them of the *Indians*. You know alſo, that the United Nations have ſold Lands to the Proprietors, which your Nephews the *Delawares* now claim as their Right. This is the Caſe with regard to ſome Part of the Lands lying between *Tobiccon* Creek and the Head of *Delaware* River, which *Teedyuſcung*, in your Hearing the Day before Yeſterday, ſaid the Proprietors had defrauded him of. The Proprietors are deſirous to do ſtrict Juſtice to all the Indians; but it cannot be ſuppoſed they can know in which of you the Right was veſted. It is a Matter that muſt be ſettled among yourſelves; till this is done, there will probably remain ſome Jealouſy and Diſcontent among you, that may interrupt both your and our future Quiet, which we ſhou'd guard againſt by all Means in our Power. *A String.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ I now acquaint you, that a Store of all ſorts of Goods fit for your Uſe is opened at *Shamokin*, where the Indians may be ſupplied at the moſt reaſonable Rates, with any Goods they want; and the beſt Prices will be given to you for ſuch Skins, Furrs and Peltry as you ſhall bring. Another Store is intended to be opened at Fort *Allen*; and you may depend upon it, that ſuch Perſons will be placed there, as ſhall uſe you with the ſtricteſt Juſtice in all their Dealings. *A String.*

Brother Teedyuſcung,

‘ As I underſtood at our laſt Meeting, that you were prevented at that Time, by the Abſence of ſome of the Chiefs of the United Nations, from finiſhing what you then had to ſay, I defer anſwering, for the Preſent, ſuch part of your Speech as relates to me. But I ſhall ſoon take an Opportunity of doing it.

ENGLAND, CO5/977.

After the Governor had done ſpeaking, *Tagaſhata* and *Nichas* aroſe, and ſaid, 'They did not rightly underſtand that Sentence relating to the Lands, and requiring them to ſettle Matters among themſelves: They ſaid, the Governor had left Matters in the Dark; they did not know what Lands he meant: If he meant the Lands on the other Side of the Mountain, he knew the Proprietors had their Deeds for them, which ought to be produced and ſhewn to them. Their Deeds had their Marks, and when they ſhou'd ſee them, they wou'd know their Marks again.

Then *Conrad Weiſer* produced the Deed of 1749; and the United Chiefs look'd at it, and ſaid, 'This Deed we well remember: We knew our Chiefs who ſigned it; ſome of them are preſent now. We ſold the Land, and were honeſtly paid for it: The Land was ours, and we will juſtify it.' They then laid the Deed before *Teedyuſcung*, and all left the Council, and the Conference broke up.

Teedyuſcung having Yeſterday requeſted of the Governor, that two Belts, which he then preſented to him, might be ſent as their joint Belts to the *Ohio* Indians. This Day, the Chiefs of the United Nations and *Teedyuſcung* had a Meeting with two Members of Governor DENNY's Council; at which the following intended Anſwer, from Governor DENNY to the *Ohio* Indians, being firſt interpreted to the Indians, was conſidered, ſettled and approved by all preſent.

Governor DENNY's Anſwer to the Meſſage from the Ohio *Indians, brought by* Frederick Poſt, Piſquetomen *and* Thomas Hickman.

'BY this String, my Indian Brethren of the Six Nations, and *Delawares*, join with me, in requiring of the Indian Councils to which theſe following Meſſages ſhall be preſented, to keep every Thing private from the Eyes and Ears of the *French*. *A String.*

'*Brethren*,

'We received your Meſſage by *Piſquetomen* and *Frederick Poſt*, and thank you for the Care you have taken of our Meſſenger of Peace; and that you have put him in your Boſom, and protected him againſt our Enemy *Onontio*, and his Children, and ſent him ſafe back to our Council Fire, by the ſame Man that received him from us. *A String.*

'*Brethren*,

'I only ſent *Poſt* to peep into your Cabbins, and to know the Sentiments of your old Men, and to look at your Faces, to ſee how you look. And I am glad to hear from him, that you look friendly, and that there ſtill remain ſome Sparks of Love towards us. It is what we believed before-hand; and therefore we never let ſlip the Chain of Friendſhip, but held it faſt on our Side, and it has never dropt out of our Hands. By this Belt we deſire you will dig up your End of the Chain of Friendſhip, that you ſuffered, by the Subtlety of the *French*, to be buried. *A Belt.*

'*Brethren*,

'It happened, that the Governor of *Jerſey* was with me and a great many Indian Brethren, ſitting in Council at *Eaſton*, when your Meſſengers arrived: And it gave Pleaſure to every one that heard it; and it will afford the ſame Satisfaction to our neighbouring Governors, and their People, when they come to hear it. I ſhall ſend Meſſengers to them, and acquaint them with what you have ſaid.

'Your requeſting us, to let the King of *England* know your good Diſpoſitions, we took to Heart, and ſhall let him know it; and we will ſpeak in your Favour to his Majeſty, who has for ſome Time paſt, looked upon you as his loſt Children. And we can aſſure you, that as a tender Father over all his Children, he will forgive what is paſt, and receive you again into his Arms. *A Belt.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ If you are in Earneſt to be reconciled to us, you will keep your young Men from attacking our Country, and killing, and carrying Captive our back Inhabitants; and will likewiſe give Orders, that your People may be kept at a Diſtance from Fort *Duqueſne*, that they may not be hurt by our Warriors, who are ſent by our King, to chaſtiſe the *French*, and not to hurt you. Conſider the commanding Officer of that Army treads heavy, and would be very ſorry to hurt any of his Indian Brethren. *A large Belt.*

And, *Brethren,*

‘ The Chiefs of the United Nations, with their Couſins, our Brethren the *Delawares* and others now here, jointly with me, ſend this Belt, which has upon it two Figures, that repreſent all the *Engliſh*, and all the Indians now preſent, taking Hands and delivering it to *Piſquetomen*; and we deſire it may be likewiſe ſent to the Indians who are named at the End of theſe Meſſages; as they have all been formerly our very good Friends and Allies; and we deſire, they will all go from among the *French* to their own Towns, and no longer help the *French*.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ If you take the Belts we juſt now gave you, in which all here join, *Engliſh* and Indians, as we don't doubt you will; then, by this Belt, I make a Road for you, and invite you to come to *Philadelphia*, to your firſt old Council Fire, which was kindled when we firſt ſaw one another; which Fire we will kindle up again, and remove all Diſputes, and renew the old and firſt Treaties of Friendſhip. There is a clear and open Road for you; fear therefore Nothing, and come to us, with as many as can be of the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, or of the Six Nation Indians. We will be glad to ſee you; we deſire all Tribes and Nations of Indians, who are in Alliance with you, may come. As ſoon as we hear of your coming, of which we deſire you will give us timely Notice, we will lay up Proviſions for you along the Road. *A large white Belt, with the Figure of a Man at each End, and Streaks of Black, repreſenting the Road from the* Ohio *to* Philadelphia.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ The Six Nation and *Delaware* Chiefs, join with me in thoſe Belts, which are tied together, to ſignify our Union and Friendſhip for each other; with them we jointly take the Tomhawk out of your Heads, and bury them under Ground.

‘ We ſpeak loud, ſo as you may hear us; you ſee we all ſtand together joined Hand in Hand. *Two Belts tied together.*

The Indian Chiefs being aſked, if it would not be proper to inſert in the Meſſage, an Account of the Situation of our Army to the Weſtward, and deſire them to join General FORBES againſt the *French*, replied, that they would by no Means adviſe this Government ſo ſoon to preſs them to take up the Hatchet, becauſe their Wounds were not yet healed, nor Peace made, which muſt firſt be done. They ſaid further, that as the *French* had many Indians fighting for them, and they by Intermarriages were related to the Indians who ſent the Meſſages, it could not be expected they would eaſily be perſuaded to join the *Engliſh*, leſt they ſhould kill their own Fleſh and Blood; adding, that the only proper Meaſure, that could now be taken, was to adviſe them to ſit ſtill and keep out of the Way: And this Advice they believed would be hearkened to.

They then deſired, that, at leaſt two of our Inhabitants might accompany *Piſquetomen*, and *Thomas Hickman*, the two Meſſengers to the *Ohio*. The Confederate Chiefs promiſed to ſend two of their own People with them, and *Teedyuſcung* ſaid he would ſend one, if not two *Delawares*.

At

At a private Conference with the *Indians*, held at *EASTON*, the *21ſt October*, 1758.

PRESENT.

His Excellency Governor *BERNARD*,
And the *Jerſey* Commiſſioners.
THOMAS KING, Chief of the *Oneidas*.
TAGASHATA, Chief of the *Senecas*.
TOKA,AIO, Chief of the *Cayugas*.
EGOHOHOWEN, Chief of the *Miniſinks*.
AQUAYWOCHTU, Chief of the *Wapings*.
With other Indians of the ſeveral Nations.
GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſq*; Deputy to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Captain HENRY MONTOUR, His Majeſty's Interpreter to the United Nations.
Mr. STEPHEN CALVIN, Interpreter of the *Delaware* and *Miniſink* Languages.

His Excellency informed them, that he met them to agree about a Conſideration for the uncertain Claims of the *Miniſinks*, *Wapings* and other Indians, Claimants of Land in the Northern Parts of the Province of *New-Jerſey*, and deſired that it might be conſidered, that they knew not what they ſold, and he knew not what he bought; therefore the Price ought not to be large.

That they might propoſe a Sum to him, or he would make an Offer to them; or it ſhould be left to their Uncles to conſider of a Price, as would pleaſe them beſt.

The United Nations, by *Thomas King*, ſaid, that they had no Claim to the Lands of the *Miniſinks*, or others their Nephews, on the Eaſt Side of *Delaware*, and ſhould therefore leave the fixing a Price to them.

Then the *Miniſinks* and *Wapings* withdrew to conſult upon it, and being returned, *Egohohowen*, the *Miniſink* Chief, ſaid, they would chooſe the Governor ſhould make an Offer, as they might perhaps demand too much.

His Excellency having conſulted the Commiſſioners, offered them Eight Hundred Spaniſh Dollars for their Claim in *New-Jerſey*, as an extraordinary Price.

The *Miniſinks* ſaid, they ſhould be glad of the Opinion of their Uncles in the Matter.

The United Nations, by *Thomas King*, ſaid, it was a fair and honourable Offer, and that, if it was their own Caſe, they would chearfully accept of it: But, as there were a great many Perſons to ſhare in the Purchaſe Money, they recommended it to his Excellency, to add two Hundred Dollars more; and, if that was complied with, the Report of it would be carried to all the Nations, and would be a great Proof of the Affection and Generoſity of their Brethren the *Engliſh*, on this Occaſion, and would be very agreeable to them.

His Excellency deſired to know of the *Miniſinks*, and other Claimants, if they approved of the Propoſal of their Uncles; and they informed him, that they did.

The Governor after conſulting the Commiſſioners, ſaid, it was more than he had intended to give; but as the United Nations had given themſelves the Trouble of being Mediators between them, he could not refuſe their Recommendations, and was glad of the Opportunity he had of ſhewing his Regard to the United Nations, and his Benevolence to the *Miniſink* and other Indians, who had reſided in the Province where he preſided, and therefore complied with their Requeſt.

His Excellency then deſired them to remember, that this Conſideration Money, was to be in full for the Claims of all the *Miniſink* and *Waping* Indians, and all others who claim any Lands, in a Map, which was laid before them at the ſame Time, which included all the Lands from the Line between the Provinces of *New-York* and *New-Jerſey*, and down *Hudſon*'s River, to the Mouth of *Rariton* up the ſame to *Alametung* Falls, on the North Branch of *Rariton* River, thence on a ſtreight Line to *Paoqualin* Mountain, where it joins on *Delaware* River, and thence up the *Delaware* to *Cuſhytunk*; and recommended it to them to have Reſpect to this in the Diviſion of the Conſideration Money.

Then *Tagaſhata*, the *Seneca* Chief, aroſe, and addreſſing himſelf to the *Miniſinks* and other Indian Claimants, ſpoke as follows.

'My *Nephews*,

'I deſire you will now give over all Thoughts of your Land, and that we 'may hear no more Complaints about it.

'Now you muſt remember the Friendſhip between you and your Brother, and tranſmit to your Children, and make them acquainted with the Tranſactions of this Day. 'I recommend this to you, not from my Lips only, but from the Bottom of my 'Heart: I hope it will alſo make a deep Impreſſion in your Hearts.

'It ſeems, as if your Grandfathers had not told you of the Treaties they uſed to 'have with their Brethren, but carried them with them to the Grave. But we hope 'you will not do ſo, but carefully inform your Children of your Agreements. We 'have given you this Advice, and hope you will follow it. We alſo expect you 'will take Care of your young Men, that they do no more Miſchief to their Brethren the *Engliſh*.

Egohohowen, then addreſſed himſelf to the Governor, and deſired to be heard.

'*Brother*,

'We are now thoroughly ſatisfied, and we ſtill retain a Friendſhip for our Brethren the *Engliſh*, and we deſire, that if we ſhould come into your Province, to ſee 'our old Friends, and ſhould have Occaſion for the Bark of a Tree to cover a 'Cabbin, or a little Refreſhment, that we ſhould not be denied, but be treated as 'Brethren: And that your People may not look on the wild Beaſts of the Foreſt, 'or Fiſh of the Waters, as their ſole Property; but that we may be admitted to an 'equal Uſe of them.

The Governor anſwered, that, as ſoon as he got Home, he ſhould iſſue a Proclamation, to notify to the People of his Province, that he had made a Peace with them, and to order, that, for the Future, they ſhould be treated as Brethren, which he hoped would be done: But deſired they would not go into thoſe Parts, where they had lately committed Hoſtilities, till the People's Paſſions were cooled; for he could not be anſwerable for his People's Behaviour, whilſt their Loſſes were freſh upon their Minds.

The 21ſt *October*.

The Members of the *Pennſylvania* Council received a Meſſage from Mr. *Weiſer*, that the Chiefs of the United Nations were met in Council, with their Nephews the *Delawares*, at the Houſe of *Nicholas Scull*, and that the *Delawares* had ſomething to ſay to their Uncles, which they deſired ſome of the Members of that Council, and Commiſſioners ſhould be Witneſſes of, and hear.

Meſſieurs *Growden*, *Chew* and *Mifflin*, attended accordingly, with Meſſrs. *Gallaway*, *Fox*, and *Hughes*, Commiſſioners, and *Iſrael Pemberton*, *Iſaac Zane*, and ſome other Quakers, who were preſent at the particular Requeſt of the Indians.

PRESENT.

All the Confederate Chiefs.

TEEDYUSCUNG, TAPISCAWEN, alias SAMUEL DAVIS,
NOWALKEEKA, alias FOUR STEPS, PHILIP COMPASS,
AWEHELA, alias JAMES DAVIS, LAPPINK,
EGOHOHOWEN, *Munſey* Chief. MOSES TETAMY.
CONRAD WEISER, HENRY MONTOUR, ISAAC STILLE, Interpreters.

Teedyuſcung, on Behalf of the *Delawares*, aroſe and ſpoke as follows.

'*Uncles*,

'I deſire you will hear me. We have gone ſo far at this Treaty, as to talk of 'Lands, I therefore thought proper to meet you here, to let you know, that I have 'conſulted with all my Brethren, your Couſins here preſent, about the Deed you, 'our Uncles, ſigned to the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania*, ſhewn to us Yeſterday, for 'the Lands beyond the *Kittachtinny* Hills.

'We have ſeen the Deed, and know it well. *Nutimus*, one of our chief Men 'has ſigned it, and here ſits one of our Men, named *Philip Compaſs*, who was pre'ſent when the Sale was made, and remembers, that *Nutimus* our Chief received 'Forty-four Dollars, as his Part or Share of the Conſideration Money. We agree 'to it, and acknowledge the Land was fairly ſold. We give it up, and now con'firm it, that there may be no Difference, nor any Thing more ſaid about it. This 'is not the Land I have diſputed with my Brethren the *Engliſh*. That Land 'lies between *Tohiccon* Creek and the *Kittachtinny* Hills. *Gave a String*.

Tokaaio, the *Cayuga* Chief, ſtood up and ſpoke as follows, addreſſing himſelf to *Teedyuſcung*.

'*Couſin*,

'I thank you for your Openeſs and Honeſty on this Occaſion, freely to de'clare the Truth. We wiſh our Brethren the *Engliſh*, naming the Governors of '*Pennſylvania*, *Virginia*, *Carolina* and *Jerſey*, were ſo plain and preciſe. They have 'called us down to this Council Fire, which was kindled for Council Affairs, to 'renew Treaties of Friendſhip, and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip. But here we 'muſt hear a Diſpute about Land, and our Time is taken up from Day to Day; 'but they do not come to the chief Point.

'The *Engliſh* firſt began to do Miſchief; we told them ſo: They only thanked 'us for our Openneſs and Advice, and ſaid they would take Care for the Future, 'but healed no Wounds. In ſhort, when they ſpeak to us, they do it with a 'ſhorter Belt or String, than that which we ſpeak to them with; 'tho' they can make 'Wampum, and we cannot.

'They ought not thus to treat with Indians on Council Affairs. Several of our 'Strings and Belts are loſt in their Hands entirely. I fear they only ſpeak from 'their Mouth, and not from their Heart.

On the ſame Day, P. M. *Piſquetomen* and *Thomas Hickman* came to take their Leave of the Governor, accompanied with Captain *Bull*, jun. *William Hayes*, and *Iſaac Stille*, the Perſons appointed to attend them to the *Ohio*, who were particularly recommended to their Care and Protection, by a String of Wampum.

The Belts and Strings were numbered, as well in the written Paper containing the Meſſages, as on Labels tied to each of them, and delivered to *Piſquetomen*, and the written Meſſage was delivered with the Paſsports to Captain *Bull*.

The 22d of *October*.

The United Nation Chiefs held a private Council, and named two of their People to ſend to the *Ohio*, viz. *Tojenontawoby*, a *Cayuga* Chief, and the youngeſt *Shick Calamy*, who joined *Piſquetomen*, and ſet off this Afternoon.

As they were ſetting out, Mr. *Frederick Poſt* arrived with News from General *Forbes*, that a large Body of *French* and Indians, having attacked his advanced Poſt at *Lloyal-Hanning*, were repulſed with great Loſs on their Side; which News was communicated to the Indians.

The Governors propoſed a Meeting of the Indians, but they deſired it might be deferred till the Morning. The

ENGLAND, CO5/977.

The 23d of *October*.

This Morning one of the *Seneca* Chiefs died, and after making the uſual Condolence, Ceremonies and Preſents, he was decently interred, a Number of the Inhabitants attending the Funeral. This took up the Forenoon.

At a Conference with the *Indians*, the ſame Day, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

The Governors, and the Gentlemen of their Council, &c. *as before.*

The Minutes were read and approved, to the End of the publick Conference on Friday laſt, after which Governor DENNY, for himſelf and Governor BERNARD, ſpoke.

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ By this Belt, we heal your Wounds ; we remove your Grief ; we take the Hatchet
‘ out of your Heads ; we make a deep Hole in the Earth, and bury the Hatchet ſo low,
‘ that no Body ſhall be able to dig it up again. *A Belt.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ Now we have healed your Wounds, we, by this Belt, renew all our Treaties ; we
‘ brighten the Chain of Friendſhip ; we return to our firſt Affection ; we confirm our
‘ antient Union ; we put freſh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may
‘ bear up againſt every Storm that can blow, and live and flouriſh to the End of Time,
‘ whilſt the Sun ſhines, and the Rivers run. And we deſire you wou’d publiſh it
‘ among your own and all other Indian Nations, who are your Friends and Allies, and
‘ engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with his Majeſty, and all his Subjects ;
‘ in whoſe Behalf we give you this Belt - *A large Peace Belt delivered by the two Governors to the confederate Chiefs, and by them handed round to all the Indians preſent.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ We now open a Road to the Old Council Fire, which was kindled by your and
‘ our Fathers in the City of *Philadelphia* : Be aſſured, that you will always find this
‘ Road open, eaſy and pleaſant to travel in, and for the Future whenever Occaſion
‘ calls, we ſhall be glad to ſee you there. *A Belt.*

‘ *Brethren, of the United Nations, and all our other Brethren, your Couſins and Nephews.*

‘ We thank you, for the Care and Diligence with which you have attended to the
‘ ſeveral Matters recommended to you in theſe Conferences, which have yielded us
‘ Abundance of Satisfaction. This Treaty will convince all our Enemies, that we are
‘ now united in the firmeſt Band of Amity ; and whilſt we join our Strength together,
‘ it will not be in their Power to hurt either you or us. *A Belt.*

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ As a Token of the Love we your Brethren of this Province bear you, I ſhall make
‘ a Preſent of a Quantity of Goods, which we have prepared for you, and deſire your
‘ Acceptance of them ; ſenſible of the approaching Seaſon, and of the many Difficulties
‘ you live under, from the preſent War. We give them with an hearty good Will.

Here his Honour delivered a Liſt of the Goods, and deſired Mr. *Weiſer* and Mr. *Montour* wou’d interpret it to them at a proper Time.

Then *Nichas*, on the Behalf of the three elder Nations ; *Thomas King*, on the Behalf of the five younger Nations, and *Teedyuſcung*, on the Behalf of the other Nations, gave the *Yohan*, and *Conrad Weiſer* returned it twice on the Behalf of the Governors : After which Governor DENNY ſaid,

Brother Teedyuſcung,

‘ BY this Belt you put me in Mind, that we formerly referred our Diſpute about
‘ Lands to our Father King GEORGE, and you deſired to know if he has
‘ decided it.

‘ *Brother*,

‘ You ſhou’d conſider the Circumſtances of the Affairs of your Father King GEORGE: His Majeſty lives at a very great Diſtance from us, is now engaged in a War with the *French*; and the Buſineſs of War takes up a great deal of Time and Attention: Beſides, in Time of War, we have but few Opportunities of hearing from him.

‘ As yet I have had no Anſwer relative to your Affairs. You may depend upon it, as ſoon as I receive one, it ſhall be communicated to you. And I can aſſure you, the Proprietors have preſſed Diſpatch, and will do every Thing they can, to bring it to a ſpeedy Determination. *A Belt.*

Then Governor BERNARD, requeſting the Attention of the Indians, addreſſed them as follows,

‘ *Brethren, of the United Nations*,

‘ BY this String, you ſpoke on Behalf of our Brethren the *Miniſinks*, and ſaid, “ That they were wronged in their Lands; that the *Engliſh* ſettled ſo faſt, they were continually puſhing them back; and when they aſked for their Lands, they were told that they had ſold their Lands, and had got drunk and forgot it. If they had ſwallow’d their Lands, they muſt be content; but they did not believe that they had ſwallow’d all, but that ſome was left. They deſired, that I wou’d enquire after their Lands that were left, and do them Juſtice.”

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ I am glad I have an Opportunity, in the Preſence of ſo many Nations, to expreſs the Deſire I have of doing Juſtice to every one. The Throne of the Great King is founded on Juſtice: And I ſhou’d not be a faithful Servant to him, if I neglected to give Redreſs to all Perſons, that have received Injuries from the People, over whom the Great King has placed me.

‘ I have therefore had a Conference with the *Miniſinks*, in the Preſence of ſome of their Uncles; and have come to a full Agreement with them, the Proceedings of which are now ready to be read to you.

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ I have another Proof to give you of the Uprightneſs and Juſtice of our Province. We have come to an Agreement with the *Delawares*, and other Indians for the uncertain Claims they had on the Southern Parts of our Province. I hereby produce the Deeds, that have been executed on this Occaſion, that the Subject of them may be explained to you, and be had in perpetual Remembrance by all the Nations preſent: And I deſire, that you may all remember, that, by theſe two Agreements, the Province of *New-Jerſey* is entirely freed and diſcharged from all Indian Claims. In Confirmation of which, I give you this Belt. *A Belt.*

Brother Teedyuſcung,

‘ By this String you tell me, that, after the Killing the nine Indians near *Eſopus*, you carried three Belts to *George Vreeland*, who undertook to give them to the Governor, and you aſk what is become of thoſe Belts.

‘ *Brother*,

‘ I can only ſay, that I never heard of thoſe Belts before; nor do I know what Governor *George Vreeland* undertook to carry thoſe Belts to. The proper Governor was the Governor of *New-York*; for in his Province was this Miſchief committed. And probably the Governor of *New-York* had theſe Belts; for I have heard that be iſſued a Proclamation for apprehending the Perpetrators of this Fact. This Fact has been blamed by all good and wiſe Men; and I am glad it was not done by the People of my Province. I will acquaint the Governor of *New-York* with what you have ſaid upon this Occaſion, and I will enquire after thoſe Belts, and give you an Anſwer. *A String.*

Governor DENNY, being obliged to return to *Philadelphia*, on urgent Buſineſs, took his Leave of the Indians, ſaying,

‘ *Brethren*,

‘ IT gives me great Pleaſure that the Buſineſs of this Treaty has been carried on with ſo much Satisfaction.

‘ I

'I am ſorry, I am now to inform you, that I am obliged to leave you, having 'received laſt Night an Expreſs from General *Forbes*, who is now near the *Ohio*. 'My Buſineſs calls me to Town; I ſhall therefore leave Mr. *Logan* and Mr. *Peters* 'to tranſact the Remainder of the Buſineſs, and doubt not but they will act to 'your Satisfaction. I aſſure you of my Affection for you, and wiſh you all Manner 'of Happineſs.

Teedyuſcung aroſe, and deſired to be heard on Behalf of the *Wapings*, living near *Æſopus*, and produced a ſhort broad Belt of white Wampum, having in the Center, two Hearts of a reddiſh Colour, and in Figures 1745, wrote after the following Manner, 17 ♡♡ 45. The Belt had a round Circle Pendant, repreſenting the Sun: He then produced two Certificates, One from Governor CLINTON, and the other from Governor HARDY, both which were much in Favour of the *Waping* Indians. He ſaid the Belt was given them by the Government of *New-York*, and repreſented their Union, which was to laſt as long as the Sun ſhould continue in the Firmament.

Teedyuſcung addreſſed Governor BERNARD, deſiring by a String of Wampum, that he would extend his Protection to the *Wapings*; and as their Chief was old and infirm, he requeſted the Favour of a Horſe to carry him Home; which was readily granted.

Tagaſhata made the ſame Requeſt to Governor DENNY, which was likewiſe granted.

The Six Nation Chiefs conſulted together, and in a little Time, *Nichas*, in their Behalf, returned an Anſwer to the Speeches of the Governors, laying the Belts and Strings upon the Table, in the Order they were delivered, and repeating diſtinctly what was ſaid on each of them. At the End of every Article he returned Thanks, and expreſſed the higheſt Satisfaction, particularly on the ratifying the Peace, and the large Belt given thereupon, which he ſaid ſhould be ſent to all the diſtant Nations of Indians, to whom it would be very agreeable; he likewiſe promiſed, that every Thing tranſacted in theſe Conferences, which he again ſaid had afforded them great Pleaſure, ſhould be laid before the great Council at *Onondaga*, whoſe Anſwers ſhould be carefully tranſmitted.

He thanked Governor BERNARD for making up all the Differences between that Government and the *Miniſink* Indians ſo much to their Satisfaction.

He made an Apology for the Want of Wampum, and the Exchange of other Belts to give in Confirmation of their Performance of the ſeveral Things mentioned in the Governors Speeches, agreeable to Indian Cuſtoms. And then wiſhed Governor DENNY a good Journey.

The 24th of *October*, 1758.

Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Weiſer* the Proprietary Agents, held a private Conference with the Chiefs of the United Nations, at the Houſe of *Adam Joke* in *Eaſton*.

At which were PRESENT,
WILLIAM LOGAN, *Eſq*; of the Council.
GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſq*; Deputy Agent to Sir *William Johnſon*.
CHARLES SWAINE, *Eſq*; Prothonotary of *North-Hampton* County.
Captain HENRY MONTOUR, Interpreter, And,
Mr. JOHN WATSON, Surveyor in the County of *Bucks*.
And there were likewiſe PRESENT, the following Indians.
KARAGHTADY, Chief of the *Mohawks*.
SEGUGNSONYOUT, Chief of the *Oneidas*.
ASSARADUNGUAS, Chief of the *Onondagas*.
TAGASHATA, Chief of the *Senecas*.
TOKAAIO, Chief of the *Cayugas*.
NICHAQUANTAQUOAH, Chief of the *Tuſcaroras*.
CANNIACHT, Chief of the *Conoys*. And
ROBERT WHITE, Chief the *Nanticokes*,
And many other Indians.

Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Weiſer*, in Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania* to them, under the great Seal of the ſaid Province, having previouſly ſettled with the Indian Chiefs, the Limits of the Lands to be releaſed by the ſaid Proprietors, and of the Lands to be confirmed by the United Nations; the Proprietary's Releaſe, and the Indians Deed of Confirmation were read and interpreted, and the Indians expreſſing their Satisfaction at every Part thereof, and particularly with the Limits, as deſcribed in the Draught annexed to their Confirmation Deed, they were both executed in the Preſence of *William Logan*, *George Croghan*, *Henry Montour*, *Charles Swaine*, and *John Watſon*, who ſubſcribed their Names as Witneſſes thereto. A Belt was given to the Indians at the Delivery of the Releaſe, and it was agreed that both Deeds ſhould be produced at the next publick Conference, in order to be acknowleged.

On the 25th of *October*, 1758.

The Indians were employed all Day in dividing the Preſents among their ſeveral Tribes.

At a Conference with the *Indians*, held at *EASTON*, on the 26th of *October*, 1758.

PRESENT,

His Excellency Governor *BERNARD*,

William Logan,
Richard Peters,
Andrew Johnston,
Charles Read,
John Stevens,
George Croghan, } Eſquires.

Conrad Weiser,
Charles Swaine, } Eſquires.
Major Ordnt,
The Sheriff of *North-Hampton* County,
John Watson.

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the other Nations, and the Interpreters, as *aforementioned*.

Mr. Secretary *Peters* having obſerved to the confederate Chiefs, that the Governors were by *Tokaaio*, charged with having omitted ſome Things in their Anſwers, and deſired to know what they were, *Thomas King* ſaid, that in Regard to ſome Things, they had been ſince ſupplied, and recommended that ſome other Things ſhould be more particularly taken Notice of, than they had been. Wherefore agreeable to his Advice, the following Speech was ſpoke by the Members of the *Pennſylvanian* Council, Governor BERNARD aſſenting thereto.

'*Brethren*,

'AS we have now ſettled all Differences, and confirmed the antient Leagues of Amity, and brightened the Chain of Friendſhip; we now clean the Blood off your Council Seats, and put them in Order, that when you hold Councils at Home, you may ſit in your Seats with the ſame Peace and Tranquility as you formerly uſed to do. *A String conſiſting of a Thouſand Grains of Wampum.*

'*Brethren*,

'With this String of Wampum, we condole with you for the Loſs of your wiſe Men, and for the Warriors that have been killed in theſe troubleſome Times, and likewiſe for your Women and Children, and we cover their Graves decently agreeable to the Cuſtom of your Forefathers.

A String of a Thouſand Grains of Wampum.

'*Brethren*,

'We diſperſe the dark Clouds that have hung over our Heads, during theſe Troubles, that we may ſee the Sun clear, and look on each other with the Chearfulneſs our Forefathers did. *A String of a Thouſand Grains of Wampum.*

Then Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Weiſer* produced the Confirmation Deed, executed by the Chiefs of the United Nations, as before ſet forth, which the Indian Chiefs acknowledged to have been their voluntary Act and Deed, and that they clearly underſtood the Contents thereof, together with the Limits deſcribed in the Draught annexed to it; and the ſame being handed from Indian to Indian, all round the Houſe, it was delivered to the Proprietor's Agents.

After which the Indian Chiefs produced the Proprietary Deed of Releaſe, executed by Mr. *Peters* and Mr. *Weiſer*, the Proprietary's Agents; who acknowledged it to be their Act and Deed, in Behalf of their Conſtituents, as well as their own, and re-delivered it to the Indians, together with the Belt.

His Excellency Governor BERNARD produced the following Deeds: One Deed dated the 9th of *September* laſt, and executed by five Indian Attornies, appointed by a Council of the *Delaware* Nations, for all the Lands lying in *New-Jerſey*, South of a Line from *Paoqualin* Mountains at *Delaware* River, to the falls of *Alamatung*, on the North Branch of *Rariton* River, thence down that River to *Sandy-Hook*; dated the 12th of *September* laſt, with Endorſements thereon, made by *Teedyuſcung*, *Unwallicon* and *Tepaſcawen*, ſignifying their Agreement thereto, and Acknowledgment of their having received Satisfaction thereon; Witneſſed by three Chiefs of the Six Nations, who in Behalf of the Six Nations, approved the Sale, and alſo by ſeveral *Engliſh* Witneſſes. And another Deed, dated the 23d *October*, Inſtant, at *Eaſton*; from the Chiefs of the *Munſies*, *Wapings*, *Opings*, or *Pomptons*, Sixteen in Number, and including all the remaining Lands in *New-Jerſey*, beginning at *Cuſhytunk*, and down the Diviſion Lines between *New-Jerſey* and *New-York*, to the Mouth of *Tappan* Creek at *Hudſon*'s River, and down the ſame to *Sandy-Hook*, thence to the Mouth of *Rariton*, thence up that River to the Falls of *Alamatung*, thence on a ſtrait Line to *Paoqualin* Mountains, where it joins on *Delaware* River, thence up the River *Delaware* to *Cuſhytunk*; endorſed by *Nimham* a Chief of the *Opings* or *Pomptons*, who was ſick at the Execution thereof, and approved by the Six Nations, which was teſtified by three of their Chiefs ſigning as Witneſſes thereto: And Governor BERNARD deſired that all preſent might take Notice of the ſame, and remember that the Indian Titles to all the Lands in *New-Jerſey*, were conveyed by thoſe two Deeds.

Which being intepreted in the *Mingo* and *Delaware* Languages; His Excellency addreſſed the Indians, as follows.

Brethren,

'I AM very glad this good Work has been ſo happily finiſhed. I came among
' you wholly unacquainted with your Forms, and therefore, if I have omitted any
' Ceremonies, you will readily excuſe me. But in whatever I have been deficient,
' I am ſure, I have not wanted a good Heart towards you.

' The Circumſtances of our Province, have hitherto rendered us unable to give
' you any great Proofs of our Regard for you. But I ſhall endeavour to perſuade my
' People, to do you good Service for the future, by opening a Communication with
' you; which if rightly managed, will be much to the Advantage of both People.
' And for my own Part, I ſhall be always ready to do you Juſtice; and deſire that
' whenever you have Cauſe of Complaint againſt my People, you will take care to
' ſignify it to me. *A String.*

The Five Nation Chiefs, laid all the Belts and Strings on the Table, that were delivered at this and the laſt Conference. *Tokaaio*, the *Cayuga* Chief, deſired the Governor and all preſent, would take Notice of what *Thomas King* was going to ſay, on Behalf of the United Nations.

On which *Thomas King* aroſe, and taking up the firſt Belt which was given by *Teedyuſcung*, when he requeſted a Deed for the *Wioming* Lands, he addreſſed the *Delawares*, (*Teedyuſcung* not being preſent) as follows.

‘ *Couſins*,

‘ By this Belt, *Teedyuſcung* deſired us to make you the Owners of the Lands at *Wioming*, *Shamokin* and other Places on the *Suſquehannah* River; in Anſwer to which, we who are preſent ſay, That we have no Power to convey Lands to any one, but we will take your Requeſt to the Great Council Fire, for their Sentiments, as we never ſell or convey any Land, till it be agreed on at the Great Council of the United Nations. In the mean Time, you may make uſe of theſe Lands, in Conjunction with our People, and all the reſt of our Relations, the Indians of the different Nations in our Alliance.

Which being interpreted into *Delaware*, the String of Wampum was given to *Moſes Tetamy* and *James Davis*, to be delivered to *Teedyuſcung*, as he was not preſent.

Then taking up each Belt and String in the Order it was delivered in this, and the laſt Conference, he proceeded to repeat diſtinctly, what had been ſaid under each Article, returning Thanks for all thoſe good Speeches, which he ſaid, were extreamly agreeable. He made particular Mention of the large Peace Belt, ſaying, ‘ The Nations are greatly pleaſed, that all the antient Treaties made here, at *Albany*, and elſewhere, are renewed, as well as that the Old Council Fire at *Philadelphia*, is kindled again, and a good Road made to it, that may be travelled without any Danger: Theſe in particular, as well as every other Matter tranſacted at theſe Conferences, we will make known to our own Nations, and to every other in Friendſhip and Alliance with us, and we are ſure they will be very well received.

Then addreſſing Governor BERNARD, he thanked him for his farewell Speech, ſaying, ‘ It was a very kind one, and that they were much pleaſed with his having been preſent, and given his Aſſiſtance at this Treaty, which had given them an Opportunity of gaining an Acquaintance with him, which they would ever remember with Pleaſure. After a Pauſe he deſired to be excuſed for mentioning ſome Things that had been omitted by the Governors and their Councils.

‘ They have forgot to bring with them Ammunition, of which we always uſed to receive a ſufficient Quantity, not only to ſerve us in our Journey, but to ſupport us in our hunting Seaſon, that we might be enabled to make Proviſion for our Families. They have given us Gunlocks without Guns, which are of no Manner of Uſe to us; and therefore this muſt have ſurely been forgot, as it is impoſſible for Indians to ſubſiſt without Guns, Powder and Lead, of which we have received none.

‘ As many of us are old and infirm, we deſire our Brethren, will be ſo good as to furniſh us with a Number of Waggons, to convey ſuch of us, as are not able to walk, and the Goods you have been pleaſed to give us, as far as *Wioming*, where we have left our Canoes, and then we will diſcharge the Waggons, and they may come back again.

‘ We further deſire a Supply of Proviſions may be put into the Waggons, enough to ſerve us till we get to our reſpective Habitations.

He then took up the Proprietary Releaſe, and returned Thanks for it. He ſaid, ‘ When the United Nations firſt made the Requeſt to Sir *William Johnſon*, to be tranſmitted to *Onas*, they had no doubt but *Onas* would comply with it, having always found him ready to grant all their Requeſts. With him we have never had any Difference, he has always ſettled our Affairs without giving us any Trouble, and to our Satisfaction. We heartily thank *Onas*; this Act confirms us in the good Opinion we always had of him.

Then addreſſing himſelf to the *Delawares*, with a String of Wampum, he ſpoke as follows,

‘ This ſerves to put *Teedyuſcung* in mind of his Promiſes, to return the Priſoners: Remember, Couſins, you have made this Promiſe in our Preſence ; you did it indeed before, and you ought to have performed it : To tell Lies, does not become a Great Man : A Great Man always keeps his Word and performs his Promiſes. Couſins, You muſt not now fail to keep your Word : We are all now one People, and we muſt all be punctual in the Performance of our Engagements.

This was interpreted into the *Delaware* Language, and the String was given to *Moſes Tetamy*, to be delivered to *Teedyuſcung*.

Then he ſaid, the United Nations had finiſhed what they had to ſay.

Some Wine and Punch was called for, and mutual Healths were drank, and the Conferences were concluded with great Satisfaction.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Indian Affairs [illegible] [illegible] the Possession of Detroit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible], [illegible] Possession [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Stipulations as may form with the Shawanese [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than their [illegible] to what [illegible] the French [illegible] taking Post at [illegible] command [illegible] the Navigation of Lake Ontario & shewing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Shawanese to declare [illegible] [illegible] in our favour and by the means of a well conducted Trade would draw the Western Indians into our Alliance & Interest and strike the whole French In[illegible] Interest to the Center, [illegible] [illegible] totally subvert their whole System of Indian [illegible] & Power upon this Continent.

[illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the French [illegible] & Influence on this Continent be obtained I [illegible] [illegible] Indian Interest will not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] &c

Wm Johnson

The same day Sir William Johnson [illegible] [illegible] Abercromby [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Expences for [illegible]

Fort Johnson 18. Novr 1758

Sir William returned [illegible] Belt & Intelligence [illegible] that of the Oneidas which they sent some time ago to give him notice of the design of the French to come & attack the Carrying [illegible] Fort Herkimer [illegible] this River by the Red Head another Onondaga Indian [illegible], with his thanks for their friendly notice &

and early Intelligence desiring they would continue the same friendly dispositions in all occasions.—

2 black & white Belts.—

The same day Sir William sent a Belt by the above Indians strongly pressing the Onondagas & Oneidas for the last time to withdraw their People from Oswegatchie & that if they would not comply & quit the French Interest (w^ch they were wrong in joining) deserved to be everlastingly despised by them as well as that they might repent it when too late.

gave a Belt of 7. Rows black & white

He then cloathed the Messengers & their Party consisting of 14 Men 5 Women & 3 Children very well, being strongly attached to the British Interest. gave them some Money to carry them home then &c. & so parted. also an Order to the Commissary at Fort Herkimer to give them Provision to carry them home. they all promised they would be ready at a Call to join our Arms & would give the earliest Notice they could learn of the Enemy's Designs.

The same day Nickus chief Sachem of the Conajoharey Castle arrived here from the Meeting at Easton in Pensilvania and in the presence of the Belt a Seneca Sachem & several more of said Nation, the Red Head & some more Onondagas, shewed Sir William all the Treaty which passed between the Gov^r. of Pensilvania & the several Nations of Indians there assembled with the purport of them which are not inserted here as Mr Croghan Deputy Agent has transmitted to Sir W^m. Johnson all the Proceedings at the said Easton Meeting

Nickus also delivered Sir William in the presence of said Indians an Indenture or Release from the Prop^rs Agents namely Mess^rs Peters & Conrad Weiser to the Six Nations giving up all rights & titles to Lands purchased by said Prop^rs Agents at Albany in the year 1754 of the Six Nations except what is expressed in said Indenture & will appear by a Draught [illegible] would [illegible] after [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] possession.

said Nichus requested Sr William would inform the [illegible] on their return home [illegible] & what passed at the Meeting at Easton & shew them the Speeches & Draught aforesaid which he promised. Sir Wm [illegible] Nichus said he would return to his Castle. Sir William made him a handsome Present for his Services at said Meeting; after all this Affair was over told him of the several Irregularities & Violences committed during his Absence by the Young Men of his Castle on the Property & Persons of the Inhabitants of this River also their killing the Cattle going to the several Posts on this River for the use of His Majesty's Forces & after expatiating a great deal on this subject Sr William told him he must exert himself to [illegible] occasion or such Behaviour in them which may be productive of very fatal Consequences.

He said he was with the utmost Concern he had heard this Account & assured Sr William he would endeavour all in his power to restrain them & try to bring them to proper Order but doubted of the Success whilst there was such an Affluence of Rum in the Country which alone occasioned them to commit those Irregularities which if not prevented would inevitably destroy them all in a little time.

They ended this Conference.

24th [illegible] to make the best Remarks [illegible] by [illegible] the Enemys Number, Situation &c [illegible] so as to enable you to [illegible] Report of the whole on your Return which I wish may be Successful I am

Sir
Your humble Servt.
Wm. Johnson
Copy

24th Do. 11 River Indians went out on the Scout to Ticonderoga [illegible] Thomas Chief of the Party.

1 March 14 Mohock Indians set off for Ticonderoga & Crown Point against the Enemy.

[illegible] of the [illegible] Release [illegible] made at Easton [illegible] 23 of October 1758 [illegible] delivered by Nichas the Mohock Sachem to Sir William Johnson the 13 Novr. 1758 vide pa 307. 308 of this Vol

This Indenture made the twenty third day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty eight Between Thomas (15) and Richard Penn Esquires true & absolute Proprietaries & Governors in Chief of the Province of Pensilvania & Counties of Newcastle Kent & Sussex on Delaware by their Attornies Richard Peters & Conrad Weiser Esquires of the One part and Nichas Karaghtiagdatie, Sachem or Chief of the Mohock Nation, Tiarondagas Sachem or Chief of the [illegible] Sachem [illegible] of the [illegible]
Tohin

Nation Ahilogo a Sachem or Chief of the Cayuga Nation, Tehaquaniloquen a Sachem or Chief of the Tuscarora Nation on behalf of themselves and all others the Six Nations Indians on the other part. Whereas by a certain Deed dated the Sixth day of July in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & fifty four made at the City of Albany in the Province of New York Henry Peters & others Sachems or Chiefs of the Mohawk Nation, Onoghsaragehta & other Sachems of the Oneida Nation, Osserraghtegada alias [illegible] Sachem of the Onondaga Nation, Scarrowaty & other Chiefs or Sachems of the Cayuga Nation, Kakickdodon alias [illegible] & other Chiefs or Sachems of the Seneca Nation and Sunteaghwachon & other Sachems or Chiefs of the Tuscarora Nation on behalf of themselves and the six Nations assigned for the consideration therein mentioned did give grant bargain sell release & confirm to Thomas Penn & Richard Penn Esquires Proprietaries of the Province of Pensilvania their Heirs & assigns forever, all the Lands lying within the Province of Pensilvania bounded & limitted as follows namely begining at the Kittochtinny or Blue Hills on the West branch of Susquehannah River and thence by the said River to a Mile above the Mouth of a certain Creek called Cayarondinhagh since John Penn's Creek thence North West & by West as far as the said Province of Pensilvania extended to its Western Line or Boundary thence along the said Western Line to the South Line or Boundary of the said Province thence by the said South Line or Boundary to the South side of the said Kittochtinny or Blue Hills thence by the South side of said Hills along the said Hills to the Place of begining, together with the Rivers Creeks Islands Waters Water courses, Woods, [illegible] Hereditaments Privileges Immunities & Appurtenances to the same belonging or any wise appertaining with all the right title Interest Property Claim & Demand whatsoever of the said Indians or [illegible] of the Six Nations [illegible] said or any Person [illegible] the same, To have [illegible] to hold the said [illegible] Richard Penn their Heirs & Assigns to their only proper use forever as in & by the said Original Deed executed [illegible] Relation thereto had may more fully & at large appear, [illegible] Book & the said Deed [illegible] it was stipulated & agreed by the Agents for the said [illegible] with the Indians that own- [illegible] the Lands on the Appalachian Hills & [illegible] the said Deed should [illegible] and Whereas after the Execution of the said Deed it was repre- sented by Sir William Johnson [illegible] to the said Thomas Penn & Richard Penn Esqrs that altho the said Purchase was fairly & openly made yet some of the Six Nations were disgusted at it & others repenting their selling it & insisted that they would not part with the Lands comprized in the said Deed for which the further Consideration mentioned in the said Endorsement had not been ~~made~~ paid, and whereas the said Thomas & Richard Penn on receiving this Information freely declared that they should always make it their constant Rule to act such a part as should be of greatest use to the Public, tho it might be prejudicial to their private Interest, and as the Indians were not well satisfied with the sale of those Lands on the Ohio, they were willing to return that part of the Purchase aforesaid. And

Whereas

Measures to the End that all Causes of Jealousy and Uneasiness being Removed that might remain on the Minds of the Indians so as to prevent a perfect Union & Friendship between His Majestys Subjects & the Indians in America might be promoted, they the said Thomas Penn & Richard Penn Esq^{rs} by their Letter of Attorney bearing date the 7. day of November in the Year of our Lord 1757. did constitute & appoint Authorise & empower Richard Peters & Conrad Weiser Esq^{rs} jointly & severally their Agents Attorneys & Commissioners with full Power & Authority to attend such Meetings as should be appointed by Sir William Johnson to be held by them with the Indians of the Six Nations & their respective Deputies and in their Name & behalf & as their Act & Deed to consent to surrender & give back to the said Indians, and to execute all Necessary Deeds Surrender & Releases & Instruments for the Actual Surrendering & giving back to the said Indians all such parts of the Lands comprized within the aforementioned Purchase Deed as lye to the Northward or Westward of the said Appalachian or Allegheny Hills, in such Manner as the said Proprietaries their Heirs or Descendants or Assigns should never Claim the same or any part thereof by Virtue of the said recited Purchase Deed provided always that at such Treaty the said Six Nations & their Deputies did fully & effectually agree therewith & settle the exact & certain Bounds of the remainder of the said Lands included in the said Deed, which were still to remain to the said Proprietaries after such Surrender should be made, and did also agree that the said Lands so to be surrendered or any part or parts thereof at

the [illegible] [illegible] Proprietaries should hereafter
[illegible] the same shall not [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Deed [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] to sell to any person or
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pensilvania
in the [illegible] Lands within which is [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] by the said Letter of Attorney duly recorded [illegible]
before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] And Whereas
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 23. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in agreement with George Croghan by the
appointment of the said Sir William Johnson They
the said [illegible] have agreed with the afore-
said Attorneys of the said Proprietaries to [illegible]
the Surveyor [illegible] that part of the Lands com-
prized in the said Deed of [illegible] lying to the
Northward & Westward of the [illegible] Hills on the
terms proposed by the said Proprietaries & to con-
firm the other part lying on this side the said Hills
to the said Proprietaries & have settled the exact
Bounds of the same [illegible] the lines & points
herein [illegible] mentioned & described that is to say It
is mutually agreed by & between them that all such
part of the Lands [illegible] within the said Deed of
[illegible] as shall [illegible] within the following
Bounds that is to say Beginning at the Kittochtinny
or Blue ~~Kittatinny~~ Hills on the West Bank of Sus-
quehanna River thence by the said River
[illegible] the width [illegible] Mile above the Mouth of
a

a Creek called Kaarondinhah or John Penn's Creek thence North West and by West to a Creek called Buffaloe Creek thence West to the East side of Alleghany or Appalachian Hills thence along the East side of said Hills binding therewith to the South Line or Boundary of the said Province thence by the said Line or Boundary to the South side of Kittochtinny Hills thence by the South side of the said Hills binding therewith to the place of beginning with all [illegible] [illegible] to the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs or Assigns forever and that all the rest of the Lands comprized within the said purchase [illegible] shall be surrendered [illegible] to the Six Nations Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esquires Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware by their Agents Attornies and Commissioners Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser Esqrs in consideration of the Agreement the Sum of Five Shillings to them in hand paid have [illegible] the [illegible] quit Claimed surrendered [illegible] Penns do remise [illegible] quit claim [illegible] to the said Nations Karaghiagdatie Tharadunkqua, Tanehsaden, Jonas Tina alias Sequeghsonyont, Tojeahoyo, Nihaquontoquesh on behalf of themselves and all others belonging to the Six Nations and their Heirs and Assigns [illegible] all the [illegible] at Albany [illegible] within the lines [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] the said [illegible] Land [illegible] the same, [illegible] to [illegible] or could have

254 [illegible] before the Ensealing of the said Deed

[illegible] at which time the said Thomas Penn Richard Penn

[illegible] at any time hereafter hav[illegible]

[illegible] any right title or interest [illegible]

[illegible] the Lands afore-

[illegible] shall be utterly void [illegible] of the

[illegible]

[illegible] Language

[illegible] day [illegible] year

[illegible]

Thomas Penn

Richard Penn

[illegible]

Conrad Weiser

[illegible] HM [illegible]

NB a Draught of the Lands
agreed to be given up by
the Proprietaries [illegible]
on the above Deed [illegible]
the said Draught [illegible]

[illegible] readiness on all Occasions which Services they would ever continue, assured them they would find it their Interest — on which the Sachem in the name of the whole [illegible] returned thanks & said he [illegible] it would give his People very great Satisfaction on his Return — Sir William gave him a small Present & the Indians to purchase some necessarys which he said he much wanted & so parted.

21 November Sir William sent Captains Butler & Fonda to Schoharie with two Horse Loads of Goods to cloath the Women & Children of that Settlement, being in number 18 Women & 33 Children —

The 26. They returned & reported that they had cloathed the above number for w^{ch} the Indians were very thankful the Officers gave them some Money to buy a little Provisions & so parted.

The same day Sir William cloathed the Wolf's Family viz himself his Wife 3 Daughters Women grown one Grandchild a Boy of 10 years old.

29 Nov^r cloathed 56 Mohickans who came with a Trusty Indian of that Nation who lost his hand lately a little [illegible] gave him a [illegible] Sum & [illegible] to carry him [illegible] — Sir William desired he would use all his Influence this Winter amongst the young Men of his Nation & to have a number of them ready to join the Army next Spring he promised he would do every thing in his power for His Majesty's Interest & would be down early in the Spring or sooner if then called.

1 December At a Meeting of all the Mohock Sachems & Chiefs at Fort Johnson they desired Sir William to acquaint them with what passed at the late Meeting at Easton in Pensilvania & he having the Minutes of said Meeting there [illegible], he from thence acquainted them with the several Transactions at it, and shewed them the Indenture of the Release of their Lands about [illegible] mentioned in

said Treaty. they expressed accordingly the great Satisfaction at the Proprietaries giving up their Claim to said Lands & hoped it would ease the Minds of all their Friends & Countrymen which have for some time been very much disturbed on that & some other Accounts. They returned Sir William many Thanks for communicating to them the particulars of the Treaty at Easton, and on his asking their Opinion of it, their Chief said that if all the Indians had promised at said Meeting was sincere & intended to be performed by them, it would be a very good thing for us & would give them also great Pleasure, but that the 5 Nations & Delawares were so used to speak fine Words without meaning, that they were at a loss even now what Opinion to form of their future Behaviour, at the same time that if a general Meeting of all Nations were now to be called by Sir William they would be obliged to be more open & explicit than hitherto having that great Burthen taken off their Minds, namely the Lands wch were now given up to them. Sir William told them he would consider of it if found necessary & practicable at this Season of the Year he would call a Meeting of all the Nations, gave them Pipes Tobacco &c. Drank the Kings Health & so parted.

Fort Johnson 30 Novr. 1759.

Five Oneida Indians, 3 Squas & 5 Children arrived here & acquainted Sir William that the Sachems, Warriors some Women &c of their Castle were on their way hither & would they thought be here the next day they said their Sachems were coming on Business of a good deal of moment. These Indians were going into the Woods a hunting.

1 Decr. The above Indians had some Ammunition & some

this Province & Fort Augusta, & make Report to this House in what Manner & Places a convenient Road may be cleared & made, so as best to answer the purpose of transporting Goods, &c. from Philad^a. to the s^d Fort, together with the best Estimate they are able to form of the Expence which will attend the laying out, cutting & clearing the s^d Road. And it is recommended to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, in Case an Escort of Soldiers should be wanting for the Protection of the s^d Viewers, that they make Application to the Governor for that Purpose.

Extract from the Journals,

CHAS. MOORE,
Cl'k of Assembly.

JOURNAL OF FREDERICK POST FROM PITTSBURGH, 1758.

November 27th, 1758,

Crost the River and Slep Opposet the Camp, at Seven O'Clock came to us Messinger from the Indians living at the mouth of Beaver Creeck to Invite my Self and Cap^t. Montour to their Town, and informed me that when he Set out they had dispach'd Messingers to call all their People home from the Cuscuskoes to meet us there.

28th. Set off as Seven O'Clock in Company with Six Dellaweres, and that night arriv'd at Loggs Town, which we found Deserted by its late Inhabitants; on inquiring the Reason of their Speedy flight, the Dellaweres informed me the lower Shanoes had remoov'd off the River up Sihotta, to a great Plain Call'd Moguck, and sent for those that live here to come there and live with them & quit the French, & at the same time the deputies of the Six Nations which I had sent from Easton, came and hasten'd their departure. In this Town is forty Houses, all built for them by the French, & liv'd here about One hundred & Twenty Warriors.

29th. About Eleven O'clock we arriv'd at the Dellawere Town, a Mile below the mouth of Beaver Creeck, where we was kindly

Strings deliver'd.

Just as the Council broke up, an Indian arriv'd from Fort Priskeel, and gave me the following description of the Three upper Forts.

He says that Priskeel has been a Strong Stockaded Fort, but is so much out of repair that a strong man might pull up any Logg out of the Earth, there is Two Officers and Thirty-five Men in Garrison there, and not above Ten Indians, which they keep Constantly hunting for the Support of the Garrison.

The Fort on Beef River much in the Same Condition, with an Officer & Thirty men, and a few hunting Indians, who Said they wou'd leave them in a few days.

The Fort at Winango is the Smalest, and has but one Officer and Twenty-five Men in it, and is much distress'd for want of Provisions, as is the Two upper Forts; the Commanding Officer of late Fort Duquesne was not arriv'd there when he left Winango.

I can't find out by any of the Indians or any of our Prisoners that any of our People has been burnt at Fort Duquesne this two Year Past, but some Indians say they heard some had been burnt there about Three Year ago.

I find by all the Indians that the French made them large presents, & must Confess I never saw Indians better Cloath'd then they are in General; and tells me the French never sold them a Grain of Powder or lead from their first arrival, but gave it plentifully to every Indian that wanted, whether they wou'd act for them or not, which gave them great influance over all the Indians far and near.

December the first. I call'd a full Council and deliver'd them a Belt of Wampun in your Excellency's name, and let them know you had sent me with it to take them by the hand and Conduct them to your Camp, where you wou'd be glad to see them and hold a Conference with them, which I made no doubt wou'd end to their Satesfaction, and to the Mutual benefit of all the Indians in Alliance with them.

Then they receiv'd the belt with great Chearfullness, and told me they would go with me, but insisted on my Staying this day, as two of their Chiefs from the Town above Winango wou'd be there in the fix'd on them, and never Suffer ourselves to be deluded by the French as we have been.

A Belt.

Uncles,

We now return you thanks for taking this long Journey to acquaint us with what past at the Treaty, we now clearly understand it; we likewise thank you for desiring us to withdraw our Young men from the French, you are Eye Witness yt both the Shanoes & we have taken your advice, and we assure you we will do every thing in our Power to Cultivate friendship with our Brethren the English, on so lasting a foundation that nothing may Shake it as long as the Sun gives light, and we assure you we will make known all you have told us to the Western Nations in friendship with us as you desire, and we do assure you the Six Nations has agreed to Joyn in friendship with the English as Soon as we let them know that we have done it.

A Belt.

Then the Council desir'd I shou'd give attention to what they were going to say, tho' we Spake it to you we address it to the General, and hope he will receive it as deliver'd to himself.

Brother,

We observe that at the Treaty of Easton, our Uncles and all our Cousins, Promis'd to deliver up all your People that was Prisoners with them, we will follow their example, and you may depend on Seeing your flesh & Blood again which is in Our Towns; but, Brothers, some of our Brethren live at a distance, and there is several other Nations has Carried on the War against you as well as we, and has your People Prisoners in their Towns, we will Spend this Winter in Council with those Nations and gether all your flesh and Blood together, and bring them in the Spring to your Country and Deliver them up; to Confirm what we now Say, we give you this String of Wampum, and assure you we will Confirm every thing our Uncles has Transacted at the Treaty of Easton.

four long Strings.

2d Decembr.

This morning a Battoe was discover'd going by this Town, about

---

INDIAN SPEECHES, 1758.

The Indian speaks now.

Brethren, hear what I have to say.

Brethren,

It is a good many Days since we have seen and heard of you from all sort of Nations.

Brethren,

It is the first Message which we see and heard of you, We have not yet rightly heard you.

Brethren,

You have talked of that Peace and ffriendship which we had formerly with you.

Brethren,

We tell you to be Strong, and always remember that ffriendship which we had formerly.

Brethren,

We desire you would be strong, and let us once more hear of our good ffriendship and Peace we had formerly.

Brethren,

We desire that you make haste and let us soon hear of you again.

Gives a String.

Brethren,

Hear what I have to say, Look, Brethren, since we have seen and heard you of all Sort of Nations. We see that you are sorry that we have not that ffriendship we formerly had.

Look Brethren,

We at Allegheny are likewise sorry we have not that ffriendship with you we formerly had.